

SQUAMOUS CELL ESOPHAGEAL CARCINOMA IN A YOUNGER FEMALE PATIENT: A CASE REPORT

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Esophageal cancer is the sixth leading cause of death from malignant diseases. The two most common types of esophageal cancer are squamous cell carcinoma and esophageal adenocarcinoma. Risk factors for the development of these cancers are: age between 60 and 70 years, achalasia, smoking, alcohol consumption, African American origin and others. The main symptoms of esophageal cancer are difficulty swallowing solid and then liquid food, weight loss, pain when swallowing, cachexia, cough or hoarseness. Diagnosis is performed using radiological contrast passage of the esophagus, proximal endoscopy, computed tomography and endoscopic ultrasound. The prognosis is poor with a five-year survival of 15 to 25%. Early detection and cytostatic and surgical treatment are key to successful treatment of this disease. We present a clinical case of an unusual occurrence of esophageal cancer in a younger patient. Also we present the challenges of the diagnostic procedure and the applied therapy.

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