

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910300226203321
Titolo	Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma : Diagnosis and Treatment // edited by Nobutoshi Ando
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Tokyo : , : Springer Japan : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2015
ISBN	4-431-54977-3
Edizione	[1st ed. 2015.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (313 p.)
Disciplina	610 616.33 616994 617.54059
Soggetti	Oncology Surgical oncology Gastroenterology Thoracic surgery Oncology Surgical Oncology Gastroenterology Thoracic Surgery
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	1. Epidemiology of ESCC -- 2. Pathology of Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma -- 3. Imaging Diagnosis -- 4. Endoscopic Diagnosis of Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Esophagus -- 5. Stage Classifications: The UICC/AJCC Classifications and The Japanese Classification -- 6. Comprehensive Registry in Japan -- 7. Guidelines for Diagnosis and Treatment in Japan -- 8. Surgery: Transthoracic Esophagectomy -- 9. Surgery: Minimally Invasive Esophagectomy -- 10. Surgery: Esophageal reconstruction -- 11. Neoadjuvant and Adjuvant Therapy -- 12. Chemotherapy and Chemoradiotherapy 13. Radiation Therapy -- 14. Endoscopic treatment: EMR and ESD -- 15. The Hong Kong Experience -- 16. The Indian Experience.
Sommario/riassunto	Esophageal cancer causes an estimated 386,000 deaths worldwide and

is the sixth most common cause of death for men. The background characteristics of esophageal cancer treatment are markedly different between Asian and Western countries, however. In tumor histology, squamous cell carcinoma associated with smoking and alcohol consumption is overwhelmingly prevalent in Asia, whereas adenocarcinoma associated with Barrett's metaplasia is markedly prevalent in the West. In Asia, especially in Japan, the key persons who play important roles in the management of esophageal cancer patients are surgeons; in the West those roles are filled by medical and radiation oncologists as well as surgeons. The philosophy of surgeons regarding cancer surgery varies from locoregional to local tumor control, particularly in focusing on lymph node dissection. Physicians' approach to surgical adjuvant therapy differs, therefore, between Asia and the West. Considering these East–West differences in esophageal cancer treatment, the currently available results of Western evidence should not be considered directly applicable to esophageal cancer in Asia. In this book, the authors discuss the knowledge base in Japan in terms of treatment of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. Since this volume contains a wide spectrum of current information and addresses topics surrounding the treatment of patients with esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, it is highly relevant to Asian physicians and researchers as well as to their counterparts in the West.
