Neuroendocrine carcinoma of esophagus is a very rare and aggressive cancer. The incidence of neuroendocrine carcinoma of esophagus is 0.4% and 2% among all the esophageal malignancies. It is often diagnosed at advanced stage and has a poor prognosis.

**Case Presentation:** A 54-year-old male presented with a 3-month history of dysphagia and had been diagnosed with neuroendocrine carcinoma of esophagus. Patient was administered radical external beam radiation therapy 40 Gy in 20 fractions over 4 weeks with 2 courses of concomitant chemotherapy (injection carboplatin 450 mg and injection 5-fluoro-uracil 1000 mg), 3 weekly. The patient had symptomatic relief after treatment but after 2 months the patient’s condition deteriorated and he ultimately died 5 months after starting treatment.

**Conclusion:** Neuroendocrine carcinoma of esophagus is a very aggressive cancer. More research protocols & clinical trials should be explored to improvise survival in these patients.
injection 5-fluoro-uracil 1000 mg intravenously, 3 weekly. But after 2 months the patient's condition deteriorated and he ultimately died 5 months after starting treatment suggesting that neuroendocrine carcinoma of esophagus is a very aggressive cancer. More research protocols & clinical trials should be explored to improvise survival in these patients.

REFERENCES


