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Summary

TYPE B2 VESSELS AND INFILTRATIVE GROWTH PATTERNS-B AND C ARE ASSOCIATED WITH LYMPHATIC INVASION IN PT1A-LAMINA PROPRIA MUCOSA ESOPHAGEAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

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In a retrospective study of 87 pT1a-LPM esophageal squamous cell carcinoma lesions treated by endoscopic submucosal dissection, type B2 microvascular patterns on narrow band imaging with magnifying endoscopy were associated with more infiltrative tumor growth and significantly higher rates of lymphatic invasion compared to type B1 patterns.

KEY POINTS

- Among 87 pT1a-LPM ESCC lesions, the majority (81/87) showed expansive growth pattern (INF-a), with only 4 showing intermediate growth (INF-b) and 2 showing infiltrative growth (INF-c).
- In 30 lesions with matched endoscopic and histopathological images, all 23 type B1 microvascular patterns corresponded to INF-a growth without lymphatic invasion.
- Type B2 microvascular patterns (7 lesions) showed more infiltrative growth (INF-a n=2, INF-b n=4, INF-c n=1) and lymphatic invasion in 29% (2/7) versus 0% in type B1 (p=0.048).
- The authors conclude that narrow band imaging with magnifying endoscopy may help predict histopathology and identify lesions with higher metastatic risk before endoscopic resection.

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