

Retrospective Study

Use of Holmium:Yag laser in early stage oropharyngeal squamous cell cancer

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Abstract

AIM: To evaluate the efficacy of Holmium:Yag laser resection for oropharyngeal squamous cell cancer.

METHODS: A prospectively collected case series of all patients with oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma undergoing laser resection using the Holmium:Yag laser technique only over a 15 year period at a tertiary referral centre. All patients underwent long term follow up with regular clinical and radiological surveillance, when indicated. All patients were operated on under general anaesthetic with a laser-safe endotracheal tube. Typically laser resection was performed first using an operating microscope, followed by neck dissection. The tumour was held with a Luc's forceps or Allis clamp. The Holmium:Yag laser was implemented *via* a fibre delivery system. The Holmium:Yag laser fibre, of 550 micron diameter, was inserted through a Zoellner sucker and attached *via* steri-strips to a second Zoellner suction to provide smoke evacuation. The settings were 1J/pulse, 15 Hz, 15 W in a continuous delivery modality *via* a foot pedal control. The procedure is simple, bloodless, effective and quick. All surgeries were performed as day cases.

RESULTS: Twenty-seven oropharyngeal squamous cell cancer patients were identified, at the following subsites: 23 lateral pharyngeal wall/tonsil, 2 anterior faucal and 2 tongue base. Of the 23 tonsil tumours, 19 required no further treatment (83% therefore had negative histopathological margins) and 4 required chemoradiotherapy (17% were incompletely excised or had aggressive histopathological features such as discohesive, perineural spread, vascular invasion). The 2 patients with anterior faucal pillar neoplasia needed no further treatment. Both tongue base cancer cases required further treatment in the form of chemoradiotherapy (due to positive histopathological margins). Postoperatively, patients complained of pain locally, which resolved with regular analgesia. There were no postoperative haemorrhages. Swallowing and speech were normal

after healing (10-14 d). There was one case of fistula when neck dissection was carried out simultaneously; this resolved with conservative management. All patients were followed up with serial imaging and clinical examination for a minimum of five years. Median follow up was 84 mo.

CONCLUSION: Holmium:Yag lasers are a safe and effective treatment for Stage 1 and 2 squamous cell carcinoma of the oropharynx, excluding the tongue base.

Key words: Holmium:Yag; Laser; Human papillomavirus; Oropharyngeal; Squamous cell carcinoma; Cancer; Squamous cell cancer

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Core tip: Oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma is increasing in incidence. Management is controversial due to the large human papillomavirus cohort. The gold standard remains single modality therapy for early stage disease, either primary surgery or radiotherapy. Laser resection is one of the viable surgical options. We present a series of patients treated with Holmium:Yag laser resection. Holmium:Yag lasers are a safe and effective treatment for Stage 1 and 2 squamous cell carcinoma of the oropharynx, excluding the tongue base. Its uses could be extended within the speciality and elsewhere, particularly with a robotic arm.

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INTRODUCTION

Oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is increasing in incidence. This has been confirmed in large epidemiological studies both in the United States and the United Kingdom recently^[1]. This is principally due to the human papilloma virus (HPV) infected cohort of patients, particularly subtype HPV-16. HPV-associated oropharyngeal SCC comprises the vast majority of oropharyngeal SCC^[1].

All patients undergo cross-sectional imaging and biopsy for pathological and radiological staging (Table 1)^[2]. The gold standard of management remains single modality therapy for early stage disease (T1-2 NO-2a MO)^[3], either primary surgery or radiotherapy, with both reported to be equally successful^[4]. Decisions are based upon patient choice and co-morbidities (*i.e.*, ability to undergo general anaesthetic), size and position of the tumour (less than 4 cm and preservation of superior pharyngeal constrictor) and the functional deficit^[5].

Early stage disease incorporates N1 and N2a neck disease. Hence, neck dissection should also be considered if there are positive nodes (with no radiological evidence

of extra capsular spread). Ipsilateral selective level II-IV neck dissection may be warranted even with negative imaging.

Laser resection is one of the viable surgical options. Many modalities have been described but fall into two broad groups of trans-oral carbon dioxide laser surgery or trans-oral robotic surgery. Other options, apart from radiotherapy, include photodynamic therapy, diathermy excision or through open approaches with reconstruction (such as transmandibular with free flap reconstruction)^[2,5].

In contrast to the commonly used carbon dioxide laser resections, we present a series of patients treated with Holmium:Yag laser resection in the oropharynx for these squamous cell carcinomas. We believe that the properties of the Holmium:Yag laser system is well suited to implementation in the oropharynx in view of its unique ability to vaporize, ablate (due to its longer wavelength of 2100 nm), coagulate soft tissues, a relatively low depth of thermal penetration (0.4 mm), excellent haemostasis and a wide range of tissue effects.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A prospectively collected case series of all patients with oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma undergoing laser resection using the Holmium:Yag laser technique only over a 15 year period at a tertiary referral centre. The hospital ethics committee approved this study as it did not affect the standard of care offered to the patients.

Surgical technique

All patients were operated on under general anaesthetic with a laser-safe endotracheal tube. Typically laser resection was performed first using an operating microscope, followed by neck dissection. The tumour was held with a Luc's forceps or Allis clamp. The Holmium:Yag laser was implemented *via* a fibre delivery system. The Holmium:Yag laser fibre, of 550 micron diameter, was inserted through a Zoellner sucker and attached *via* steri-strips to a second Zoellner suction to provide smoke evacuation. The settings were 1J/pulse, 15 Hz, 15 W in a continuous delivery modality *via* a foot pedal control. The procedure is simple, bloodless, effective and quick. All surgeries were performed as day cases.

RESULTS

Twenty-seven oropharyngeal squamous cell cancer patients were identified, at the following subsites: Twenty-three lateral pharyngeal wall/tonsil, 2 anterior faucal and 2 tongue base. Of the 23 tonsil tumours, 19 required no further treatment (83% therefore had negative histopathological margins) and 4 required chemoradiotherapy (17% were incompletely excised or had aggressive histopathological features such as dis cohesive, perineural spread, vascular invasion). The

Table 1 Oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma staging

Tx	Primary tumour could not be assessed; information unknown
T0	No evidence of primary tumour
Tis	Carcinoma in situ
T1	Tumour less than 2 cm
T2	Tumour between 2 and 4 cm
T3	Tumour larger than 4 cm (or affecting epiglottis)
T4	(1) Moderately advanced local disease growing into local structures (larynx, tongue, palate, medial pterygoid) (2) Advanced local disease, affecting internal carotid, lateral pterygoid, nasopharynx
Nx	Lymph nodes cannot be assessed or information unknown
N0	No lymph nodes affected
N1	One ipsilateral lymph node, less than 3 cm
N2	(1) One ipsilateral lymph node between 3 and 6 cm (2) Two or more ipsilateral lymph nodes, less than 6 cm (3) Contralateral lymph nodes, less than 6 cm
N3	Any lymph node greater than 6 cm
M0	No distant spread
M1	Distant site affected

2 patients with anterior faucal pillar neoplasia needed no further treatment. Both tongue base cancer cases required further treatment in the form of chemoradiotherapy (due to positive histopathological margins).

Postoperatively, patients complained of pain locally, which resolved with regular analgesia. There were no postoperative haemorrhages. Swallowing and speech were normal after healing (10-14 d). There was one case of fistula when neck dissection was carried out simultaneously; this resolved with conservative management.

All patients were followed up with serial imaging and clinical examination. Median follow up was 84 mo. At this longer term follow up, there were no recurrences in the 19 patients who received laser resection alone. Of the remaining 6 patients who had multimodality therapy in the form of surgery and chemoradiotherapy, there was nodal recurrence in one of the tongue base cancers.

DISCUSSION

Over the last 20 years, the applications of lasers in otolaryngology have increased exponentially. Holmium:Yag lasers have the unique ability to vaporize, ablate (due to its longer wavelength of 2100 nm) and coagulate soft tissues alongside extremely hard materials, such as calculi, making it the laser of choice for a range of interventions for not only otolaryngologists but also in the fields of urology, orthopaedics, gastroenterological and general surgeons^[6,7]. Holmium:Yag has a relatively low depth of thermal penetration (0.4 mm), excellent haemostasis and a wide range of tissue effects, allowing use for urological stone surgery, urethral strictures, benign prostatic hypertrophy, biliary stones, nephrectomy, laryngeal lesions, nasal polyposis, turbinoplasty and orthopaedic procedures^[6]. We present a novel role for the Holmium:Yag laser.

The Holmium:Yag system, in its role for orophary-

ngeal SCC, is particularly useful as it allows a bloodless field, a lateral thermal necrosis of 2 mm (thus generating an extended clearance margin from tumour) and, when used in conjunction with an operating microscope, permits magnification and closer inspection of these margins. The latter precision inspection is particularly important with regard to the superior pharyngeal constrictor, as tumours are often adjacent or partially involving this muscle and, magnification can allow at least partial preservation, which is important to prevent exposure of parapharyngeal fat and the vital structures within. A further advantage of the Holmium:Yag system is that, as a result of the pulsed effects, no laser tip cooling is necessary^[7,8]. In addition, these operative procedures are quick, with each taking around 20 min, and can be performed as day cases with the associated lower costs. These features make this type of laser system preferable to the standard carbon dioxide laser.

Disadvantages reported include post-operative oedema in comparison with standard techniques and pain. To avoid the potential for fistula formation, some centres recommend staged procedures, with the neck dissection performed a few weeks after the initial laser resection^[6].

Overall the Holmium:Yag laser was safe and effective for lateral pharyngeal wall, tonsil and faucal pillar tumours. Only a small proportion required any further treatment at long term follow up. The main group of failures were tongue base tumours as they were too difficult to access and identify. This is confirmed in recent literature and so, radiotherapy remains an important treatment regime^[9]. However, transoral robotic surgery or lateral pharyngotomy are better surgical options at this subsite and have shown comparable outcomes to radiotherapy in experienced centres^[10-12]. In addition, minimally invasive surgical techniques are associated with superior quality of life, as compared to the historically extensive open procedures and are cost-effective due to the short stays^[11-13]. Further research (ECOG-3311, NTC01898494) is currently underway to ascertain the best options for these patients, particularly in the context of HPV-16 associated outcomes^[14].

We recommend the addition of the Holmium:Yag laser into the armamentarium of the otolaryngologist, particularly in cases of oropharyngeal SCC, where it has been shown to be safe, cost-effective with comparable outcomes to standard therapies.

COMMENTS

Background

Oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma is increasing in incidence. Management is controversial due to the large human papilloma virus (HPV) cohort. The gold standard remains single modality therapy for early stage disease, either primary surgery or radiotherapy.

Research frontiers

Laser resection is one of the viable surgical options. Currently carbon dioxide laser is favoured but further research is warranted in different modalities.

Innovations and breakthroughs

In this study, the authors demonstrated through a series of patients that, Holmium:Yag laser is safe, cost-effective with comparable outcomes to standard therapies in the treatment of oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma (SCC).

Applications

Ho:Yag laser should be added to the head and neck surgeon's armamentarium for consideration for use on oropharyngeal SCC, excluding the tongue base.

Peer-review

All relevant current literature was studied and referenced.

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