ABSTRACT

Oral Cavity Mucosal Resurfacing Using Argon Beam Coagulator

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RESULTS

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DISCUSSION

The argon beam coagulator is widely used in various surgical procedures and is useful in hemostatic procedures where hemostasis is essential. 1 The use of argon beam coagulator during upper endoscopic resection for mucosal dysplasia has been extensively described. 1 2 3 4 In the literature, the advantages of using argon beam coagulator are as follows: 1 2 3 4

The addition of argon beam coagulator to endoluminal resection in mucosal resection of the oral cavity results in an effective alternative to surgical treatment with minimal operative morbidity and improved postoperative recovery. 1 2 3 4


METHODS AND MATERIALS

Retrospective case series. Three patients at a tertiary care hospital with prior history of squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity who subsequently developed dysplastic and continued to develop new lesions were treated with argon beam coagulator (ABC). The patients were treated with argon beam coagulator for multiple dysplastic lesions. After the argon beam coagulator ablation, the patients were re-evaluated and further treatment was planned as necessary. All patients tolerated surgery well and returned for follow-up.

Figure 1. Argon beam coagulator Confluent System 75m with its hand piece and footrest, right to left.

Figure 2. Intrarectal use. The argon beam coagulator may be used as a rectal probe or special guggles, using an argon beam coagulator to grasp the rectal lesion.

Figure 3. Argon beam coagulator in action. Ablation of dysplastic, vertical oral tongue lesion.

Figure 2. Intra-op use. The argon beam coagulator may be used as a rectal probe or special guggles, using an argon beam coagulator to grasp the rectal lesion.

REFERENCES