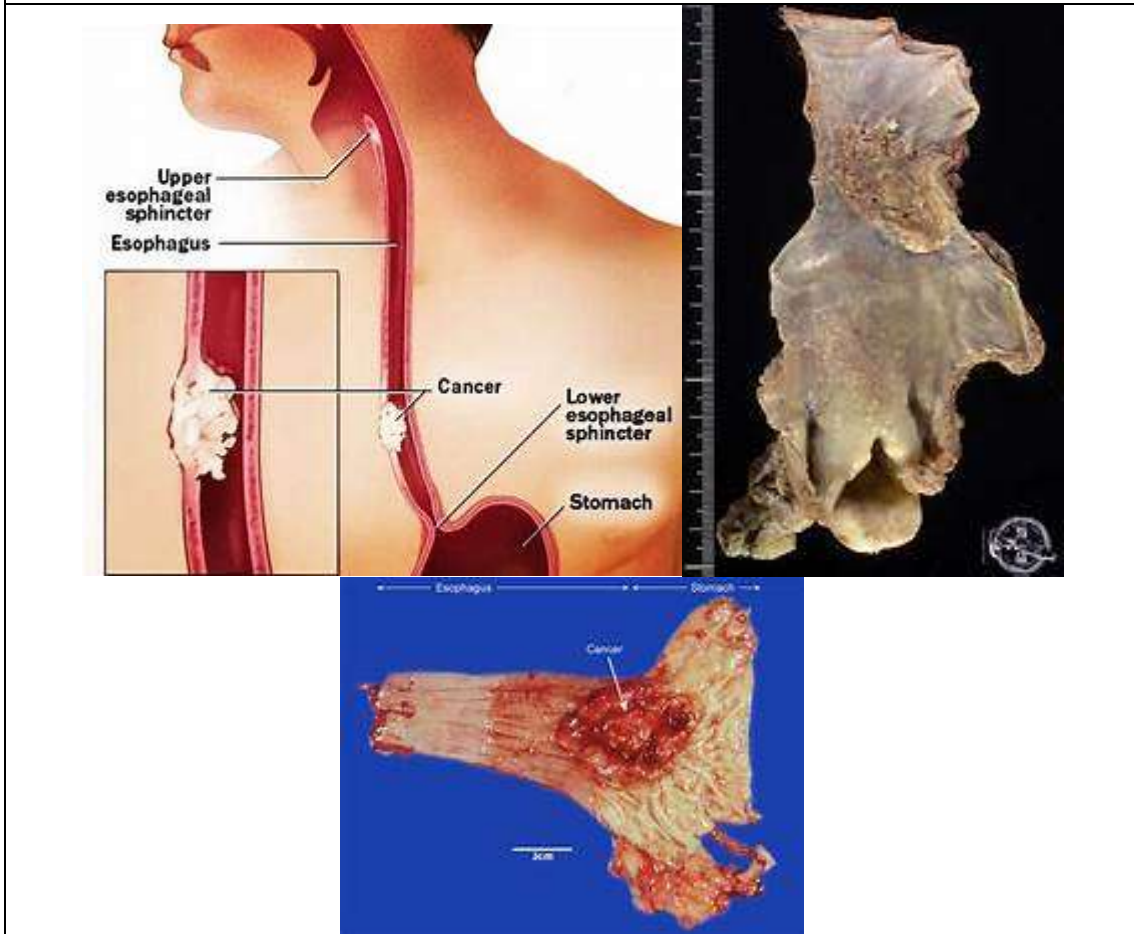
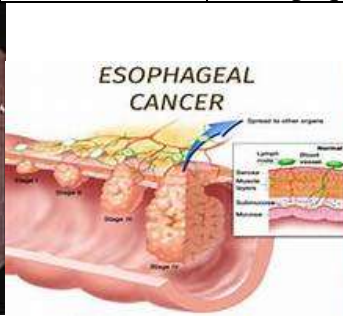


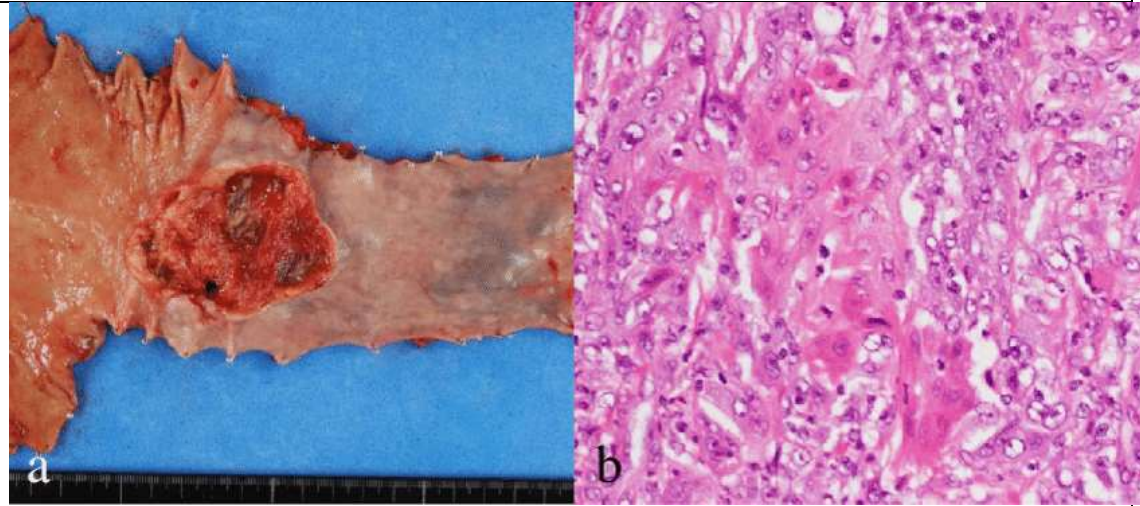
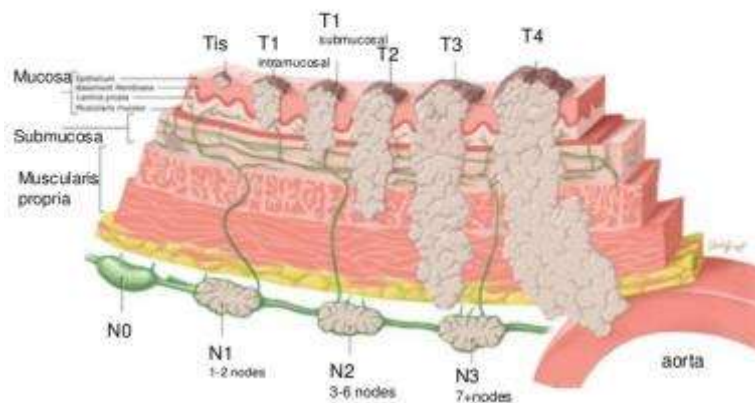
**XVII. Diseases of the Digestive System**


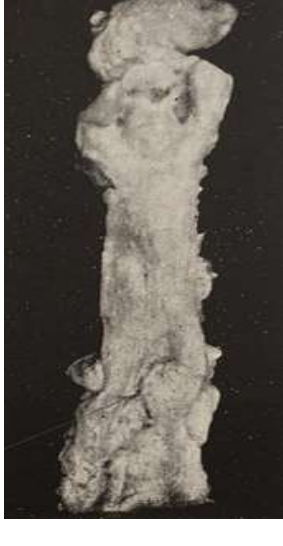
**Carcinoma 4- 2.551**

<b>Oesophagus:</b>	Is rather obstructed Shows a tumour			
	<b>The tumour:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the cardiac end of the stomach</li> <li>• Moderate</li> <li>• Solid in appearance</li> <li>• Infiltrating walls of oesophagus (malignancy)</li> <li>• Arising from the mucosa</li> <li>• Destroying the surrounding tissue</li> <li>• Ulcerating</li> </ul>		
		<b>The ulcer:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large in size</li> <li>• Everted edges</li> <li>• Opaque floor</li> </ul>	



## Staging System, T and N for Esophagus Cancer



	
<p><b>Figure 116</b>  <b>Nature</b>            Stricture Post-Inflammatory            (oesophagus)  <b>Specimen No.</b> III-2.351  <b>Reference P.</b> 225</p>	<p><b>Figure 117</b>  <b>Nature</b>            Carcinoma (oesophagus)  <b>Specimen No.</b> III-2.551  <b>Reference P.</b> 225</p>

**N.B.:**

- Common sites for carcinoma of oesophagus are:
  - (1) Middle third (at the level of crossing with the left bronchus).
  - (2) The cardiac end (lower part of oesophagus).
  - (3) At the upper part of the oesophagus.
- Carcinoma of the oesophagus is **commoner in men than in women** with the exception of that occurring **at the upper part (at the post-cricoid region)** which is rather common in women and may be preceded by the **Plummer-Vinson syndrome** (*sideropenic dysphagia; that is, dysphagia, and glossitis and iron-deficiency anaemia*).

**Gross types:**

1. **Infiltrative** (which encircles the oesophagus → stenosis).
2. **Ulcerative** (which has typical hard raised everted edges and a fixed base).
3. **Papillary** (cauliflower-like).

**This tumour has to be differentiated from:**

**1. Other tumours:**

1. Lipoma.
2. Fibroma.
3. Leiomyoma.
4. Adenoma.

**2. Other ulcers:**

1. Peptic.
2. Corrosive.
3. Traumatic.
4. Inflammatory.

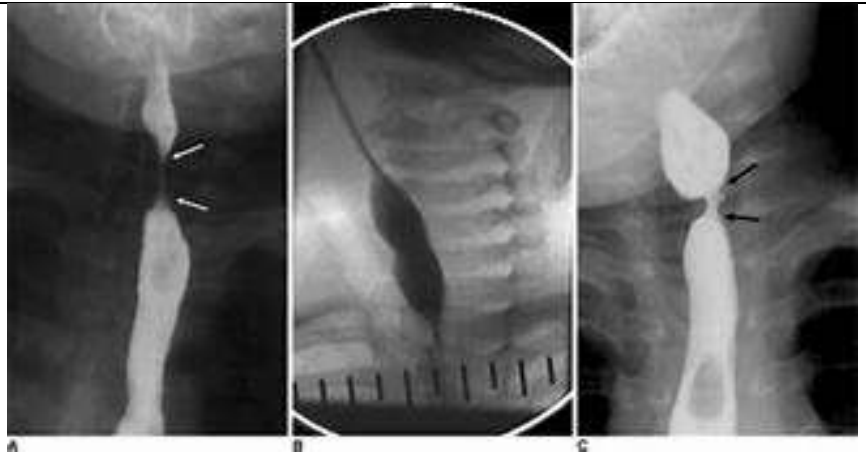
**Stricture (congenital) III-2.811**

**Oesophagus**

- Is narrowed
- Occluded at the cardiac end (chiefly)
- No evidences of inflammation, trauma or tumour

**N.B.:**

- *The patient was a child who died from severe weakness and mal-nutrition.*
- **Congenital abnormalities of the oesophagus:**
  1. **Stenosis (atresia).**
  2. **Occlusion by a diaphragm of mucous membrane.**
  3. **Shortening.**
  4. **Fistula.**



**Figure 118**  
**Nature** Congenital Stricture (oesophagus)  
**Specimen No.** III-2.811 (& .852)  
**Reference P.** 226

