

## Oral presentations

therapy. These patients need to be stratified according to prognostic variables for precise identification of high-risk groups.

**Aims/Background** We reviewed our experience in surgically treated esophageal cancer and explored factors influencing overall survival (OS) and Progression free survival (PFS).

**Method** One hundred and sixty nine patients with esophageal carcinoma were uniformly treated with curative intent between 2005 and 2010. Results and prognostic factors were analyzed by univariate and multivariate analyses.

**Results** Ninety-six patients (57%) survived at end of follow up. Median OS was 52 months and a 5-years OS rate was 50%. Median follow up for the whole cohort was 25 months (0–79). Fifty patients (30%) developed recurrence at end of follow up. Median PFS was 33 months and 5-years PFS rate was 20%.

Complete resection rate R0 was achievable in 113 patients (67%), R1 in 24 (25%) and R2 in 15 (9%). Adenocarcinoma was the commonest histology type in 109 patients (65%). The majority were males 126 (75%) and median age of 65(28–85) years. Depths of invasion were T1 in 37 (22%), T2 in 36 (21%), T3 in 76 (45%) and Tx in 20 (12%) patients. Gastric serosal involvement was positive in 36 (21%) patients, and lymphatic space invasion recorded in 68 (40%). Lymph nodes involvement was N0 in 100 (60%) patients.

Independent prognostic factors for OS determined by multivariate analysis were: recurrence of tumor; odd ratio (OR)=3.5 (95% CI 1.8–6.5;  $p<0.001$ ), nodal involvement (N1 vs. N0); OR=2 (95% CI 1.1–3.8;  $p<0.05$ ) and performance status (I vs. 0); OR=2.1 (95% CI 1.2–3.8;  $p<0.01$ ). Adjuvant chemotherapy use; OR=0.47 (95% CI 0.29–0.76;  $p<0.001$ ) was the only independent predictive factor for prolonged PFS.

**Conclusion** Tumor recurrence and lymph involvement after resection plays an important prognostic role in esophageal cancer. Adjuvant chemotherapy extends disease free but not overall survival.

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## SURVIVAL, RECURRENCE AND PROGNOSTIC FACTORS IN SURGICALLY RESECTED ESOPHAGEAL CANCER

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**Introduction** Esophageal cancer is one of the most malignant tumors, with a dismal prognosis in spite of recent advances in early diagnosis, imaging modalities and current neo-adjuvant