

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY USING AN ULTRA-THIN ENDOSCOPE FOR LOCAL FAILURE AFTER RADIOTHERAPY FOR ESOPHAGEAL CANCER IN PATIENTS WITH ESOPHAGEAL STRICTURE

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Poster

Oesophagus

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A retrospective study comparing ultra-thin endoscope versus conventional endoscope for photodynamic therapy with talaporfin sodium in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma local failure found similar local complete response rates and acceptable safety profiles in both approaches.

KEY POINTS

- Eight patients underwent photodynamic therapy using ultra-thin endoscope and 87 using conventional endoscope for local failure after chemoradiotherapy or radiotherapy for esophageal squamous cell carcinoma between October 2015 and June 2022.
- Local complete response rate was 50.0% in the ultra-thin endoscope group and 59.3% in the conventional endoscope group, excluding cases with insufficient follow-up.
- Esophageal pain occurred in 12.5% of ultra-thin endoscope cases versus 41.4% of conventional endoscope cases; esophageal stricture grade 2 occurred in 12.5% versus 4.6% respectively.
- All adverse events were grade 2 or less in both groups; skin phototoxicity was not observed in the ultra-thin endoscope group but occurred in 5.7% of conventional endoscope cases.
- Endoscopic resection was the most common cause of esophageal stenosis requiring ultra-thin endoscope use, accounting for 50.0% of cases in that group.

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