



Memorial Sloan Kettering  
Cancer Center

# Technology and Improving Esophagectomy Outcomes

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## 2021 Annual Meeting

*The American Foregut Society presents*  
AFS 2021: We're Back... Together!  
*Gaylord Opryland | Nashville, TN*  
September 23–26, 2021



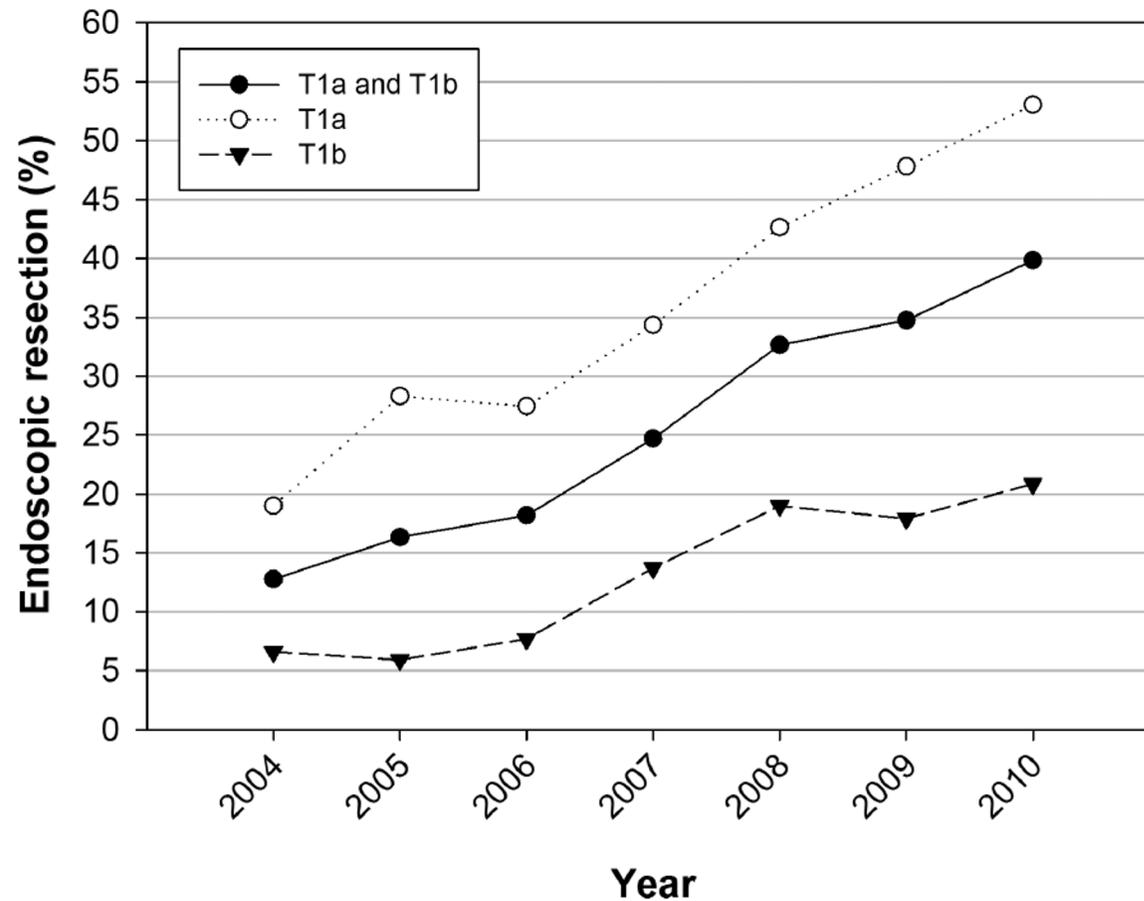
# Disclosures

- Consultant for Johnson & Johnson, Boston Scientific, BMS, Merck
- Steering Committee AstraZeneca
- First in-person meeting since 01/2020!!



# Technology and ultimate outcome

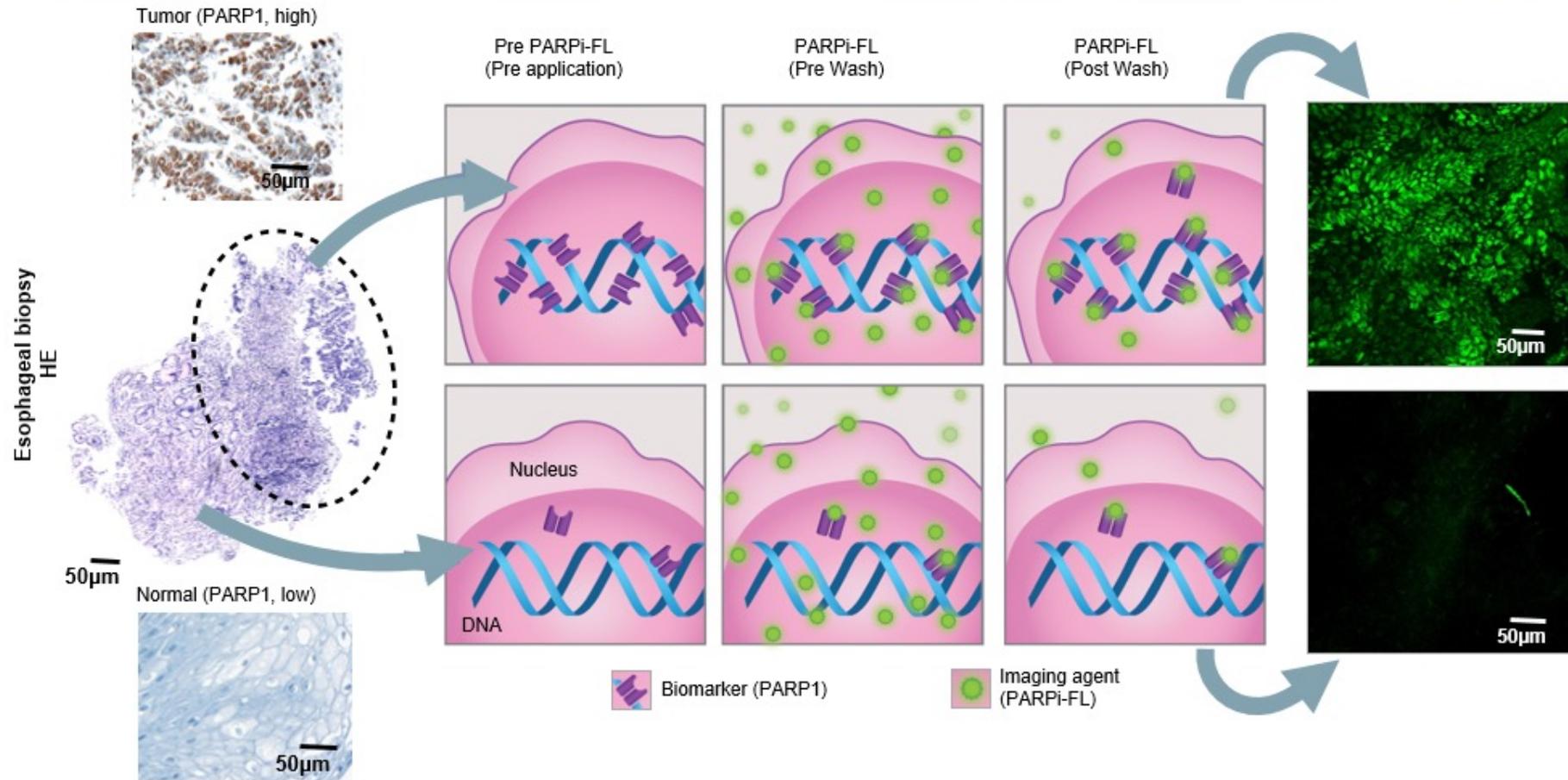
## Use of ER for early esophageal cancer



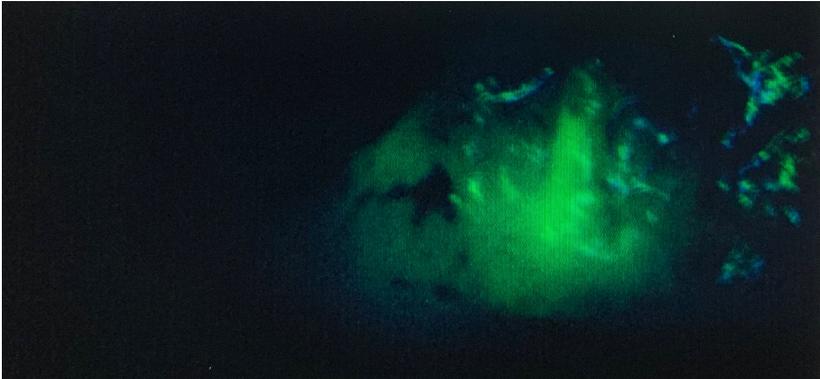
- Improved diagnostic tools
- Advanced resection instruments
- Ablative techniques for prevention

# Investigating new imaging agents

## PARPi-FL TOPICAL APPLICATION



# Targeted biopsies?



N=12

Imaged 12 patients

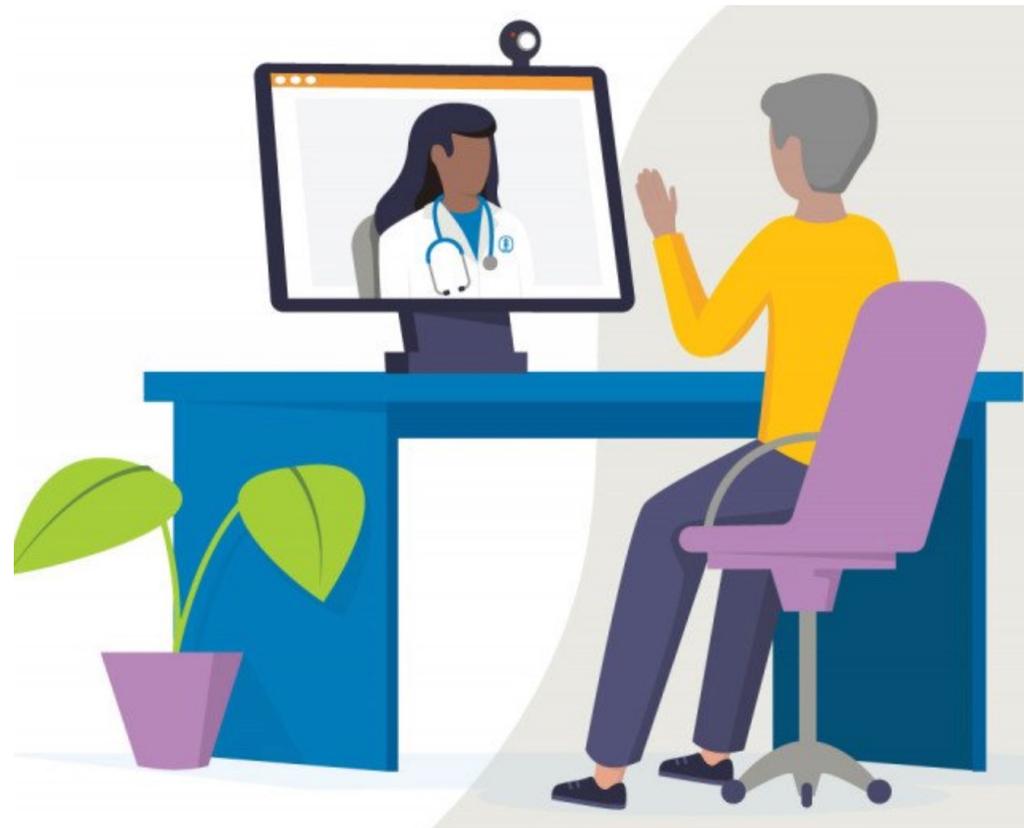
Data analysis in progress



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# The Virtual World

- Telemedicine visits
- Pre-habilitation for surgery
- Recovery



# Technology in the Pre-operative Setting

- Telemedicine in thoracic surgery
  - 299 new patients seen between March-June 2020 (52% reduction in volume from previous year)
  - 45 % were seen via telemedicine
  - 60% patients would prefer to continue telemedicine visits after the pandemic

Characteristic	Telemedicine (n=65)	In person (n=68)	P <sup>a</sup>
Any complication			>0.999
No	42 (65)	43 (63)	
Yes	23 (35)	25 (37)	
Serious complication			0.326
No	62 (95)	61 (90)	
Yes	3 (5)	7 (10)	



# Technology in the Pre-operative Setting ๕

## Mind Body Prehab for Thoracic Cancer Surgery

**119 patients referred to the program**

**100 patients approached and 66 patients enrolled after referral**

**66% participation rate**

### Quick Facts

- Launched in December of 2020
- **Free** virtual mind-body classes
- Classes available 2x per week
- Focus on **strength, relaxation,** and **breathing**

**100%**

of participants are  
**extremely satisfied**

**98%**

would **recommend** to  
friends and family.

**94%**

agreed classes were  
**"very helpful"**



# Technology during Surgery

## MIE and RAMIE

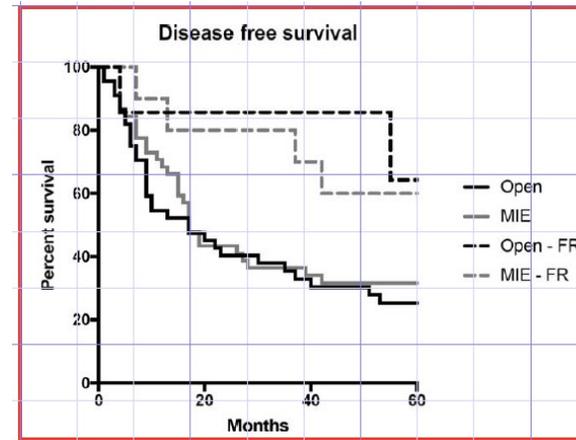
- Less traumatic
- Easier postoperative recovery
- Less postoperative pain
- Fewer wound and cardiopulmonary complications
- Enhanced visualization



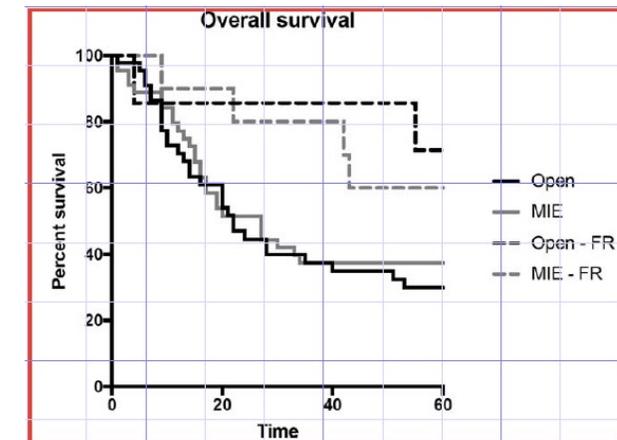
# MIE vs OPEN: TIME Trial

	OO (N=56)	MIO (N=59)	p value
<b>Primary outcomes</b>			
Pulmonary infection within 2 weeks	16 (29%)	5 (9%)	0.005
Pulmonary infection in-hospital	19 (34%)	7 (12%)	0.005
<b>Secondary outcomes</b>			
Hospital stay (days)*	14 (1-120)	11 (7-80)	0.044
Short-term quality of life†			
SF 36†			
Physical component summary	36 (6; 34-39)	42 (8; 39-46)	0.007
Mental component summary	45 (11; 40-50)	46 (10; 41-50)	0.806
EORTC C30†			
Global health	51 (21; 44-58)	61 (18; 56-67)	0.020
OES 18‡			
Talking	37 (39; 25-49)	18 (26; 10-26)	0.008
Pain	19 (21; 13-26)	8 (11; 5-11)	0.002
Total lymph nodes retrieved*	21 (7-47)	20 (3-44)	0.852
Resection margin§			0.080
R0	47 (84%)	54 (92%)	..
R1	5 (9%)	1 (2%)	..
pStage¶			
0	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	..
I	4 (7%)	4 (7%)	..
Ila	16 (29%)	17 (29%)	..
Iib	6 (11%)	9 (15%)	..
III	14 (25%)	11 (19%)	..
IV	5 (9%)	4 (7%)	..
No residual tumour or lymph-node metastasis	7 (13%)	9 (15%)	..
Mortality			
30-day mortality	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	..
In-hospital mortality	1 (2%)	2 (3%)	..

*Biere SS et al. Lancet 2012;379:1887-1892*



*Stratman J et al. Annals of Surgery 2017*



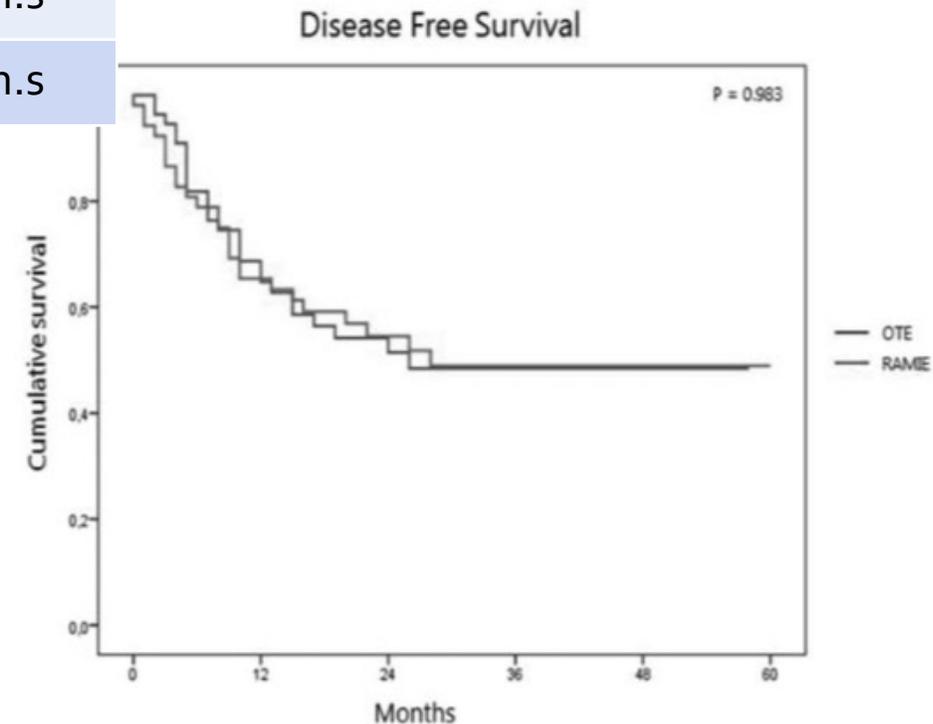
# RAMIE vs OPEN: ROBO Trial

Trial Endpoints	RAMIE (54 pts)	OTE (55 pts)	P value
Related complication $\geq 2$	59%	80%	0.02
Pulmonary	32%	58%	0.005
Cardiac	22%	46%	0.006
Leaks	24%	20%	n.s
30-day mortality	2%	0	n.s

RAMIE was associated with:

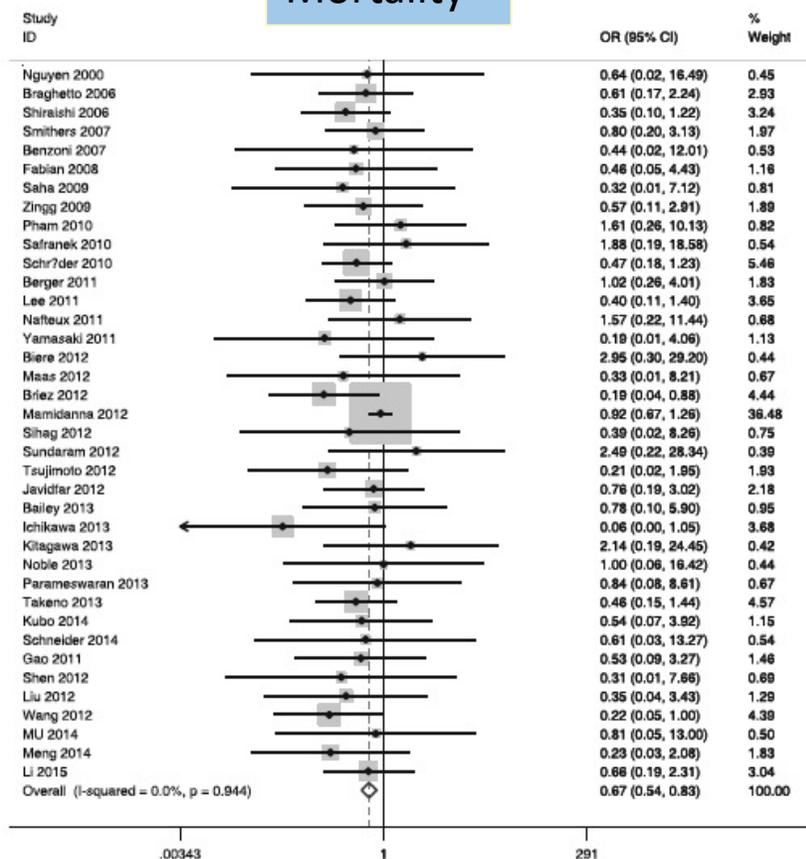
- Decreased overall complications
- Decreased blood loss
- Decreased pain
- Improved short term QoL

*Van der Sluis PC. Ann Surg 2019;269:621-630*



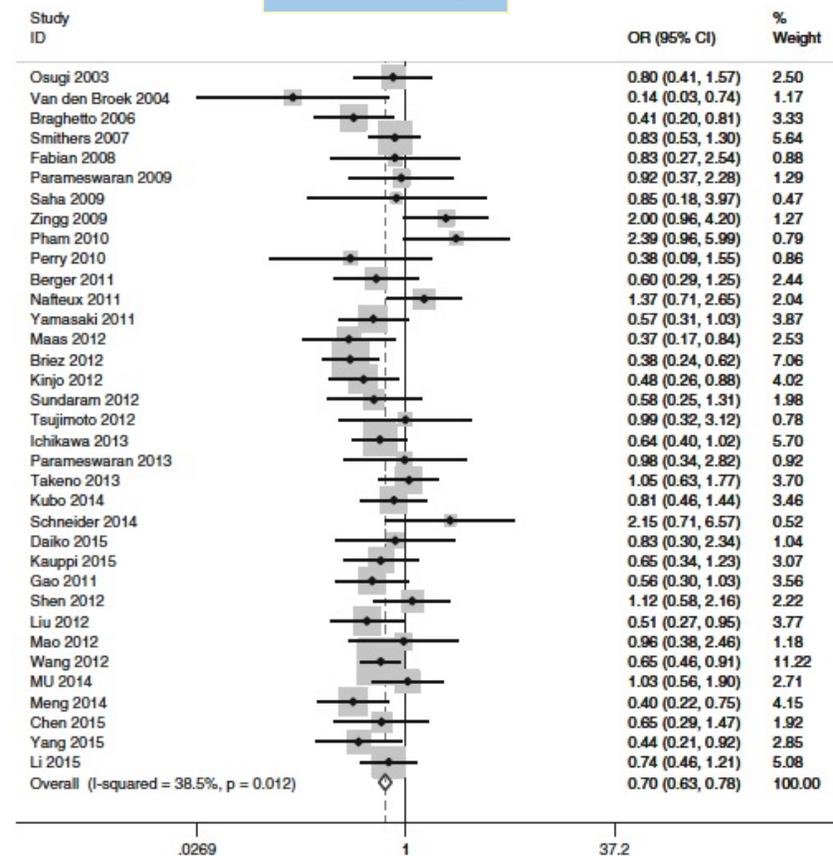
# MIE vs OPEN: Meta-analysis

## Mortality



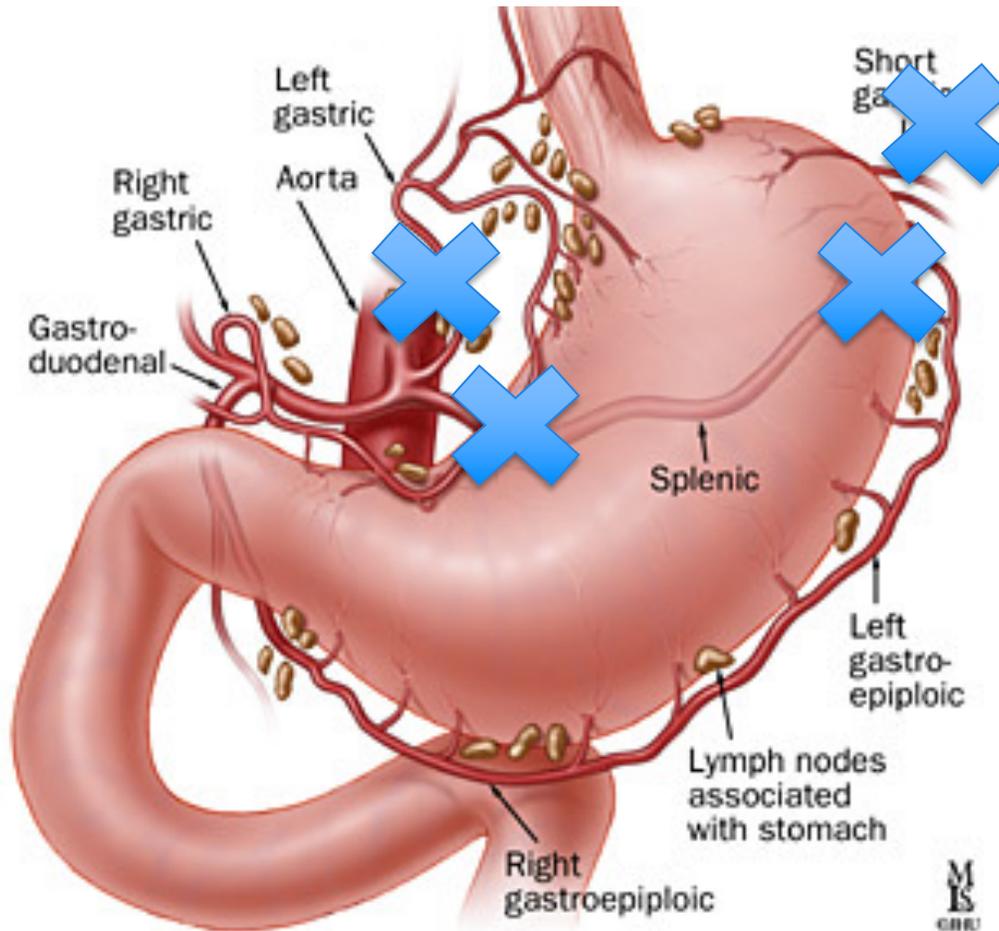
3.8% (124/4379) MIE vs 4.5% (437/9753) OE  
OR=0.668, 95%CI=0.5-0.8, p< 0.05

## Morbidity



41% (1206/2907) MIE vs 48% (1486/3084) OE  
OR=0.7, 95%CI=0.6-0.8, p< 0.05

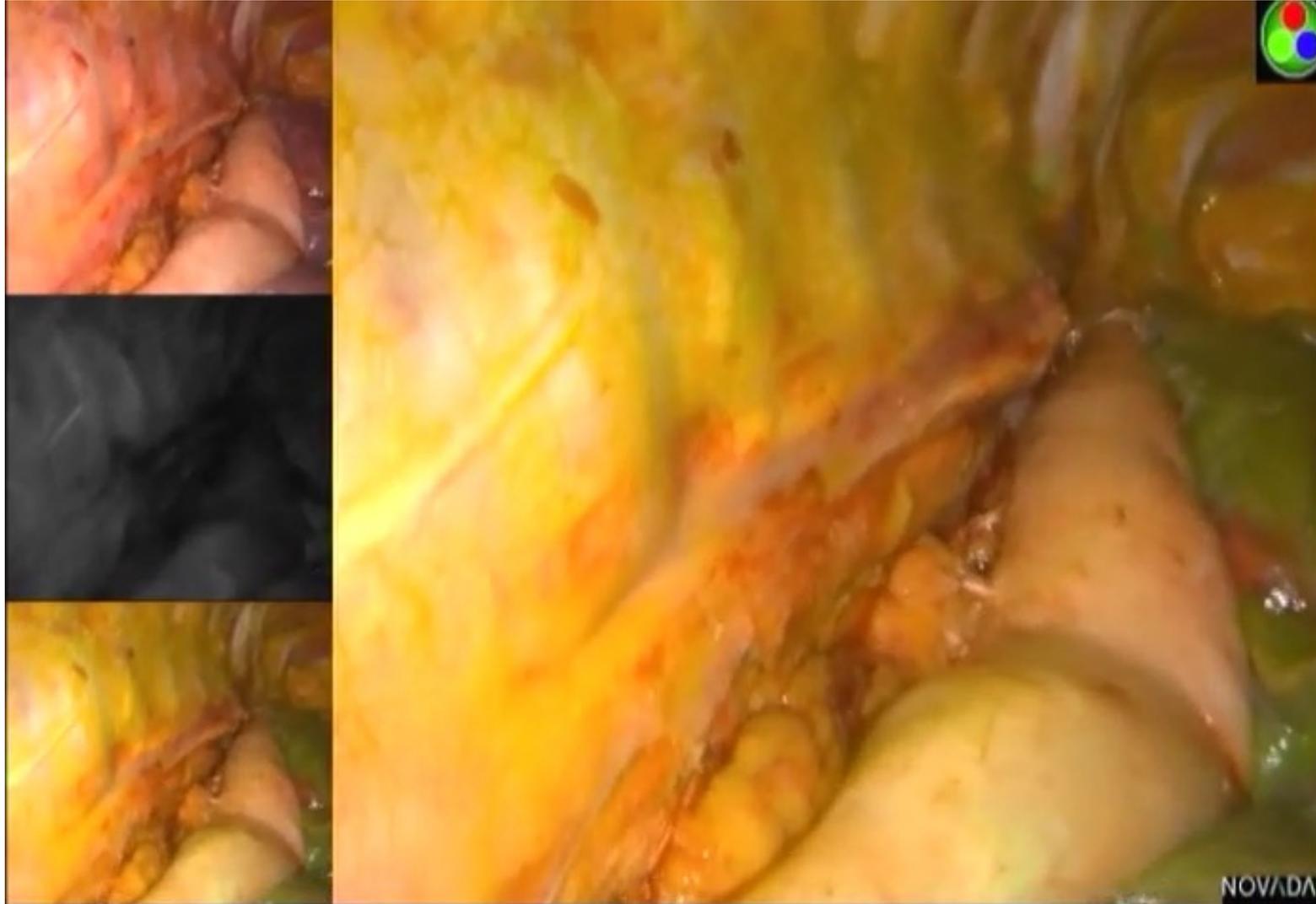
# Gastric Perfusion



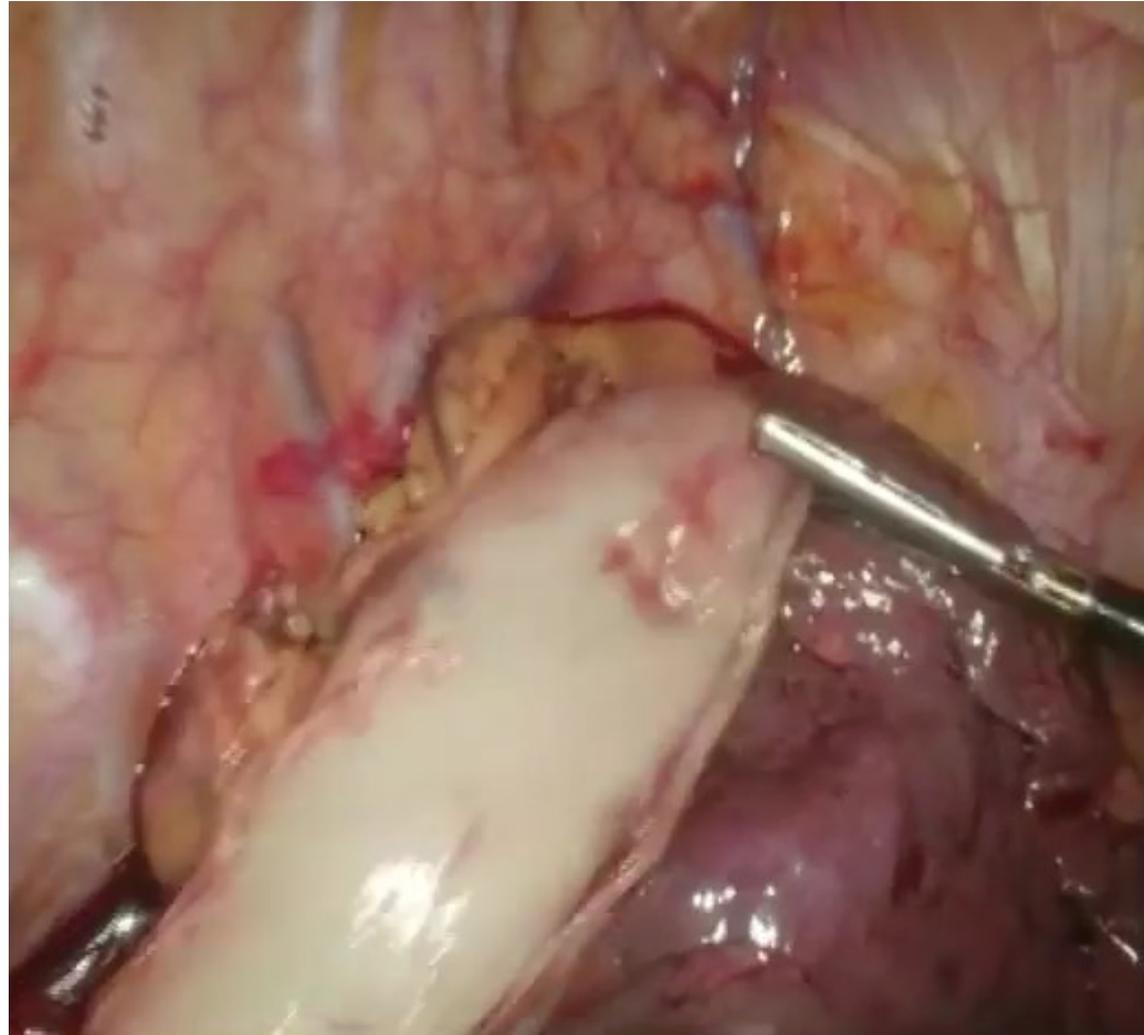
- Critical for healing of any anastomosis
- Acutely impaired during esophagectomy
- Lacking reliable assessment tools



# No demarcation



# Tip demarcation

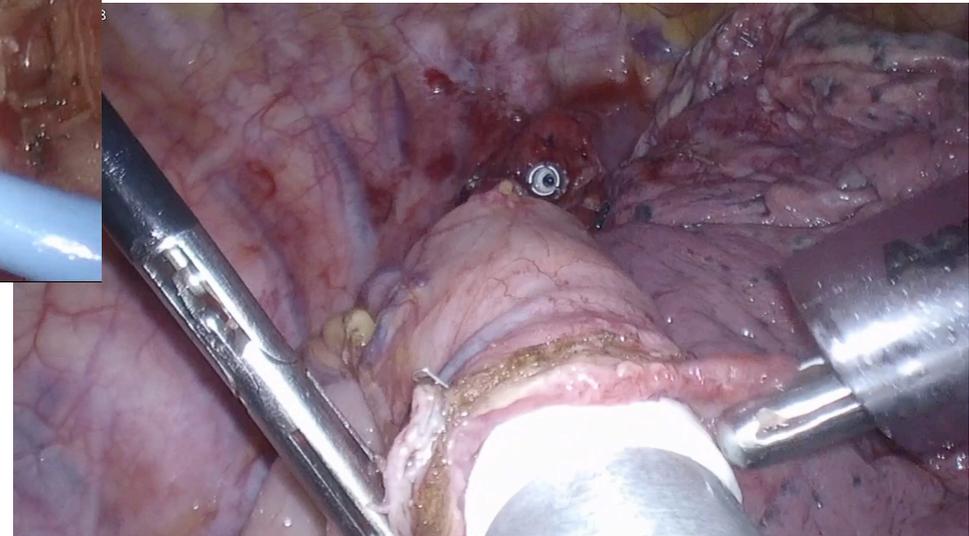
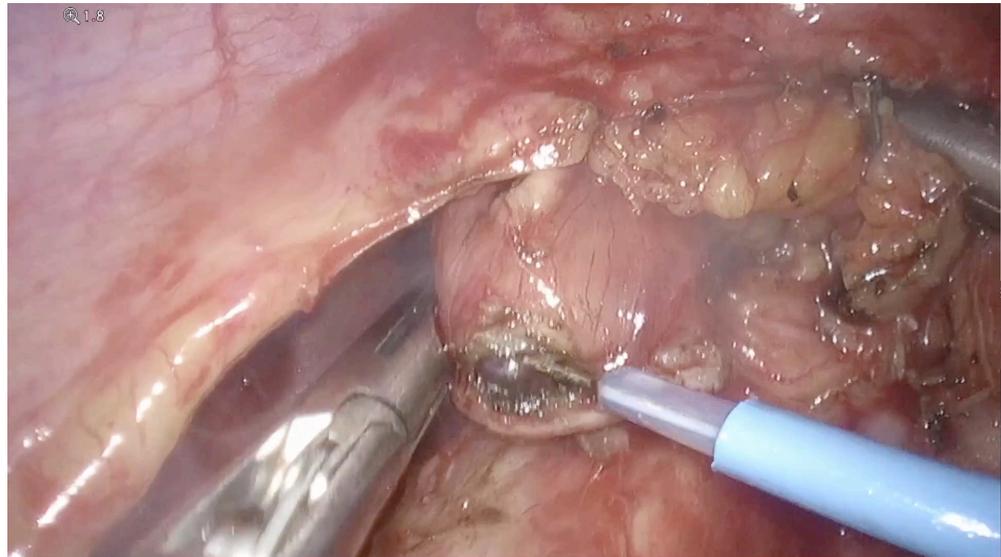


# Minimally invasive Ivor Lewis esophagectomy in 10 steps

[Caitlin Harrington, MD](#) • [Daniela Molena, MD](#)  



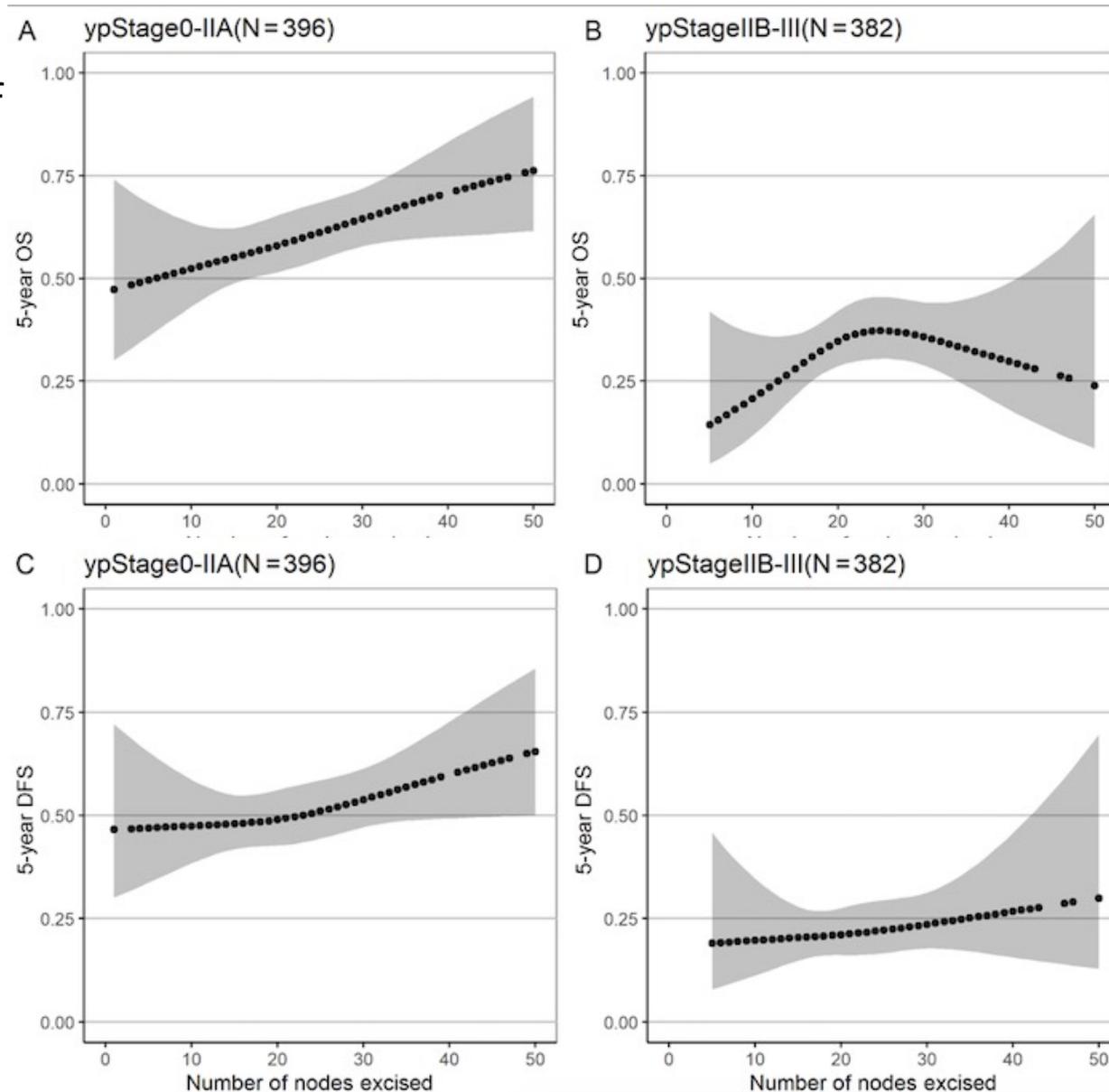
**Open Access** • Published: August 05, 2021 • DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.xjtc.2021.04.038>



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# MSK data on 778 patients after trimodality

- Better OS and DFS with higher number of nodes removed, especially in downstaged patients
- For patients with minimal response the improvement peaked with 20-25 nodes removed



Sihag S et al, Ann Surg 2021

# Number and location of lymph nodes

## Patterns and Impact of Nodal Metastasis After Neoadjuvant Chemoradiation and R0 Resection in Esophageal Adenocarcinoma

### STUDY POPULATION

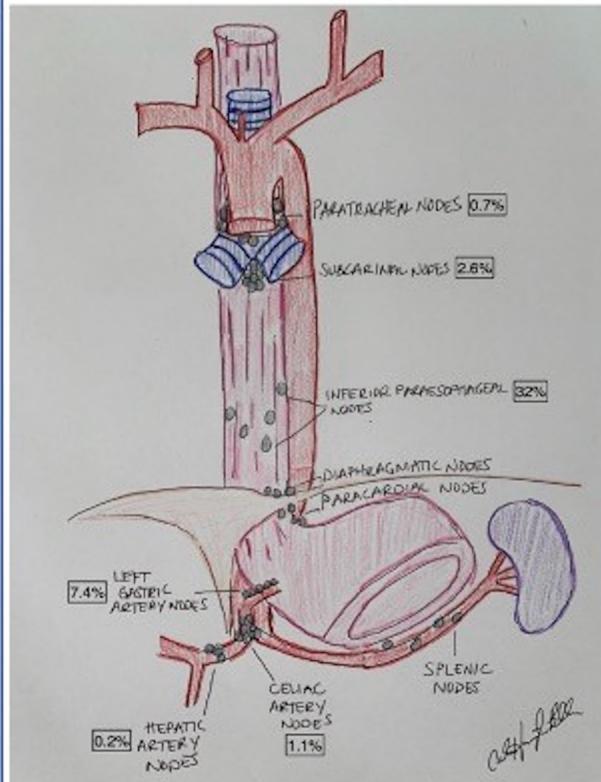
537 Patients

**Dx:** Esophageal Adenocarcinoma

**Tx:** Neoadjuvant Chemoradiation, R0 Resection

**Time Period:** 2010-2018

### PATTERNS OF RECURRENCE



### RISK OF RECURRENCE

Does **number of stations** with positive nodes matter? → YES

Does **number of positive lymph nodes** matter? → YES

Does **location of positive nodes** matter? → YES

↪ Paraesophageal Nodes

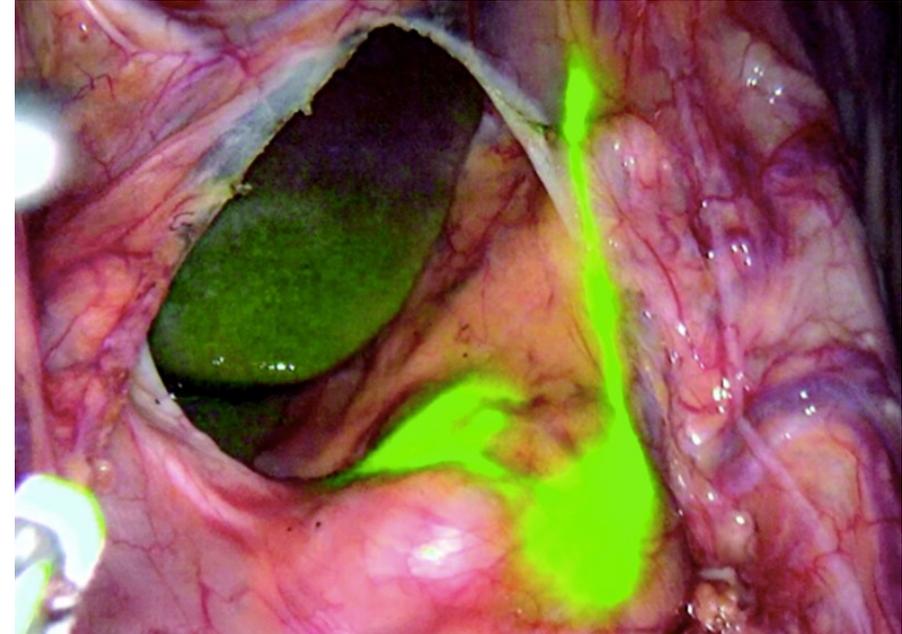
↪ Subcarinal Nodes

Our findings suggest that the number and location of stations with positive lymph nodes affects prognosis. Larger studies are needed to verify this relationship.



# Can we predict lymphatic drainage?

- 9 patients
- ICG injected at 4 quadrants around tumor
- 88.9% left gastric a.
- 11.1% diaphragmatic nodes
- 33.3% positive nodes all identified within first basin



<https://www.mskcc.org/pdf/cancer-care/patient-education/minimally-invasive-esophagectomy-pathway>

## Minimally Invasive Esophagectomy Pathway

These are goals for your recovery. Your experience may not follow this pathway exactly. Your doctor or nurse will tell you what to expect.

Surgery date: \_\_\_\_\_ Expected discharge date: \_\_\_\_\_

	Before Surgery	Day of Surgery	Day 1 After Surgery
What should I do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buy a wedge pillow.</li> <li>From now until surgery, exercise 30 minutes (such as walking 1 mile) every day.</li> <li>Brush your teeth after you eat.</li> <li>Stop smoking 2 or more weeks before surgery.</li> <li>Plan your ride home after surgery.</li> </ul> <p><b>The night before surgery:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash with Hibiclens®</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash with Hibiclens in the morning.</li> <li>Brush your teeth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raise the head of your bed to 30 degrees.</li> <li>Use your incentive spirometer 10 times each hour you're awake.</li> <li>Do coughing &amp; deep breathing exercises.</li> <li>Sit up in your chair.</li> <li>Walk 5 laps around the nursing unit.</li> <li>Brush your teeth and use mouth rinses 3 or more times a day.</li> <li>Learn about caring for your incisions and feeding tube.</li> </ul>
What tests, procedures, and medical devices should I expect?	<p><b>Presurgical testing appointment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bring a list of all medications you take.</li> <li>Your nurse practitioner may order more tests or appointments.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Placed before surgery:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intravenous (IV) line</li> <li>Compression boots</li> </ul> <p><b>Placed during surgery:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chest tubes</li> <li>Feeding tube</li> <li>Urinary (Foley®) catheter</li> <li>Nasogastric (NG) tube</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chest tubes</li> <li>NG tube</li> <li>Fluids in your IV line</li> <li>Chest x-ray</li> <li>Blood tests</li> <li>Weight measurement</li> <li>Urinary catheter may be removed</li> </ul>



# Nutrition Optimization

**Esophagectomy Post-Operative Day 2 Feeding Algorithm** [3 orders of 4 are selected]

Requested For

Order	Adult Formula:	Route:	Initiate at (ml/hr):	Goal Rate (ml x 24 hrs):
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tube Feeding - Pump		J-Tube (Jejunostomy Tube)	30	

Order:  Dietitian-Nutritionist Consult Reason: Patient on Post-Esophagectomy...

Order:  TPN Consult (Inpatient)  Esophagectomy Feeding Protocol

Drug Info

**Esophagectomy Tube Feeding Algorithm**

Hemodynamically Stable?  Yes  No

Glucose > 200  Yes  No

K+ > 5  Yes  No

Osmolite 1.5

POD 2: Initiate tube feedings at 30 ml per hour for 24 hours

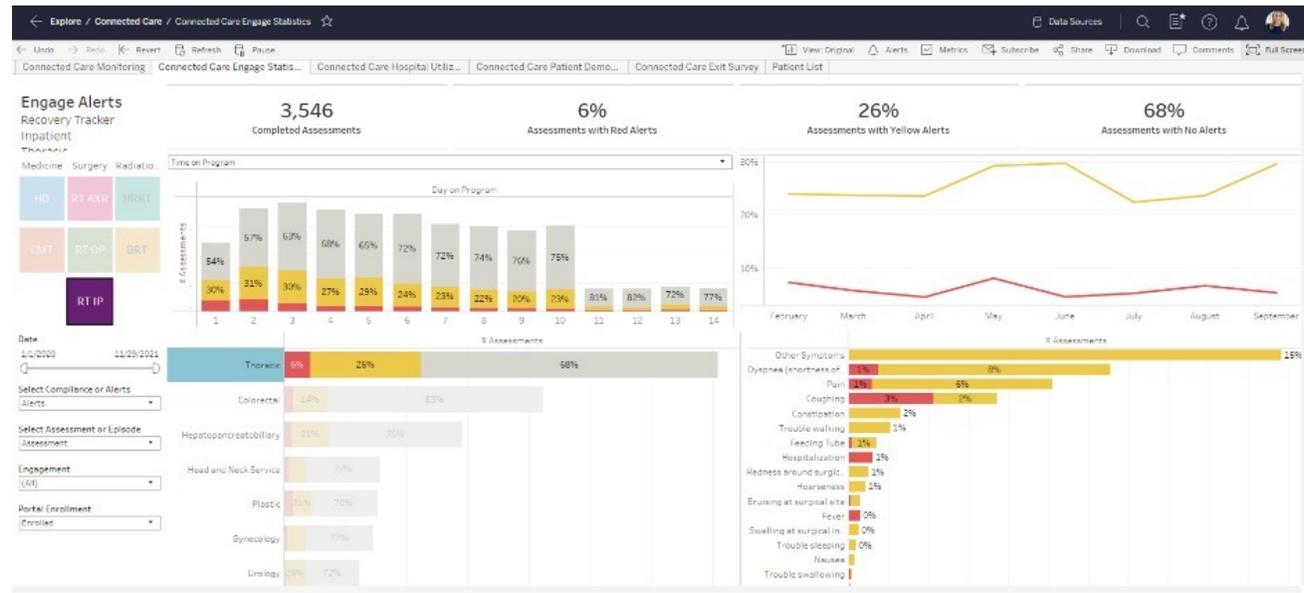
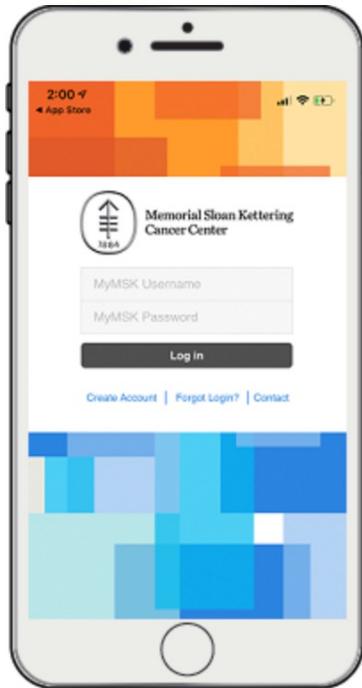
POD 3: Increase tube feeding rate by 10 ml every 8 hours to 50 ml/hour x 24 hours

Thereafter, refer to Clinical Dietitian nutrition assessment for patient-specific recommendations for advancement to 24-hour tube feeding and cycled tube feeding goal rates

Carr R, Molena D. Cancer Medicine. In Press

Median (IQR)	Pre	Post	p-value
Length of Stay	10 (8-13)	8 (7-11)	0.003
Wt Loss at FU	4 (0.8-6.6)	3 (0.2-4.9)	0.014
Days to CLD	8 (6-11)	7 (6-8)	0.001
Days to Feeding Tube Removal	29 (21-48)	25 (19-39)	0.03

# Post-operative Recovery Tracker



# Conclusions

- Technology has been integral part of surgery
- Pre- and post-operative tools for patients' engagement can form a winning partnership
- Tools for intra-operative imaging need to be further developed
- Partnership with industry can help improve the outcomes of surgery



# Thank you!

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