



EVALUATION OF INNOVATIVE DIGITALLY CONTROLLED Er:YAG LASER IN SURGICAL TREATMENT OF ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA – A PRELIMINARY STUDY

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SUMMARY –The use of lasers for treatment of oral leukoplakia has gained a lot of interest in the past years, however, data on the use of Er:YAG laser are scarce. The aim of this study was to compare the efficacy of Er:YAG laser and 1% topical isotretinoin in the treatment of 27 oral leukoplakia patients. Er:YAG laser (LightWalker AT, Fotona, Slovenia) was used in 27 patients with 27 leukoplakia lesions. Postoperative pain was assessed by use of visual analog scale (VAS), and the impact of laser treatment on the quality of life was assessed by the OHIP-14 questionnaire (Croatian version). Control group consisted of the same 27 patients previously treated with 1% topical isotretinoin three times a day during the period of one year. No improvement in the size of leukoplakia lesions was observed after treatment with topical isotretinoin. There were significant differences between men and women according to leukoplakia localization, number of laser sessions and VAS ($p < 0.05$). At follow-up after six months and one year, there was no recurrence of lesions. Er:YAG laser is a successful treatment for oral leukoplakia. Topical isotretinoin treatment is unsuccessful in patients with oral leukoplakia.

Key words: *Leukoplakia, oral; Lasers, solid-state; Isotretinoin; Ablation techniques*

Introduction

Leukoplakia is a clinical term used to describe a white plaque on the oral mucosa that cannot be removed by scraping and which has an unknown etiology except for cases of tobacco use^{1,2}. Various treatments have been suggested for the treatment of oral leukoplakia; however, the rate of its recurrence is still

high³. Surgical treatment options for leukoplakic lesions may include scalpel excision, electrocoagulation, cryotherapy and laser therapy (CO₂, Er,Cr:YSGG, Nd:YAG, KTP, Er:YAG). Pharmacological treatment possibilities include carotenoids, retinoids, topical antioxidants and bleomycin⁴. Lasers are widely used in medicine and dentistry owing to their beneficial effects such as coagulation properties (less perioperative and postoperative bleeding), and less edema and pain after surgical procedure. Furthermore, the use of ablative lasers results in good and fast healing process, a low level of patient discomfort during and after intervention, and rapid disappearance of postsurgical symp-

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toms. The main objective in the treatment of oral leukoplakia is to remove potentially neoplastic cells in an attempt to prevent malignant transformation⁵. In the searched literature on Pubmed (May, 2015), there are publications on the effectiveness of CO₂ lasers in the treatment of oral leukoplakia. Nevertheless, to the best of our knowledge, there are only two reports on the use of Er:YAG lasers in the treatment of oral leukoplakia^{6,7}. Er:YAG laser will ablate tissue efficiently at a relatively low fluence of about 0.5 to 1.5 J/cm² with minimal residual thermal damage⁸. Er:YAG laser is effective for superficial ablation, although deeper vaporization has been hampered by ineffective hemostasis⁸. Therefore, Er:YAG lasers are useful for lesions that are located in the superficial areas where a certain degree of hemostasis can be achieved. Using repetitive pulses at the same site can help in achieving significant degree of ablation while one pulse followed quickly by another will vaporize tissue before the area starts to bleed. Er:YAG laser is a very valuable tool in surgery as it has the coefficient degree of absorption by water ten times that of the CO₂ laser^{9,10}. Er:YAG laser minimally damages epithelial tissues, results in low inflammatory reaction, has quicker healing process and lower risk of scarring¹¹. The latest laser technology allows for extremely precise ablation or excision of lesions using a digitally controlled dental laser handpiece¹². This provides a possibility to guide the Er:YAG laser beam automatically in the required shape and dimension with precise coverage of relatively large areas¹³.

Various studies have evaluated therapeutic effectiveness of vitamin A derivatives in the treatment of oral leukoplakia, however, with inconsistent results. Most of the relatively scarce studies on topical use of isotretinoin in various percentages report on improvement in patients with oral leukoplakia¹⁴⁻¹⁶.

Therefore, the aim of this preliminary study was to evaluate the effectiveness of ablative Er:YAG laser in comparison to the 1% topical isotretinoin therapy in the treatment of oral leukoplakia. Another aim of the study was to evaluate the quality of life and postoperative pain after laser treatment.

Subjects and Methods

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb. Every participant signed informed consent according to

Helsinki II. The study was performed at the Department of Oral Medicine and Department of Oral Surgery, School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb, Croatia. There were 27 patients (17 women and 10 men), age range 24-73 years, with 27 leukoplakic lesions involved in this study. Detailed medical history was taken and clinical examination performed in all patients. All 27 leukoplakic lesions were histopathologically confirmed as oral leukoplakia prior to any treatment. Lesions were measured (in millimeters), exact localization of the leukoplakic lesions was recorded, as well as data regarding tobacco and alcohol consumption. As the first option, in every participant leukoplakia was treated with 1% topical isotretinoin in orabase (Roaccutane®, Hoffmann-La Roche, Basel, Switzerland), and Orabase® (ConvaTec, Deeside, United Kingdom), mixed in the same amounts, which was applied three times a day during the period of one year. Then the lesions were re-measured and there were no differences in the lesion size, except for one patient in whom the lesion was smaller but still present. Then, an Er:YAG laser (LightWalker AT, Fotona, Slovenia) with a non-contact X-Runner digitally controlled hand piece was used on the same group of participants. This digitally controlled hand piece for Er:YAG laser, with integrated scanning mechanism within the ergonomic box lies on the operator's hand. The treatment area and size was defined on the device by the operator according to the shape and size of treated lesion, and the laser beam was automatically guided across the treated tissue surface. There were three primary treatment shapes (circular, rectangular and hexagonal) that could be selected with the X-Runner hand piece, and these could be set according to the size of treatment area (width and length of the rectangle, or diameter in case of circle and hexagon), up to 6 mm. After applying local anesthetic (Ubistesin 2%, 3M ESPE, Seefeld, Germany), up to 1 mL, depending on the size and localization of the lesion, laser parameters were selected. Er:YAG laser was used in a non-contact mode and settings were as follows: pulse mode was Quantum Square Pulse (QSP), pulse energy of 120 mJ and frequency of 20 Hz. Round, rectangular or hexagonal shape was selected according to the size and shape of the lesion. The hand piece was held at a distance of 15 mm from the lesion surface and water spray level was set to 10 mL/min. All hyperkeratotic lesions were removed completely by the laser ablation process and the num-

Table 1. Demographic and clinical data on oral leukoplakia patients

Gender, n (%):		Gender difference	Recurrence difference
Male	10 (37)		
Female	17 (63)		0.148
Age (yrs, mean \pm SD)	53 \pm 13	0.459	0.643
Smoking:			
Yes	9 (33.3)	0.260	0.121
No	18 (66.7)		
Cigarettes/day (mean \pm SD)	18 \pm 10	0.809	0.471
Lesion (mm ² , mean \pm SD)	74 \pm 90	0.166	0.381
Localization:			
Buccal mucosa	11 (40.7)		
Tongue	6 (22.2)	<0.001*	0.004*
Sublingual mucosa	3 (11.1)		
Other	7 (26)		
Localization side, n (%):			
Left	11 (40.7)		
Right	16 (59.3)	0.453	0.895

*statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

ber of ablations depended on lesion size. Patients were recalled and examined after one, two, four, eight weeks, six months and one year after the first ablation. At the follow-up, every lesion was re-measured if needed or still present and decided whether there was a need to repeat laser treatment. The lesions where relapse was observed were ablated once more to final removal. Postoperative pain was determined by the visual analog scale (VAS), range 0-10, where 0 denotes no pain and 10 worst pain. Furthermore, each patient filled in the Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP), which consisted of 14 questions on the impact of laser treatment on the quality of their life. The normality of distribution was tested with Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Since data were normally distributed, χ^2 -test and Pearson's correlation were used on further analysis. Differences between male and female subjects and differences based on recurrence rate were calculated by χ^2 -test for categorical variables and Student's t-test for continuous variables. The level of statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$. The study was initiated in June 2013 and completed in November 2014.

Results

There were no differences in the size of leukoplakic lesions before and after topical isotretinoin treatment,

except for one patient. There were significant differences between men and women in laser group according to localization of leukoplakic lesions, number of laser sessions and VAS ($p < 0.05$) (Tables 1 and 2). All leukoplakic lesions found sublingually were observed in women. Men had more laser sessions when compared to women ($p = 0.036$). Women tended to have higher VAS scores in comparison to men ($p = 0.008$). Recurrence rate of leukoplakic lesions was 74.1% after first ablation treatment (Table 2). Follow-up of the lesions was performed after one, two, four, eight weeks, six months and one year. Some of the patients had few ablations *per* visit. However, at the recall visits after six months and one year, there was no recurrence of leukoplakic lesions ablated using Er:YAG laser. The OHIP total score was 9.6 ± 9.8 , without any statistically significant differences between men and women in this group ($p > 0.05$) (Table 2).

Discussion

There are scarce data on the effectiveness of Er:YAG lasers in the treatment of oral leukoplakia^{6,7}. Meister *et al.*⁶ report a case of Er:YAG use for the treatment of leukoplakia of buccal mucosa. Schwarz *et al.*⁷ treated ten patients with 16 leukoplakic lesions with Er:YAG or CO₂ lasers. The aim of this preliminary study was to

Table 2. Data on laser parameters, number of ablations, recurrence rate, VAS and OHIP

Laser parameter – shape, n (%):		Gender difference	Recurrence difference
Circle	10 (37)	0.456	0.926
Rectangle	8 (29.6)		
Combination	9 (33.3)		
Number of ablations <i>per</i> visit, n (%):			
≤10	7 (25.9)	0.05	0.694
11-20	16 (59.3)		
>20	4 (14.8)		
Number of laser sessions (mean ± SD)	2± 0.8	0.036*	<0.001*
Recurrence:			
Yes	20 (74.1)	0.148	
No	7 (25.9)		
VAS (mean ± SD)	2±3	0.008*	0.200
OHIP	9±9	0.493	0.283

VAS = visual analog scale; OHIP = Oral Health Impact Profile; *statistically significant ($p < 0.05$)

evaluate the effectiveness of Er:YAG laser with a non-contact X-Runner digitally controlled hand piece in the treatment of oral leukoplakia. The great advantage of such a hand piece is the ability to treat relatively large areas of different shapes extremely precisely and uniformly. The laser beam in this case is automatically guided, which allows the use of higher repetitions and faster finishing of the procedure. Furthermore, the QSP mode was used in the present study. QSP is a specific pulse mode in which a longer laser pulse is divided (quantized) into several super-short pulses that follow each other at an optimally fast rate¹⁷. This enables the QSP mode to deliver super-short, low-energy pulses with efficiency of long-duration, higher energy laser pulses without sacrificing the efficiency and precision that is provided by super-short duration pulses¹⁷. Regarding removal of soft tissues, the ablation is very precise and heals even faster than with longer pulse mode due to the minimally invasive delivery of short, low energy pulses of high frequency¹².

Since there were no differences in the size of leukoplakic lesions before and after topical isotretinoin treatment, except for one patient, only results recorded in the laser group were analyzed. The results of this study showed gender differences according to localization of leukoplakic lesions, number of laser sessions and VAS score in the laser group of patients. All sublingual lesions were observed in women. Study results revealed that sublingual leukoplakia recurred less frequently as compared to leukoplakia on buccal mucosa

and tongue. It seems that sublingual area is the one without recurrences probably owing to higher vascularization of the area in comparison to other treated areas. Furthermore, it may be that tongue protects sublingual area from mechanical injuries. The last but not the least, saliva secreted from the submandibular and sublingual glands has a protective role, especially as it contains mucins, unlike parotid saliva. Significantly more laser sessions recorded in men probably reflect the finding that men tended to have lesions on buccal mucosa, unlike women who tended to have lesions sublingually. It might be that buccal mucosa is more prone to mechanical trauma due to mastication and therefore recurrences in this area are more frequent. Contrary to our results, Jerjes *et al.*¹⁸ report that recurrence of leukoplakia does not correlate with its localization.

According to the results of this study, the recurrence rate of leukoplakic lesions was 74.1% in general. However, at the recall visits after six months and one year, there was no recurrence of any leukoplakic lesion. In the present study, when the lesions were removed with laser for the first time, ablation of the epithelial tissue was performed with little or no capillary bleeding from the connective tissue. On a subsequent visit, if recurrence of the lesion was observed, ablation was performed to a greater depth with capillary bleeding and there was no recurrence at the recall after six months and one year. It is important to ascertain the borders of the lesion, including its margin and depth.

If the ablation depth is not sufficient, the remaining basal cell layer may consist of highly proliferating cells, which may cause recurrence of leukoplakia¹⁷. Probably these proliferating cells, which remained after the first laser ablation in this study, caused recurrence of leukoplakia and were removed in the next session when deeper ablation was performed to ensure complete removal of the lesion. Other studies report different data regarding recurrence of leukoplakia. The results reported by Schwartz *et al.*⁷ revealed that Er:YAG laser exhibited complete elimination of three leukoplakic lesions and partial elimination of five lesions within the testing period. Thomson and Wylie³ report on the 24% recurrence rate after laser surgery, similar to the results reported by Ishii *et al.*¹⁷, who found recurrence of leukoplakia in 29% of cases. Brouns *et al.*¹⁹ report on 8% and Jerjes *et al.*¹⁸ on 19.5% rate of leukoplakia recurrence after laser ablation. The results of our study are in concordance with the results of Meister *et al.*⁶, which showed complete disappearance of oral leukoplakia by use of Er:YAG laser.

Differences between the results of this study and those from other studies found in the literature could be due to different laser devices, hand pieces and parameters chosen, as well as to differences in the methodology employed in particular studies.

Scardina *et al.*¹⁴ compared the efficacy of 0.18% topical isotretinoin with 0.05% topical isotretinoin for the treatment of oral leukoplakia in 40 patients. The drug was applied twice a day for three consecutive months and there was significant reduction in lesions (85%), with no documented topical or systemic adverse reactions at 0.18% concentration. Tetè *et al.*¹⁵ evaluated the role of bcl-2 protein and apoptotic bodies in topical treatment of oral leukoplakia with 0.1% isotretinoin gel (applied three times a day) in 15 patients. In 14 patients, there was marked improvement of the dimension and clinical aspect of the lesions (total remission in three and improvement of the size and clinical appearance of the lesion by 50% or more in 11 cases). Piattelli *et al.*¹⁶ treated ten patients with oral leukoplakia with 0.1% isotretinoin gel (three topical applications) and the lesions subsided completely in two patients, whereas 50% improvement was recorded in eight patients. However, the results of our study showed that there was no improvement in the size of leukoplakic lesions treated with topical isotretinoin even in higher concentration during the one-year pe-

riod. Therefore, we do not suggest topical treatment in patients with oral leukoplakia.

Although Er:YAG laser revealed successful results in the treatment of oral leukoplakia, patients have to be advised that close follow-up (every six months) is advisable as there is the risk of recurrence of the previously ablated lesions, as well as development of new lesions over time.

Conclusion

We conclude that the Er:YAG laser with a non-contact X-Runner digitally controlled hand piece may be a successful treatment option for leukoplakia as no recurrence of lesions was observed at one-year follow-up. On the contrary, 1% topical isotretinoin treatment was unsuccessful in the same group of patients.

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Sažetak

EVALUACIJA INOVATIVNO DIGITALNO KONTROLIRANOG Er:YAG LASERA U LIJEČENJU LEUKOPLAKIJE – PROBNO ISTRAŽIVANJE

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Posljednjih godina postoji veliko zanimanje za upotrebu lasera u liječenju oralne leukoplakije, ali su podaci o upotrebi Er:YAG lasera malobrojni. Cilj ovoga istraživanja bio je usporediti učinak Er:YAG lasera i 1%-tnog topikalnog izotretinoina u liječenju 27 bolesnika s oralnom leukoplakijom. Er:YAG laser (LightWalker AT, Fotona, Slovenia) je korišten u 27 bolesnika s 27 leukoplakičnih lezija. Poslijeoperacijska bol je određena uz pomoć vizualne analogne ljestvice (*visual analog scale*, VAS), a utjecaj na kvalitetu života mjereno je pomoću upitnika OHIP-14 (hrvatska verzija). Kontrolna skupina se sastojala od istih 27 bolesnika koji su prije toga liječeni 1%-tnim topikalnim izotretinoinom tri puta na dan tijekom tri mjeseca. Nije bilo poboljšanja u veličini lezija leukoplakije nakon topikalno primijenjenog izotretinoina. Utvrđene su značajne razlike između muškaraca i žena s obzirom na lokalizaciju leukoplakije, broj laserskih zahvata i rezultata VAS ($p < 0,05$). Šest mjeseci i godinu dana od laserskog zahvata nije bilo recidiva oralne leukoplakije. Er:YAG laser je uspješna terapija u liječenju oralne leukoplakije. Topikalna primjena izotretinoina nije uspješna u liječenju oralne leukoplakije.

Ključne riječi: *Leukoplakija, oralna; Laseri, kruti; Izotretinoin; Ablacija, tehnike*