Management of Early Glottic Cancer Treated by CO2 Laser According to Surgical-Margin Status: A Systematic Review of the Literature

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Abstract

Introduction Transoral laser microsurgery (TLM) is the treatment of choice for Tis-T2 squamous cell glottic carcinomas due to its advantages compared with open surgery and radiotherapy. However, the CO2 laser beam causes changes and damage on the specimens, making the histological assessment of resection margins, the gold standard for confirming radical tumor resection, sometimes difficult.

Objective To assess the different ways to manage patients depending on the status of the histopathological margin according to recent studies to detect the most commonly shared therapeutic strategy.

Data Synthesis We analyzed the literature available on the PubMed and Web of Science databases, including only articles published since 2005, using specific keywords to retrieve articles whose titles and abstracts were read and analyzed independently by two authors to detect relevant studies. Therefore, we focused on disease-free survival, overall survival, local control, laryngeal preservation, and disease-specific survival. Thus, 17 studies were included in the present review; they were grouped according to the status of the histological margin, and we analyzed the different management policies described in them. This analysis showed that there is not a shared strategy, though in most studies the authors performed a second-look surgery in the cases of positive margins and a close follow-up in cases of negative ones. The main disagreement is regarding the management of close or non-valuable resection margins, since some authors performed a second-look surgery, and others, a close follow-up.

Conclusions Definitely, the most shared policy is the second-look surgery in case of positive surgical margins, and a close follow-up in case of close or non-valuable resection margins.

Keywords► glottic cancer
► squamous cell carcinoma
► laser surgery
► surgical margin
► second-look surgery

Introduction

Transoral laser microsurgery (TLM) was first used for the treatment of early glottic cancer in 1972, as described by Strong and Jako.1 To date, TLM is the treatment of choice for Tis-T2 squamous cell glottic carcinomas. Indeed, this surgical procedure has many advantages compared with open surgery and radiotherapy (RT), such as: lower morbidity, shorter hospitalization, lower costs, and better organ preservation, with a lower impact on voice quality and swallowing,
**Key Points**

- To date, TLM is the treatment of choice for Tis-T2 squamous cell glottic carcinomas.
- The CO₂ laser beam could impair the histological assessment of the resection margins, which is the gold standard to confirm radical tumor resection.
- Second-look TLM is the most performed strategy in case of positive surgical margins.
- Close follow-up is the most shared policy in case of close or non-valuable resection margins.
- In cases of negative resection margins, follow-up represents the best approach.

ensuring a radical excision of the lesion. Nevertheless, to date, the main critical questions involve the histological evaluation of the surgical resection margins and the management of the patients according to the status of the margins. In fact, some authors suggest a “wait and see” policy, while others propose a second-look microsurgery or RT when the resection margins are positive and/or close and/or unclear. The surgical margin is considered positive if the tumor is on the specimen’s edge, and close if there is a close distance between the tumor and the margin itself that is not adequate to consider the excision completely safe. The main disagreement in the literature is regarding the margin-to-tumor distance. Indeed, some authors suggest 2 mm as a safe distance, while others consider 0.5 mm and most suggest 1 mm. Moreover, the surgical margin is defined as non-valuable if laser artifacts such as carbonization make the assessment of the specimen’s edge difficult. The resection margin is assessed as negative by a pathologist if it is free of tumor, with a proper tumor-to-margin distance, which differs from study to study.

The aim of the present review was to analyze the different ways to manage patients depending on the status of the histopathological margin according to recent studies to try to detect the most commonly shared therapeutic strategy. Therefore, we focused on disease-free survival (DFS), overall survival (OS), local control (LC), laryngeal preservation (LP), and disease-specific survival (DSS).

**Review of the Literature**

**Search Methodology**

We analyzed the literature available on the PubMed and Web of Science databases, including only articles published since 2005. The search strategy consisted of reading titles and abstracts independently by two authors (CS and BV) to detect relevant articles that would be studied in their entirety. We also searched for articles listed in the references of the pertinent studies. For the research, we used the following keywords: *transoral laser microsurgery* or *transoral laser cordectomy* or *CO₂ laser* and *early glottic cancer* or *glottic cancer* and/or *second-look* and/or *margin status* or *surgical margins*. The inclusion criteria were early glottic cancer (Tis, T1, T2); TLM as the first therapeutic approach for glottic lesion; management according to the status of the surgical margin; absence of nodal and distant metastases (N0M0); patients without previous RT or surgery for laryngeal cancer; reporting of at least two of the following: DFS, OS, LC, LP, DSS; and mean or median follow-up period of at least 40 months. Studies were excluded if: they were reviews or editorials or opinions or case reports with fewer than twenty patients; articles published in languages other than English; studies that also included primary supraglottic or subglottic cancer; the patients who had a glottic lesion were first treated with CT and/or RT or endoscopic microsurgery.

**Study Selection**

- Fig. 1 shows the method of selection of the articles. In total, 17 studies were included in the present review, and their characteristics are shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

**Management of Positive Surgical Margin**

In cases of positive resection margin, a second-look surgery was the most followed approach. Other authors, such as Hendriksema et al., Hartl et al., and Lee HS, suggest a second-look TLM or close follow-up according to the surgeon’s evaluation during surgery or in cases of suspicion of relapse during the follow-up.

On the other hand, Fiz et al. usually followed a different policy according to the number and depth of the positive margins: they prefer the close follow-up only if a superficial margin is positive, and the second-look procedure, open surgery or RT strategies if more than one superficial margin or the deep margins are positive. By using this strategy, Fiz et al achieved a 5-year DFS in 77.2%, DSS in 98.3%, and LP in 96.2% of their sample. The same protocol was followed by Galli et al. and Lucioni et al.

Moreover, in another study, Lucioni et al. suggested performing the second-look surgery or RT in case of positive deep surgical margins, and close follow-up for positive superficial margins, achieving a 3-year DFS in 84.7%, a 3-year DSS in 97.8% and a 5-year OS in 91.4% of their sample.

On the contrary, Ansarin et al perform a second look with TLM only if a resection margin is positive, and RT if there is more than 1 positive margin, achieving a 5-year OS in 90.01%, LP in 97.1%, and a 8-year DFS in 88.2% of their sample.

However, other authors always perform a close follow-up. Thus, in 2015, Hoffmann et al. achieved a 5-year OS in 79.2%, DSS in 91.5%, DFS in 61.7%, LP in 93.4%, and LC in 74.4% of their sample. In their case series, Charbonnier et al. had similar findings, with a 5-year OS in 88%, DFS in 73%, and LC in 79% of their sample.

Preuss et al. performed second- and third-look TLMs in all patients regardless of the status of the resection margin, with a 5-year OS in 100%, and a 5-year DFS in 96.3% of their sample.
PRISMA 2009 Flow Diagram

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Fig. 1 Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) 2009 flow diagram of the selection process of studies in the current literature.
| Authors               | Number of patients | pT treated      | Follow-up        | OS            | DSS            | DFS            | LP            | LC            |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Hartl et al\(^7\) (2007) | 79                 | Tis-T1          | 56 months (mean) | /             | 97.3% (5 years) | 89% (5 years) | 97.5% (5 years) | 95% (5 years) |
| Michel et al\(^1\) (2011) | 64                 | T1a             | 40 months (mean) | 97% (5 years) | /              | 94% (5 years) | /             | /             |
| Hendriksma et al\(^1\) (2018) | 84                 | Tis-T1-T2       | 53 months (median) | 98.6% (5 years) | 78% (5 years) | /              | 100% (5 years) | 78.6% (5 years) |
| Charbonnier et al\(^1\) (2016) | 110                | T1-T2           | 43 months (mean) | 88% (5 years) | /              | 73% (5 years) | /             | 79% (5 years) |
| Hoffmann et al\(^1\) (2015) | 96                 | Tis-T1-T2       | 44.3 months (mean) | 79.2% (5 years) | 91.5% (5 years) | 61.7% (5 years) | 93.4% (5 years) | 74.4% (5 years) |
| Osuch-Wójcikiewicz E et al\(^8\) (2019) | 102                | T1-T2           | 48 months (median) | 100% (5 years) | /              | 77.3% (5 years) | 100% (5 years) | /             |
| Ansarin et al\(^1\) (2009) | 318                | Tis-T1-T2       | 58 months (median) | 90.01% (5 years) | /              | 88.2% (8 years) | 97.1% (5 years) | /             |
| Hoffmann C et al\(^1\) (2016) | 201                | Tis-T1-T2       | 50.82 months (mean) | 84.6% (5 years) | 96.2% (5 years) | 70.6% (5 years) | 96.8% (5 years) | 86.7% (5 years) |
| del Mundo DA et al\(^1\) (2019) | 55                 | Tis-T1-T2       | 47 months (mean) | 96% (5 years) | /              | 100% (5 years) | /             | 91% (5 years) |
| Estomba et al\(^1\) (2016) | 58                 | T1-T2           | 43.1 months (mean) | 89.7% (3 years) | 98.3% (3 years) | /              | 98.3% (3 years) | 96.5% (3 years) |
| Fiz et al\(^1\) (2017) | 634                | Tis-T1-T2       | 60 months (median) | /             | 98.3% (5 years) | 77.2% (5 years) | 96.2% (5 years) | /             |
| Lucioni et al\(^1\) (2012) | 281                | T1-T2           | 51 months (median) | 91.4% (5 years) | 97.8% (3 years) | 84.7% (3 years) | /             | /             |
| Preuss et al\(^1\) (2009) | 181                | T1-T2           | 59 months (mean) | 100% (5 years) | /              | 96.3% (5 years) | /             | /             |
| Gallet et al\(^1\) (2017) | 93                 | Tis-T1-T2       | 75.6 months (median) | /             | 96.8% | /              | 96.8% (5 years) | 96.8% (5 years) |
| Galli et al\(^1\) (2016) | 72                 | T1-T2           | 57.4 months (mean) | /             | 98.6% (5 years) | 84.7% (5 years) | 97.2% (5 years) | /             |
| Lee et al\(^1\) (2013) | 118                | T1-T2           | 69.36 months (mean) | 92.2% (5 years) | 99% (5 years) | 87.9% (5 years) | 96.2% (5 years) | 94.2% (5 years) |
| Lucioni et al\(^1\) (2011) | 177                | T1-T2           | 49.1 months (mean) | 90.8% (2 years) | 98.8% (2 years) | /              | 97.6% (2 years) | 94.3 (2 years) |

Abbreviations: DFS, disease-free survival; DSS, disease-specific survival; LC, local control; LP, laryngeal preservation; OS, overall survival; pT, tumor stage.
| Authors            | Margin-to-tumor distance | Positive margins          | Close or non-valuable margins | Negative margins | Suspicion on follow-up | Timing second look from first surgery | en bloc versus piecemeal excision | Laser setting (watt, spot size) |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Hartl et al \(^7\) (2007) | 2 mm                      | close follow-up (+ +) or second look (+) according to surgeon’s impressions | close follow-up (+ +) or second look (+) according to surgeon’s impressions | follow-up | /                       | < 1 month                           | en bloc                           | /                             |
| Michel et al \(^7\) (2011) | /                         | second look (biopsies)     | /                             | follow-up | /                       | 10 weeks                             | /                                 | 7–12 weeks                     |
| Hendriksma et al \(^4\) (2018) | /                         | close follow-up (+ +) or second look (+) according to surgeon’s impressions (biopsies) | /                             | follow-up | /                       | /                                     | piecemeal                         | /                             |
| Charbonnier et al \(^10\) (2016) | 2 mm                      | close follow-up            | /                             | follow-up | /                       | /                                     | /                                 | 5–10 weeks; 0.25 mm             |
| Hoffmann et al \(^12\) (2015) | 0.5 mm                    | close follow-up            | follow-up                     | second look | /                       | /                                     | /                                 | /                             |
| Osuch-Wójcikiewicz E et al \(^8\) (2019) | 1 mm                      | second look                | follow-up                     | /                             | /                       | 3–4 weeks                             | /                                 | /                             |
| Ansari et al \(^6\) (2009) | 1 mm                      | if 1 margin: second look if > 1 margins: radiotherapy | second look                   | follow-up | /                       | /                                     | /                                 | 0.8–4.7 weeks; 0.15 mm           |
| Hoffmann et al \(^6\) (2016) | 0.5 mm                    | follow-up                  | follow-up                     | /                             | /                       | /                                     | /                                 | /                             |
| del Mundo et al \(^13\) (2019) | /                         | close follow-up with narrow-band imaging | /                             | follow-up | second look | /                                     | /                                 | /                             |
| Estomba et al \(^18\) (2016) | /                         | second look                | follow-up (second look only if high endoscopic suspicion) | follow-up | /                       | /                                     | /                                 | /                             |
| Fiz et al \(^19\) (2017) | 1 mm                      | - 1 superficial margin: close follow-up > 1 superficial margins: second look, open surgery or RT - deep margin: second look, open surgery or RT | close follow-up                | follow-up | /                       | /                                     | en bloc and piecemeal             | /                             |
| Lucioni et al \(^15\) (2012) | 1 mm                      | - superficial margin: close follow-up - deep margin: second look or RT | close follow-up                | follow-up | /                       | /                                     | en bloc                           | 0.27 mm                       |
| Preuss et al \(^23\) (2009) | /                         | second look (biopsy)       | /                             | follow-up | 8–10 weeks (first second look 16–20 weeks (second second look) | en bloc | /                             |
| Galli et al \(^22\) (2017) | 3 mm                      | follow-up                  | second look                   | 3 months | /                       | /                                     | /                                 | /                             |
| Galli A et al \(^20\) (2016) | 1 mm                      | - 1 superficial margin: close follow-up - deep margin: second look (revision) | follow-up                     | follow-up | /                       | /                                     | en bloc and piecemeal             | /                             |
| Lee et al \(^11\) (2013) | 0.5 mm                    | close follow-up (+ +) or second look (+) according to surgeon’s impressions | /                             | follow up | /                       | /                                     | en bloc and piecemeal             | 1–2 w                         |
| Lucioni et al \(^21\) (2011) | 1 mm                      | - 1 superficial margin: close follow-up > 1 superficial margins: second look (revision) - deep margin: second look (revision) | follow-up                     | follow-up | /                       | /                                     | en bloc and piecemeal             | /                             |
Management of Close or Non-Valuable Surgical Margins

Regarding close or non-valuable resection margins, in the literature the most followed strategy was the close follow-up. However, Hendriksma et al. and Hartl et al. decided the most proper strategy between close follow-up and second-look surgery on a case-by-case basis. According to these authors, a surgeon’s intraoperative evaluation is just as important as the histological assessment. Moreover, Hartl et al. argue that in cases of disagreement between the surgeon and the pathologist (regarding positive or non-valuable margins), they usually performed a second-look TLM. In the literature, on the contrary, other authors recommend the second-look approach as a general rule if the margins are close or non-valuable.

Some studies did not examine this kind of surgical-margin status, assessing only positive and negative ones.

Management of Negative Surgical Margins

In the literature, there is no disagreement concerning the most proper approach in cases of negative resection margins. Thus, all authors suggest the follow-up. Only Preuss et al. performed at least two second-look microlaryngoscopies in cases of negative surgical margins.

Discussion

Summary of the Main Results

The present systematic review analyzed the different ways to manage patients previously treated with TLM depending on the histopathological status of the margin according to recent studies to try to detect the most commonly shared therapeutic strategy. The analysis showed that there is not a shared strategy, though most authors performed a second-look surgery in cases of positive margins, and follow-up in cases of negative ones. Regarding the management of close or non-valuable resection margins, there is a disagreement, since some authors performed a second-look, and others, close follow-up.

Challenges in the Histological Assessment of Resection Margins

The CO2 laser beam causes changes and damage on the specimens, making the histological assessment of the resection margins, which is the gold standard to confirm radical tumor resection, sometimes difficult. In particular, laser-induced changes and damages could be due to the laser setting (spot size and power beam), which is adjusted by the surgeon, and the TLM experience of the surgeon themselves. Moreover, other issues that could impair margin assessment are small size and/or shrinking of the specimen during the histological preparation, carbonization, and difficulty in freezing sections. In particular, they report that the CO2 laser at a higher power causes less tissue damage thanks to the greater speed of the beam and, consequently, reduced contact between it and the cell. Furthermore, a small size of the laser beam spot (0.25 mm) ensures greater accuracy in the surgery and reduces tissue carbonization. However, in the literature, the CO2 laser setting differed from study to study. Charbonnier et al. performed TLM with a laser beam power between 5 W and 10 W, and a beam spot of 0.25 mm, while Ansarin et al. preferred between 0.8 W and 4.7 W of laser power, and a spot size of 0.15 mm. Charbonnier et al. treated 110 patients with 30 cases of positive resection margins; during the follow-up, 23 patients had recurrence, and among these, only 10 cases had positive margins, supporting the findings of Buchanan et al. Meanwhile, Lee et al. performed TLM with a power setting of 1 W to 2 W in 118 patients with 65 cases of negative margins and 43 cases of positive margins: only 14 patients had recurrence during the follow-up, suggesting that the low laser power setting did not impair the correct histopathological assessment of the resection margins.

Photocoagulation of the Surgical Bed

Laser photocoagulation (LPC) of the surgical bed can be considered an effective technique to destroy any tumor remnant, thus reducing the risk of recurrence. Lucioni et al. vaporized tissue around resection margins with the following laser setting: circular spot shape, spot size of 1.6 mm, and beam power of 16 W. They achieved a low local recurrence rate in cases of non-valuable, close and positive superficial margins. However, they also demonstrated that LPC is not able to destroy tumor cells in cases of positive deep margins. Furthermore, LPC does not impair voice quality, and so it can be routinely performed.
Margin-to-tumor Distance

Another main issue regarding TLM in glottic cancer concerns the margin-to-tumor distance. In the literature, this parameter differs from study to study. In particular, most authors establish 1 mm as a safe distance, while some suggest 0.5 mm, and a few report 2 mm. Moreover, the laser beam has a different effect on carcinoma and on healthy tissue that could help detect the tumor borderline. As a result, as aforementioned, the experience of the surgeon with the laser is very important for a radical tumor excision.

Management Policies According to the Status of the Resection Margins

Difficult histopathological assessment of resection margins, as well as disagreement over the margin-to-tumor distance result in different management policies in cases of positive, close and negative resection margins. Indeed, in cases of positive and close resection margins, some adopt a "wait and see" strategy with endoscopic follow-up, while others suggest a second-look TLM. In particular, in cases of positive margins, the literature reports that second-look TLM is the most accepted practice, with some differences from author to author. Some, such as Fiz et al., perform close follow-up in cases of just one positive superficial margin, and the second-look procedure in cases of more than one positive superficial margin or deep margins. Doing so, Fiz et al. achieved a 5-year DFS in 77.2%, DSS in 98.3%, and LP in 96.2% of their sample. Other authors, such as Charbonnier et al.10 and Hoffmann et al., prefer a close follow-up approach in cases of positive margins, regardless of the depth of the infiltration and the number of positive margins. Thus, Hoffmann achieved a 5-year DFS, DSS, LP, OS and LC in 61.7%, 91.5%, 93.4%, 79.2%, and 74.4% of their sample respectively.12 By comparing the results of these different strategies regarding the 5-year DFS, DSS and LP, the performance of the second-look surgery has better results than the close follow-up in cases of positive resection margins, ensuring a lower risk of recurrence and of invasive surgery, which can impair organ preservation. Preuss et al. suggest performing second- and third-look TLM in all patients regardless of the status of the resection margins, with a 5-year DFS in 96.3%, and a 5-year OS in 100% of their sample. Indeed, in their study, they found an increased incidence of residual tumor with two successive second-look TLMs, which enabled them to achieve complete resection of the tumor and early detection of recurrence, as demonstrated by a 5-year DFS in 96.3% of their sample, compared with a 5-year DFS in 73% and 61.7% in the studies by Charbonnier et al.10 and Hoffmann respectively.

Regarding close or non-valuable margins, close follow-up represents the most widely accepted approach. However, some surgeons perform follow-up or second-look TLM in a case-by-case basis. Actually, they have stated the importance of the surgeon's intraoperative evaluation over the histopathological assessment. Thus, in cases of a histological evaluation of positive or close resection margins, the surgeon performs a second-look surgery or follow-up according to his/her evaluation of the radicalness of the of surgery.

Moreover, in 2014, after reviewing the then current literature, the European Laryngological Society (ELS) issued some evidence-based recommendations; in particular, it established that second-look TLM is mandatory in cases of positive margins, and recommended if the margins are close or non-valuable.30 In cases of negative surgical margins, all authors suggest follow-up, except Preuss et al. as aforementioned. However, several studies have reported the possibility of local recurrence even in cases of negative resection margins. Based on this point of view, follow-up, preferably with narrow-band imaging (NBI), is important to detect early recurrence. In fact, NBI is an endoscopic system that enables a better evaluation of the microvascular pattern in cases of preneoplastic and neoplastic lesions of the mucosa that cannot be examined with white-light endoscopy. So, NBI enables the detection of the early recurrence of the tumor and its superficial extension, but cannot evaluate the depth of the infiltration.

Timing of Second-Look TLM

In order to perform the early detection of recurrence or a residual tumor, rather than close follow-up, Preuss et al. prefer performing second-look TLM routinely. Moreover, they argue the importance of a short interval between the first and second TLMs. In fact, according to their protocol, the patients undergo two second-look procedures, at 8 and 16 weeks after the first surgery, regardless of the status of the resection margins, since they often found tumor remnants only after the second look. However, in the literature, there is discordance regarding the timing of the second-look TLM. Some authors recommend performing the second surgery ~ 3 to 4 weeks after the first TLM, while Gallet et al. recommend it 3 months after. The latter argue that this period is adequate to detect any residual tumors and to avoid overtreatment at the same time, because, based on their experience, they found that recurrence usually occurs several months after surgery. The laser effects in terms of thermal damage and carbonization on treated tissue should also be considered and, therefore, the second-look surgery should be performed a few months after the first surgery, which is a sufficiently long time to ensure tissue healing and, thus, a radical tumor resection. However, in the literature, the timing of the second look is not usually reported, likely because the majority of clinicians do not consider it decisive for the outcome of the final surgery, which is complete tumor resection. The ELS does not make any recommendations regarding this, but it states that the timing of the second-look procedure is still controversial, and that it ranges from 1 to 8 months after the first surgery.

Final Comments

The objective of the present review was to detect a common policy in the treatment and follow-up of early glottic cancer after the first TLM surgery. We analyzed the different strategies

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present in literature: second-look TLM or follow-up according to the different statuses of the resection margins. In particular, in the literature, the most accepted strategy is second-look TLM in case of positive surgical margins, and close follow-up in case of close or non-valuable ones. Furthermore, regarding negative resection margins, most authors suggest follow-up.

However, due to several issues that impact on the choice of policy, further studies, specially about laser-induced changes on resection margins, would be needed to establish a shared guideline.

Conflict of Interests
The authors have no conflict of interests to declare.

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