Background and purpose

- Early detection of the Laryngo-pharyngeal cancer is important because it not only improves survival rate but also minimizes functional loss of swallowing and voice.
- We have previously reported that narrow band imaging (NBI) combined with magnifying endoscopy is useful in detecting early superficial laryngo-pharyngeal cancers.
- For such cases, we are applying endoscopic submucosal dissection technique which is increasingly used for early esophageal cancer.
- In this study, we investigated the usefulness of endoscopic submucosal dissection for early laryngo-pharyngeal cancer.

Procedures

- Instruments
  1. Magnifying endoscope with NBI function (GF TYPE 294EZ, Olympus, Tokyo)
  2. Curved laryngoscope (Nagashima, Tokyo)
  3. Curved laryngeal forceps (Nagashima, Tokyo)
  4. Curved electric needle knife (Olympus, Tokyo)

- Surgical set up

- Surgical Procedure
  1. Determine the extent of the lesion

Conclusions

- Endoscopic submucosal dissection for superficial pharyngeal cancer allows excellent survival and the preservation of swallowing & voice functions.
- Early detection of superficial pharyngeal cancer with NBI technology and the treatment with endoscopic submucosal dissection can be a new treatment strategy for the head and neck cancer.