LONG-TERM OUTCOMES OF ENDOSCOPIC SUBMUCOSAL DISSECTION USING A SCISSOR-TYPE KNIFE FOR MUSCULARIS MUCOSA/SUBMUCOSA ESOPHAGEAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

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Esophageal endoscopic submucosal dissection using scissor-type knives achieved 100% R0 resection and no local recurrence over 5 years for both early (EP/LPM) and deeper (MM/SM1) esophageal squamous cell carcinomas.

KEY POINTS

- The study compared 91 EP/LPM lesions in 61 patients with 22 MM/SM1 lesions in 22 patients treated with ESD using only scissor-type knives between 2009 and 2019, with follow-up exceeding 3 years.
- R0 resection was achieved in 100% of cases in both groups, with mean tumor sizes of 16.8 mm (EP/LPM) and 26.8 mm (MM/SM1).
- No local recurrence occurred in either group during average observation periods of 55 months (EP/LPM) and 60 months (MM/SM1).
- Lymph node recurrence occurred in two MM/SM1 cases with lymphovascular invasion who received additional therapy; only one patient died from primary cancer.
- Three-year disease-specific survival was 100% for EP/LPM and 95.5% for MM/SM1 (p=0.30); authors concluded pT1a-MM tumors without lymphovascular invasion are appropriate for ESD.

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