Prognosis of patients with esophageal neoplasms after undergoing esophageal stenting surgery and its influencing factor

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View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To explore the prognosis of patients with esophageal neoplasms after undergoing esophageal stenting surgery and its influencing factors. Methods: A total of 91 patients with malignant esophageal stenosis underwent esophageal stenting from 2004 to 2009 were enrolled. The follow-up lasted for 1 to 60 months and the follow-up rate was 95.6%. Eight possible risk factors affecting survival rate were analyzed, and the relationship between these factors and survival rate was also analyzed. Univariate analysis of risk factors was analyzed by Kaplan-Meier model and Log-rank test and multivariate analysis was analyzed by COX regression model. Results: The survival rate at half a year, 1 year, 3 year and 5 year was 55.9%, 27.8%, 14.9% and 8.6%, respectively. Medial survival time was 8.1 months. Three of eight possible risk factors were found significant, including UICC stage, history of radical resection and esophageal fistula (All $P<0.05$). Conclusions: Esophageal stenting is effective in short term on the treatment of malignant esophageal stenosis, but it is poor in mid-long term outcome. UICC stage, history of radical resection and esophageal fistula are risk factors. This study is useful in the synthetic treatment of esophageal neoplasms.

[KEY WORDS] Stenting; Esophageal neoplasms; Prognosis