



Original Article

***Epidemiological, Clinical, Histological and Post-Surgical
Characterization of Patients Diagnosed with Esophageal Cancer***

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ABSTRACT

Background:

The high incidence and mortality rates characteristic of esophageal carcinoma makes it a threat to worldwide health. Its epidemiological, clinical, histological and post-surgical aspects must be taken note of so as to enable better diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of patients suffering from the disease.

Objective:

This study set out to comprehensively study the epidemiological, clinical, histological and post surgical features of the patients diagnosed with esophageal cancer based on the trends of diagnosis.

Methodology:

In this study, aimed to be a retrospective cohort, data for a five year period was assessed by a tertiary care hospital center. Diarisation was carried out on patients suffering from esophageal cancer and essential data enlisted comprised of demographic details, clinical symptoms diagnosed, histological type and classification, treatment methods used, and details regarding surgical procedures and their postoperative effects. A statistical evaluation for assessing the scope of variables was also carried out.

Results:

Three hundred males and one hundred females were assessed under this study. It was reported that dysphagia was observed in around seventy five percent of the patients, sixty percent suffered from weight loss, and chest pain was reported in around forty five percent. As reported in histological findings, Squamous cell carcinoma had the highest prevalence which was 55 percent and adenocarcinoma was reported to be 30 percent. Further data showed that postoperative complications were found in 25 percent of patients having a death toll of more than 10 percent, these rates were calculated in direct conjunction with the surgery. It was also noted that in patients suffering from diagnosed cancer, other comorbidities along with an advanced stage diagnosis worsened the conditions.

Conclusion:

Based on the type of cancer methods used to treatment, and other factors needs to be devised highlighting the ore surgical intervention. Adequate measures need to undertaken so that esophageal cancer patient demographic features are pinpointed alongside the clinical requirements so that the strategies for managing the disease can be improved. This will ensure that post-surgical chances of estimating the survival rate of the cancer patients will become easier.

Keywords: *Esophageal Cancer, Epidemiology, Histology, Post-surgical Outcomes*

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AJMS, Volume 11, Issue 1 ,2025