



Late Malignant Change of Cervical Esophageal Stump Following Caustic Injury

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Keywords

Malignant change of native esophagus; Caustic injury; Esophageal reconstruction

Clinical Image

A 66-year-old woman presented to our out-patient-clinic with difficulty swallowing and hoarseness for one month. She swallowed hydrochloride acid at the age of 25 resulting in esophageal stricture. Regular esophageal dilatations were carried out for first five years. Finally, she underwent an ileocolic interposition *via* substernal route at the age of 50 because of persistent stricture at the upper and middle thoracic esophagus. To evaluate the recent symptoms, computed tomography revealed a new growth at the cervical native esophagus, which compressing the airway (Figure 1-3). The new growth was confirmed to be squamous cell carcinoma by endoscopic biopsy.



Figure 1: Coronal view of CT revealed cancer of the native esophageal stump compressing the trachea.

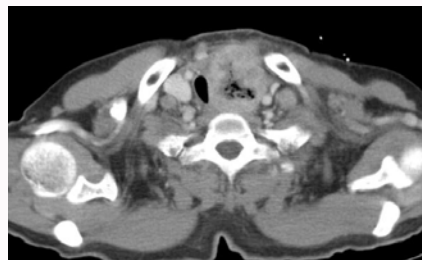


Figure 2: Axial view of CT revealed cancer of the native esophageal stump compressing the trachea.



Figure 3: Sagittal view of CT revealed cancer of the native esophageal stump in the neck.

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