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[Intervention Review]

Radiotherapy versus open surgery versus endolaryngeal surgery (with or without laser) for early laryngeal squamous cell cancer

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ABSTRACT

Background

This is an update of a Cochrane review first published in *The Cochrane Library* in Issue 2, 2002 and previously updated in 2004, 2007 and 2010.

Radiotherapy, open surgery and endolaryngeal excision (with or without laser) are all accepted modalities of treatment for early-stage glottic cancer. Case series suggest that they confer a similar survival advantage, however radiotherapy and endolaryngeal surgery offer the advantage of voice preservation. There has been an observed trend away from open surgery in recent years, however equipoise remains between radiotherapy and endolaryngeal surgery as both treatment modalities offer laryngeal preservation with similar survival rates. Opinions on optimal therapy vary across disciplines and between countries.

Objectives

To compare the effectiveness of open surgery, endolaryngeal excision (with or without laser) and radiotherapy in the management of early glottic laryngeal cancer.

Search methods

We searched the Cochrane Ear, Nose and Throat Disorders Group Trials Register; the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL 2014, Issue 8); PubMed; EMBASE; CINAHL; Web of Science; Cambridge Scientific Abstracts; ICTRP and additional sources for published and unpublished trials. The date of the most recent search was 18 September 2014.

Selection criteria

Randomised controlled trials comparing open surgery, endolaryngeal resection (with or without laser) and radiotherapy.

Data collection and analysis

We used the standard methodological procedures expected by The Cochrane Collaboration.

Main results

We identified only one randomised controlled trial, which compared open surgery and radiotherapy in 234 patients with early glottic laryngeal cancer. The overall risk of bias in this study was high.

For T1 tumours, the five-year survival was 91.7% following radiotherapy and 100% following surgery and for T2 tumours, 88.8% following radiotherapy and 97.4% following surgery. There were no significant differences in survival between the two groups.

For T1 tumours, the five-year disease-free survival rate was 71.1% following radiotherapy and 100.0% following surgery, and for the T2 tumours, 60.1% following radiotherapy and 78.7% following surgery. Only the latter comparison was statistically significant (P value = 0.036), but statistical significance would not have been achieved with a two-sided test.

Data were not available on side effects, quality of life, voice outcomes or cost.

We identified no randomised controlled trials that included endolaryngeal surgery. A number of trials comparing endolaryngeal resection and radiotherapy have terminated early because of difficulty recruiting participants. One randomised controlled trial is still ongoing.

Authors' conclusions

There is only one randomised controlled trial comparing open surgery and radiotherapy but its interpretation is limited because of concerns about the adequacy of treatment regimens and deficiencies in the reporting of the study design and analysis.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Radiotherapy versus open surgery versus endolaryngeal surgery (with or without laser) for early larynx cancer

Background

Cancer of the larynx or voice box usually begins in the glottis (vocal cords) as a squamous cell cancer (cancer in the membranes). Most people survive these cancers when they get treatment early, before the cancer spreads further into the larynx and surrounding area. Options include radiotherapy, open surgery where access is through the neck or, more commonly now, endolaryngeal excision whereby the throat is reached through the mouth, sometimes with a laser.

Study characteristics

This review of trials identified just one trial including 234 patients with early glottic cancer, which compared radiotherapy to open surgery. This was a multicentre randomised controlled trial undertaken in the former Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Patients were followed up for five years and recurrence-free and survival rates were measured.

Key results

The results of this trial showed that there was no significant difference in survival between patients treated with radiotherapy or open surgery.

Further data from trials comparing radiotherapy and endolaryngeal surgery are needed to determine the best way of treating early laryngeal cancer, however a number of studies have been abandoned because of difficulties in recruiting participants. One trial is still ongoing.

We found that there is not enough evidence to show which form of treatment might be better for people with early-stage larynx cancer.

Quality of the evidence

The included study is of low quality. The evidence in this review is up to date to September 2014.

BACKGROUND

This is an update of a Cochrane review first published in *The Cochrane Library* in Issue 2, 2002 and previously updated in 2004, 2007 and 2010.

Description of the condition

Over 150,000 new cases of laryngeal cancer are diagnosed each year (GLOBOCAN 2012); the highest rates are observed in Southern and Eastern Europe (Parkin 1997). Men are more likely to develop laryngeal cancer than women. Smoking and alcohol are proven risk factors and the temporal decline in incidence of this cancer in some populations is consistent with a decline in the consumption of tobacco (Coleman 1993).

Laryngeal cancers most commonly arise from the glottis, i.e. the true vocal cord, and are usually squamous cell carcinomas. Three-quarters of these patients present early, i.e. without vocal cord fixation, nodal involvement or extension beyond the larynx (Groome 2001; Joslin 1995; Robin 1989; Shah 1997). Reported five-year survival rates following treatment of these early tumours, adjusted for deaths from other causes, frequently exceed 85% (Groome 2001; Joslin 1995; Robin 1989; Shah 1997).

Description of the intervention

Radiotherapy, open surgery and endolaryngeal excision are all accepted modalities of treatment for early-stage glottic cancer (T1-T2, N0). Radiotherapy utilises ionising radiation to initiate double-stranded breaks of nuclear DNA leading to loss of the cells' reproductive ability and eventually to cell death. Radiotherapy offers laryngeal preservation, however it is a prolonged treatment course and may be associated with unpleasant adverse effects including oral mucositis, dysphagia, radiation skin burns and xerostomia. Open laryngeal surgery involves an open neck wound with partial or total surgical resection of the larynx with insertion of an indwelling voice prosthesis to allow speech in cases of total laryngectomy, although total laryngectomy is rarely indicated for early-stage cancers. Endolaryngeal surgery is minimally invasive in comparison and involves resection of the tumour via the transoral route with or without the use of laser, with the advantages of preservation of voice and laryngeal function.

Why it is important to do this review

When this review was originally written in 2002, early laryngeal tumours were largely treated with open surgery or radiotherapy, with results of case series demonstrating similar survival rates. Radiotherapy offers the advantage of voice preservation over open surgery, therefore it was previously the generally preferred treatment modality (Groome 2001; Mendenhall 1994; O'Sullivan 1994; Shah 1997; Stalpers 1989). However, open surgery remained an option, particularly in populations without access to specialist centres for radiotherapy.

In recent years endolaryngeal surgery (with or without laser) has grown in popularity (DAHNO 2012), and there has been an observed trend away from open surgery as a result. Endolaryngeal surgery offers survival rates that are similar to radiotherapy and has an advantage over open surgery in preservation of voice and laryngeal function. A number of systematic reviews of non-randomised studies have been undertaken (Abdurehim 2011; Feng 2011; Higgins 2009; Spielmann 2010), all of which have failed

to demonstrate a significant difference between survival rates after radiotherapy or endolaryngeal surgery. Voice outcomes may also be similar following radiotherapy and endolaryngeal surgery (Cohen 2006; Hirano 1985; Keilmann 1996; McGuirt 1994; Sittel 1998), thus creating a position of equipoise between these two treatment modalities.

Endolaryngeal resection requires access to specialist surgeons with appropriate experience and expertise, however recent years have seen an apparent increase in the use of this modality of treatment (Hoffman 2006). For example, in England and Wales it has been reported that patients are as likely to receive transoral laser-assisted microsurgical resection as they are to receive radiotherapy (Bradley 2009; DAHNO 2012), although there remains a geographical discrepancy as some UK centres still do not offer transoral laser surgery (DAHNO 2012).

If recurrence does occur, the options for further treatment after endolaryngeal surgery not only include open surgery but also further endolaryngeal resection and radiotherapy, whereas locoregional failure after radiotherapy can only be treated with major open surgical intervention (Goh 1996; Jensen 1994; Smeek 2000). Additionally, as endolaryngeal resection is often a day-case procedure, some clinicians believe that treatment costs will be less than for radiotherapy (Brandenburg 2001; Goor 2007); this is supported by a recent cost-utility analysis (Higgins 2011).

Therapeutic conflicts in the management of early laryngeal cancers are sustained by the belief that randomised controlled trials have not been and could not be undertaken (Goh 1996). We have undertaken a systematic review to identify any randomised controlled trials comparing open surgery, radiotherapy and endolaryngeal excision in patients with early glottic cancer.

OBJECTIVES

To compare the effectiveness of open surgery, endolaryngeal excision (with or without laser) and radiotherapy in the management of early glottic laryngeal cancer.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included randomised controlled trials that compared open surgery, endolaryngeal resection and/or radiotherapy. We did not consider trials which compared different radiotherapeutic techniques. We also excluded trials which were primarily a comparison of treatments for advanced laryngeal cancer. We only included trials with a radiotherapy arm when patients were predominantly recruited from 1980 onwards, because of concerns that regimens prior to that date may have been sub-optimal.

Types of participants

The study population was limited to patients diagnosed with early squamous cell carcinoma of the glottic larynx following laryngoscopy and biopsy. Early-stage tumours were defined as carcinoma in situ (Tis) or invasive cancers confined to the vocal cords or with supraglottic or subglottic extension without cord fixation or nodal metastases (T1-T2, N0) (Sobin 1997).

Types of interventions

Open surgery, endolaryngeal excision (with or without laser) and/or radiotherapy.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

We compared different modalities of treatment using the following primary outcome measure:

- Mortality - survival at five years.

Secondary outcomes

- Morbidity - post-treatment complications (bleeding, mucositis, swallowing dysfunction, weight loss), immediate and delayed.
- Voice quality - at one year.
- Recurrence of disease - at five years.
- Quality of life - at one year.
- Cost.

Search methods for identification of studies

We conducted systematic searches for randomised controlled trials. There were no language, publication year or publication status restrictions. The date of the most recent search was 18 September 2014, following previous searches in November 2013, February 2013, 2012, 2009, 2007, 2006, 2003 and 2000.

Electronic searches

We searched the following databases from their inception for published, unpublished and ongoing trials: the Cochrane Ear, Nose and Throat Disorders Group Trials Register; the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL 2014, Issue 8); PubMed; EMBASE; CINAHL; LILACS; KoreaMed; IndMed; PakMediNet; CAB Abstracts; Web of Science; ClinicalTrials.gov; ICTRP; Google Scholar and Google. In searches prior to 2013, we also searched BIOSIS Previews 1926 to 2012, ISRCTN and CNKI.

We modelled subject strategies for databases on the search strategy designed for CENTRAL. Where appropriate, we combined subject strategies with adaptations of the highly sensitive search strategy designed by The Cochrane Collaboration for identifying randomised controlled trials and controlled clinical trials (as described in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1.0, Box 6.4.b. ([Handbook 2011](#))). Search strategies for major databases including CENTRAL are provided in [Appendix 1](#).

Searching other resources

We scanned the reference lists of retrieved review articles to identify other trials and wrote to a number of researchers who had published in this area. We handsearched the Proceedings of the 2nd World Congress on Laryngeal Cancer and the 5th International Conference for Head and Neck Cancer for abstracts of, and references to, other relevant studies.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

One author performed the searches and two authors reviewed the abstracts. We requested and translated manuscripts of

potentially relevant studies whenever necessary. Laura Warner (LW) and Paola Dey (PD) reviewed relevant manuscripts to identify reports of randomised controlled trials comparing the interventions of interest in patients with early-stage laryngeal cancer. When randomised controlled trials were identified we obscured information which could identify the journal of publication, authors' names and their affiliation before the manuscripts were independently assessed by two further authors (Kenneth McKenzie (KMack) and Richard Wight (RW)) to determine eligibility for inclusion in the review and methodological quality.

Data extraction and management

Two authors used a data extraction form adapted from the proforma designed by the Cochrane Musculoskeletal Injuries Group to extract data and assess risk of bias. PD contacted the authors of the included trial for additional information.

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

LW and PD undertook assessment of the risk of bias of the included trials independently, with the following taken into consideration, as guided by the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* ([Handbook 2011](#)):

- sequence generation;
- allocation concealment;
- blinding;
- incomplete outcome data;
- selective outcome reporting; and
- other sources of bias.

We used the Cochrane 'Risk of bias' tool in RevMan 5.3 ([RevMan 2014](#)), which involves describing each of these domains as reported in the trial and then assigning a judgement about the adequacy of each entry: 'low', 'high' or 'unclear' risk of bias. We reported these judgements in a 'Risk of bias' table.

Data synthesis

If there are sufficient data available from trials of comparable interventions and outcomes in future updates of this review, we will pool data in a meta-analysis for each outcome for the following comparisons:

- radiotherapy with surgery;
- surgery with transoral laser surgery;
- radiotherapy with transoral laser surgery.

We will assess statistical heterogeneity using the I^2 statistic. We will use Peto odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals to summarise five-year overall and disease-free survival and other dichotomous variables. We will use standardised mean differences (SMD) when pooling continuous data from comparable measures. If data are available, we may undertake subgroup analysis for different tumour stages.

RESULTS

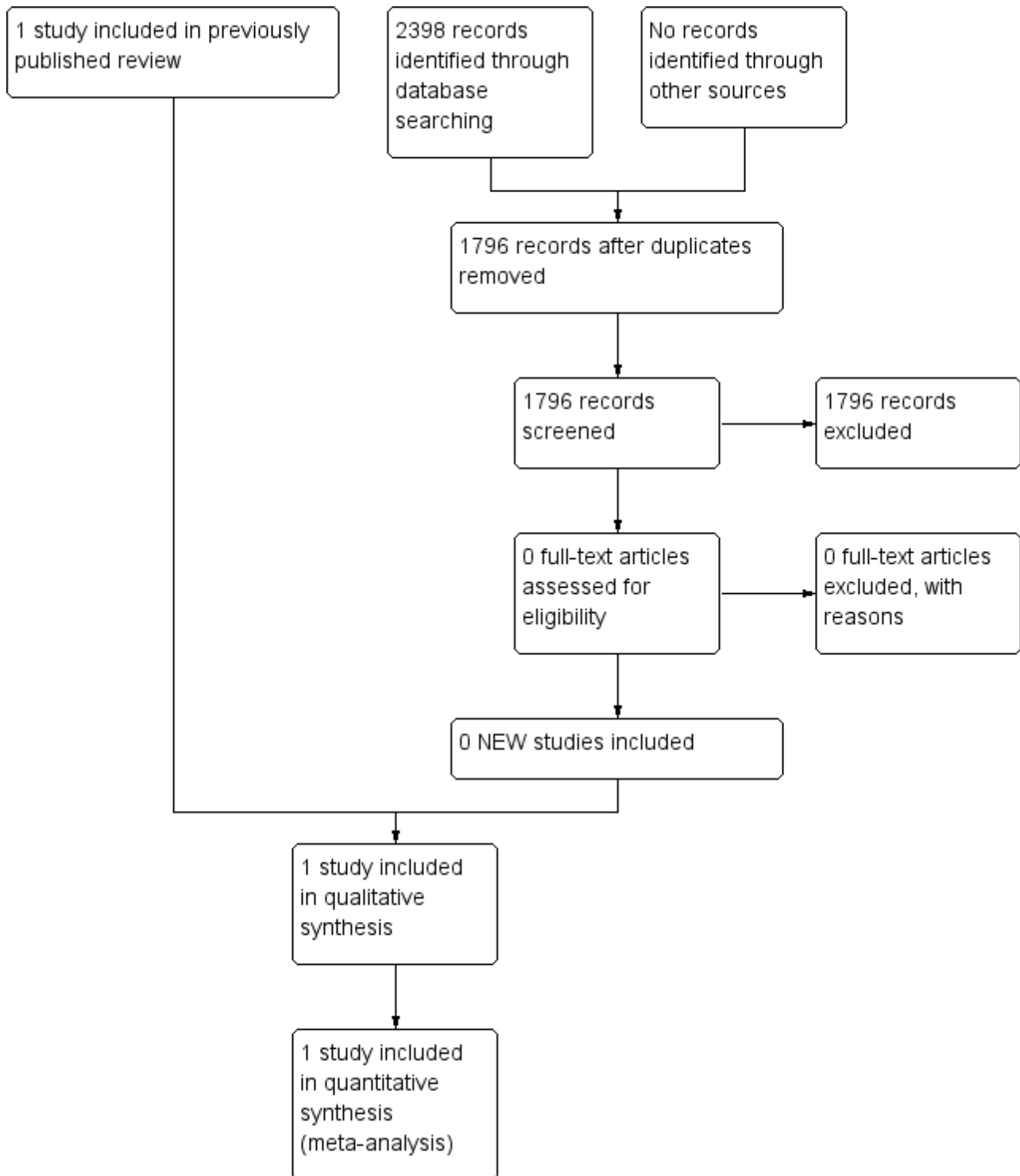
Description of studies

Results of the search

The most recent update search in September 2014 identified 450 records, the previous search in November 2013 identified 469 records and the search in February 2013 identified 1010 records, however no new published randomised controlled trials were identified (Figure 1). In the 2014 update, we also confirmed that one

study remains ongoing (Saedi 2007) (see [Characteristics of ongoing studies](#)). Other trials which we had previously identified as ongoing have either now been abandoned (Abdurehim 2009; EaStER 2006), or there was no response from the authors when contacted (Coman 2003). The EaStER feasibility randomised trial comparing the effectiveness of radiotherapy and endoscopic excision (with or without laser) is closed and recruited only 17 patients to the trial, however the patients were reported as being followed up, so the status is unknown (EaStER 2006) (see [Characteristics of studies awaiting classification](#)).

Figure 1. Study flow diagram.



A total of 962 abstracts had been reviewed following the update searches covering the period 2000 to October 2009. The original searches for the review identified 455 abstracts. From the combined searches we identified four possible randomised controlled trials comparing surgery and radiotherapy. We excluded three of these, with reasons (Hintz 1979; Li 1993; Yin 2000), and we included one

trial in the review (Ogoltsova 1990). We identified no randomised controlled trials including endolaryngeal surgery.

Included studies

See [Characteristics of included studies](#).

Only one trial recruited a substantial number of patients with glottic cancer; this was a multicentre randomised controlled trial undertaken in Eastern Europe, that is the former Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia (Ogoltsova 1990). Patients were recruited from 1979 and randomised to open surgery, radiotherapy or a combination of radiotherapy and chemotherapy after stratification by anatomical site (glottis or supraglottis) and tumour stage (T1 or T2). Two hundred and sixty-nine patients were evaluated, of whom 234 had glottic laryngeal cancer. Patients were followed up for five years and recurrence-free and survival rates were reported.

Excluded studies

See [Characteristics of excluded studies](#).

Hintz et al reported the results of a randomised controlled trial involving 108 head and neck patients. We excluded this trial because of the small number of eligible patients who were recruited between 1971 and 1976. Seventy-five patients were available for analysis of whom only 24 had early stage glottic cancer; staging was retrospective. Patients were not stratified by site or stage before randomisation and of eight patients with T2 glottic cancer only one received surgery. Analysis was not on an intention-to-treat basis. The authors suggest that radiotherapy dosimetry may have been sub-optimal (Hintz 1979).

We excluded one trial immediately after translation; this randomised controlled trial reported on the efficacy of preoperative radiotherapy and only 14 patients with early glottic laryngeal cancer were randomised to surgery alone (Li 1993).

We excluded a further trial because it assessed the effectiveness of postoperative radiotherapy, and the stage of disease was not clearly defined (Yin 2000).

[Abdurehim 2009](#), which we had previously identified as an ongoing study, has now been abandoned due to difficulty recruiting patients.

Risk of bias in included studies

We had a number of concerns about the methodology of the included study (Ogoltsova 1990), and we originally gave it a 'grade C' quality rating. At the 2014 update, using the Cochrane 'Risk of bias' tool, we judged it to be at high risk of bias.

Allocation

Randomisation was by consecutive numbers, which were implemented in each co-operative centre by "converters", but it is not clear whether the randomisation schedule was concealed from the investigators. The total number of patients randomised to each treatment arm is not provided and data are not available on the baseline characteristics of treatment groups at study entry. The number of patients evaluated in each group is unbalanced; 76 were allocated surgery but 129 allocated radiotherapy. A further 64 evaluable patients were allocated combination therapy, that is radiotherapy and chemotherapy; these patients are not further considered in this review. There is no evidence that the trial was designed with 2:1 allocation, but the authors do admit that follow-up was poor and therefore the imbalance may be due to differential follow-up.

Blinding

Outcomes were not assessed blind and no detail is provided on how and when outcome assessment was performed.

Incomplete outcome data

There were difficulties with the completion of follow-up and loss of patients to follow-up during the study is mentioned.

Selective reporting

The number of patients with glottic cancer evaluated in each arm is not provided. The number of patients in each arm available for outcome evaluation at specified time points is not available.

Other potential sources of bias

The method of diagnosis and preoperative staging is not detailed, but the investigators suggest that patients had been inadequately staged before treatment. The authors were concerned that surgical interventions had not been standardised and that radiotherapy regimens may be sub-optimal; patients received gamma irradiation suggesting the use of cobalt units and neither treatment volume nor technique are reported.

Survival is compared using a Mantel-Haenszel test and the Chi² statistic at 1 degree of freedom is reported at the one-sided 5% significance level.

Effects of interventions

One study is included in the review (Ogoltsova 1990).

Primary outcome

Mortality - survival at five years

Five-year survival rates are presented for each tumour stage (T1 and T2) for patients with glottic cancer. The number of events and the number of patients at risk in each arm at each specified time point are not presented. For T1 tumours, the five-year survival was 91.7% following radiotherapy and 100% following surgery and for T2 tumours, 88.8% following radiotherapy and 97.4% following surgery. There were no significant differences in survival between the two groups.

Secondary outcomes

Morbidity - post-treatment complications (bleeding, mucositis, swallowing dysfunction, weight loss), immediate and delayed

No data were available for this outcome.

Voice quality - at one year

No data were available for this outcome.

Recurrence of disease - at five years

Five-year locoregional recurrence rates are presented for each tumour stage for patients with glottic cancer. Again the number of events and the number of patients at risk in each arm at each specified time point are not presented. There is some inconsistency in the text regarding the number of locoregional recurrences in the whole group. For T1 tumours, the five-year disease-free survival rate was 71.1% following radiotherapy and 100.0% following surgery, and for the T2 tumours, 60.1% following radiotherapy and 78.7% following surgery. Only the latter comparison is statistically

significant (Chi 1.8, P value = 0.036), but statistical significance would not have been achieved with a two-sided test.

Quality of life - at one year

No data were available for this outcome.

Cost

No data were available for this outcome.

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

There is no good evidence available from randomised controlled trials to guide treatment choice for patients with early-stage glottic cancer.

Quality of the evidence

Interpretation of the findings of the only randomised controlled trial that recruited substantial numbers of patients to a comparison between radiotherapy and open surgery is limited by concerns about the adequacy of treatment regimens and deficiencies in the reporting of the study design and analysis. In this trial, open surgical outcomes were better than might be expected from data derived from case series whilst radiotherapy outcomes were worse. The trial investigators admitted that patients were inadequately staged prior to therapy, and radiotherapy may have been sub-optimal. In addition, follow-up was poor and differences between groups may be biased by differential follow-up.

There are no published randomised controlled trials comparing the effectiveness of endolaryngeal resection with either radiotherapy or open surgery and difficulties in recruiting and randomising patients with early laryngeal cancers has been noted by authors of abandoned studies. The difficulties in recruiting to the EaStER trial are addressed in a paper by Hamilton et al, who describe a difference in surgeons' and recruiters' opinions of optimum treatment of carcinoma in situ and those tumours involving the anterior commissure. Additionally, the recruiters felt that there was non-equivalence of the treatment process as endolaryngeal surgery was often considered by patients and clinicians to be more convenient compared to radiotherapy and therefore consent to randomisation was not given (Hamilton 2013).

Potential biases in the review process

At the 2014 update, using the Cochrane 'Risk of bias' method, we judged the included study to be at high risk of bias (Ogoltsova 1990).

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

Our recent search has identified five systematic reviews comparing endolaryngeal surgery and radiotherapy published since 2009 (Abdurehim 2011; Feng 2011; Higgins 2009; Spielmann 2010; Yoo 2013). None identified any randomised trials and they varied in staging criteria, types of study (comparative only or case series and comparative studies) and outcomes for study inclusion. Those including comparative studies only suggest similar oncological and functional outcomes (Abdurehim 2011; Feng 2011; Spielmann 2010; Yoo 2013).

Several studies have reported use of concomitant chemoradiotherapy in the treatment of T2 laryngeal cancers (Niibe 2007; Ohguri 2008). The results show promising local control rates, particularly when combined with debulking transoral laser surgery. In years to come concomitant chemoradiotherapy may gain popularity as it offers organ preservation with improved local control rates. The efficacy of this new approach will need to be further elucidated.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

Based on the results of one randomised controlled trial, there remains uncertainty as to the comparative benefits and societal costs of different treatment modalities for patients with early glottic laryngeal cancer. Using the Cochrane 'Risk of bias' method we judged this study to have a high risk of bias.

Endolaryngeal surgery is gaining popularity in the management of early laryngeal tumours due to voice preservation, shorter treatment duration and results from case series, which show similar survival rates to radiotherapy (Csanady 1995; Eckel 2001; Mahieu 2000; Mendenhall 2004; Motta 1997; Ossoff 1985; Steiner 1993; Wolfensberger 1990; Zeitels 1996). Like radiotherapy, endolaryngeal resection is voice-sparing and the shorter treatment duration may further benefit patients and lead to resource savings. In Western countries, where open surgery is infrequently performed, endolaryngeal resection is becoming more popular. A consensus document on behalf of the ENT-UK Head and Neck Group reported that endoscopic excision is now generally the preferred treatment option, particularly for T1a tumours, and suggested that endolaryngeal surgery should be offered to all patients with early laryngeal tumours up to stage 2a (Bradley 2009). As experience with endolaryngeal surgery increases, the application of this treatment modality is expanding to involve more extensive laryngeal tumours, although radiotherapy may offer preferable vocal outcomes when extensive cordectomy is required (Silver 2009). Furthermore, treatment of the anterior commissure remains controversial as local recurrence rates and vocal outcomes after transoral laser assisted surgery are worse when the anterior commissure is involved and radiotherapy is therefore often preferred in this subset of patients (Chone 2007; Hakeem 2013; Sachse 2009).

Implications for research

Most patients diagnosed with early laryngeal cancer in Western countries are now treated with either radiotherapy or endolaryngeal surgery. A number of workers consider that it is unlikely that randomised controlled trials comparing open surgery and radiotherapy can be undertaken, because so many clinicians believe that the three treatment modalities confer similar survival advantage but that voice outcomes after open surgery are worse. However, the continued publication of non-randomised studies suggests that even in the West there remains some controversy as to the most cost-effective treatment (Groome 2001). This systematic review demonstrates that a randomised controlled trial comparing radiotherapy and open surgery has been undertaken (Ogoltsova 1990), however its conclusions are compromised by methodological and analytical deficiencies.

We identified two recent trials and two protocols for studies. The EaStER feasibility randomised trial (EaStER 2006), comparing the effectiveness of radiotherapy and endoscopic excision (with or without laser), is closed and recruited only 17 patients. The status of the other randomised controlled trial that recruited participants is unknown (Coman 2003). One randomised trial was abandoned due to difficulty in recruiting patients (Abdurehim 2009), and one further study is ongoing (Saedi 2007).

A paper by Hamilton et al details the specific difficulties in recruiting patients to the EaStER trial (Hamilton 2013). The authors describe how surgeons and recruiters felt there was a lack of equipoise between the two treatment options, as endolaryngeal surgery was considered to be more convenient, meaning that recruitment discussions focused on the treatment process rather than expected outcomes. Furthermore, whilst endolaryngeal surgery is generally preferred for T1a cancers, particularly mid-cord lesions, radiotherapy is preferred for anterior commissure lesions,

thus the anatomical location of the tumour may create bias when considering recruiting patients to a trial.

Although difficulties have been encountered in recruiting patients to randomised controlled trials, it remains vitally important that randomised studies are undertaken in this field. As data from non-randomised series have demonstrated similar oncological outcomes between radiotherapy and endolaryngeal surgery, quality of life and vocal outcome data must be studied.

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* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES
Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Ogoltsova 1990

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	234 patients with T1 or T2 glottic carcinoma
Interventions	Open surgery versus radiotherapy
Outcomes	Disease-free survival Overall survival
Notes	<p>Method of concealment of allocation unclear</p> <p>Total number of patients randomised and total number randomised to each group unclear</p> <p>No comparison of baseline characteristics at entry</p> <p>Radiotherapy regimens might be considered sub-optimal</p> <p>Numbers of patients at risk and number of events at specified time points not stated</p> <p>Inconsistencies between text and tables</p> <p>Statistical tests quoted at the one-sided 5% level but this is not explicit in the text</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	The total number of patients randomised to each treatment arm is not provided and data are not available on the baseline characteristics of treatment groups at study entry. The number of patients evaluated in each group is unbalanced.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomisation was by consecutive number generation, however it is not stated whether clinicians were blinded to this process. The numbers treated in each group were unbalanced and the total initially randomised to each group is not stated. Baseline characteristics between the 2 groups are not provided.
Blinding (performance bias and detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Blinding of treatments was not possible in this study due to the nature of treatments
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Difficulties completing follow-up and loss of patients to follow-up during the study is mentioned
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	The number of patients with glottic cancer evaluated in each arm is not provided. The number of patients in each arm available for outcome evaluation at specified time points is not available.
Other bias	High risk	The investigators suggest that patients may have been inadequately staged before treatment. Surgical interventions were not standardised and the radiotherapy regimens may be sub-optimal, with neither treatment volume nor technique stated.

Characteristics of excluded studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Study	Reason for exclusion
Abdurehim 2009	Study abandoned due to difficulty recruiting patients
Hintz 1979	<p>ALLOCATION: Random, concealed, not stratified by site</p> <p>PARTICIPANTS: Patients diagnosed with squamous carcinoma of any head and neck site between 1971 and 1976. Only 24 patients had early glottic cancer; 7 T2 cancers allocated radiotherapy and one allocated surgery</p> <p>INTERVENTIONS: Radiotherapy and surgery. Radiotherapy regimen may be sub-optimal</p> <p>OUTCOME MEASURES: Local control rates, voice function. Analysis not on an intention-to-treat basis</p>
Li 1993	<p>ALLOCATION: Stratified randomisation, concealment unclear</p> <p>PARTICIPANTS: Patients diagnosed with laryngeal cancer (all histological and clinical types and stage). Only 25 patients had early glottic cancer</p> <p>INTERVENTIONS: Preoperative radiotherapy and surgery compared with surgery alone. 14 patients with early glottic laryngeal cancer randomised to surgery alone</p> <p>OUTCOME MEASURES: 3- and 5-year survival; postoperative infection rate</p>
Yin 2000	<p>(Information derived from conference proceedings abstract only)</p> <p>ALLOCATION: Following surgery, method unclear, concealment unclear</p> <p>PARTICIPANTS: 92 patients; stage unclear</p> <p>INTERVENTIONS: Surgery and postoperative radiotherapy compared with surgery alone</p> <p>OUTCOME MEASURES: 3- and 5-year survival</p>

Characteristics of studies awaiting assessment [ordered by study ID]

[Coman 2003](#)

Methods	Randomised controlled trial
Participants	Patients with T1 or T2 N0 M0 glottic cancer
Interventions	Laser surgery using CO2 laser Radiotherapy (EBRT 60 to 66 Gy for 5 days a week over 6 to 6.5 weeks)
Outcomes	Primary outcomes: Local control

Radiotherapy versus open surgery versus endolaryngeal surgery (with or without laser) for early laryngeal squamous cell cancer (Review)

14

Coman 2003 *(Continued)*

Voice quality
 Swallowing function
 Quality of life
 Nutrition
 Cost of treatment

Secondary outcomes:

Degree of larynx preservation
 Loco-regional control
 Disease-specific survival rate
 Quantitative and qualitative evaluation of toxicity aspects of treatment

Notes Not able to establish recent contact with principal investigator to determine current status of trial

EaStER 2006

Methods Randomised controlled trial

Participants Patients with Tis, Tis T1 T2a N0 M0 carcinoma of the glottis

Interventions Endoscopic excision: cold steel or laser

Radiotherapy: Tis T1 non bulky tumours 50 Gy
 T1 bulky T2a 55 Gy

Outcomes Primary outcome:

Loco-regional recurrence

Secondary outcomes:

Voice quality
 Quality of life
 Morbidity
 Mortality
 Economic assessment

Notes This study is closed and recruited only 17 patients to the trial, however the patients were reported as being followed up, so the status is unknown. It is said that this study has shown that endoscopic excision is the preferred treatment option ([Bradley 2009](#)).

Characteristics of ongoing studies *[ordered by study ID]*
Saedi 2007

Trial name or title The comparison of voice quality in early laryngeal cancer between surgery and radiotherapy

Methods Randomised, controlled, single-blind study

Participants Patients with early laryngeal cancer

Interventions Partial laryngectomy versus radiotherapy

Outcomes Voice quality at 3 to 6 months
 Quality of life at 6 months

Saedi 2007 (Continued)

Starting date	March 2007
Contact information	Professor Babak Saedi, Imam Khomaine Hospital, Tehran, Iran E-mail: saedi@tums.ac.ir
Notes	Published results were expected in 2013 but have not yet been published

APPENDICES
Appendix 1. Search strategies

CENTRAL	PubMed	EMBASE (Ovid)
#1 MeSH descriptor Neoplasms explode all trees #2 cancer* OR malignan* OR premalignan* OR neoplasm OR carcinoma* OR dysplasia OR tumor* OR tumour* OR precancer* #3 (#1 OR #2) #4 MeSH descriptor Larynx explode all trees #5 MeSH descriptor Laryngeal Diseases explode all trees #6 laryn* OR vocal cord* OR cordal OR glott* OR throat OR voice box OR subglotti* OR supraglotti* #7 (#4 OR #5 OR #6) #8 (#3 AND #7) #9 MeSH descriptor Laryngeal Neoplasms explode all trees #10 (#8 OR #9) #11 MeSH descriptor Radiotherapy explode all trees #12 irradiat*:ti OR radiotherap*:ti OR radiation:ti #13 MeSH descriptor Surgical Procedures, Operative explode all trees #14 MeSH descriptor Otorhinolaryngologic Surgical Procedures explode all trees #15 MeSH descriptor Microsurgery explode all trees #16 MeSH descriptor Surgical Procedures, Minimally Invasive explode all trees #17 MeSH descriptor Laser Therapy explode all trees #18 surgery:ti OR surgical*:ti OR laryn*:ti NEAR preserve*:ti OR laryngectom*:ti OR hemilaryngectom*:ti OR excision biops*:ti OR endoscop*:ti OR endolaryngeal:ti OR transoral*:ti OR trans:ti NEXT oral*:ti OR neck:ti NEAR incision:ti OR cordectom*:ti OR vocal:ti NEXT cord:ti NEXT stripping:ti #19 (#11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18) #20 (#10 AND #19)	#1 "Neoplasms" [Mesh] OR (cancer* [tiab] OR malignan* [tiab] OR premalignan* [tiab] OR neoplasm* [tiab] OR carcinoma* [tiab] OR dysplasia [tiab] OR tumor* [tiab] OR tumour* [tiab] OR precancer* [tiab]) #2 "Larynx" [Mesh] OR "LARYNGEAL DISEASES" [Mesh] OR laryn* [tiab] OR "vocal cord*" [tiab] OR cordal [tiab] OR glott* [tiab] OR throat [tiab] OR "voice box" [tiab] OR subglotti* [tiab] OR supraglotti* [tiab] #3 #2 AND #1 #4 "LARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS" [Mesh] #5 #4 OR #3 #6 "Radiotherapy" [Mesh] OR irradiat* [tiab] OR radiotherap* [tiab] OR radiation [tiab] #7 "SURGICAL PROCEDURES OPERATIVE" [Mesh] OR "OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC SURGICAL PROCEDURES" [Mesh] OR "Microsurgery" [Mesh] OR "SURGICAL PROCEDURES MINIMALLY INVASIVE" [Mesh] OR "laser surgery" [Mesh] #8 surgery [tiab] OR surgical* [tiab] OR (laryn* [tiab] AND preserv* [tiab]) OR laryngectom* [tiab] OR hemilaryngectom* [tiab] OR "excision biops*" [tiab] OR endoscop* [tiab] OR endolaryngeal [tiab] OR transoral* [tiab] OR "trans oral*" [tiab] OR (neck [tiab] AND incision* [tiab]) OR cordectom* [tiab] OR (vocal [tiab] AND cord [tiab] AND stripping [tiab]) #9 #7 OR #8 OR #6 #10 #5 AND #9	1 exp neoplasm/ 2 (cancer* or malignan* or premalignan* or neoplasm* or carcinoma* or dysplasia or tumor* or tumour* or precancer*).ti. 3 exp larynx/ 4 (laryn* or (vocal adj cord*) or cordal or glott* or throat or (voice adj box) or subglotti* or supraglott*).ti. 5 exp larynx disorder/ 6 1 or 2 7 4 or 3 or 5 8 6 and 7 9 exp larynx tumor/ 10 8 or 9 11 exp radiotherapy/ 12 (irradiat* or radiotherap* or radiation).ti. 13 exp surgery/ or exp EAR NOSE THROAT SURGERY/ or exp Larynx surgery/ or dissection/ or exp endoscopic surgery/ or exp laser surgery/ or exp microsurgery/ or exp excision/ 14 (surgery or surgical* or (laryn* and preserv*) or laryngectom* or hemilaryngectom* or "excision biops*" or endoscop* or endolaryngeal or transoral* or "trans oral*" or (neck and incision*) or cordectom* or (vocal and cord and stripping)).ti. 15 11 or 13 or 12 or 14 16 10 and 15

(Continued)

Web of Science	CINAHL (EBSCO)	ICTRP
#1 TI=(cancer* or malignan* or premalignan* or neoplasm* or carcinoma* or dysplasia or tumor* or tumour* or precancer*) #2 TI=(larynx* or (vocal adj cord*) or cordal or glott* or throat or (voice adj box) or subglotti* or supraglotti*) #3 TI=(irradiat* or radiotherap* or radiation) #4 TI=(surgery or surgical* or (larynx* and preserv*) or laryngectom* or hemilaryngectom* or "excision biops*" or endoscop* or endolaryngeal or transoral* or "trans oral*" or (neck and incision*) or cordectom* or (vocal and cord and stripping)) #5 #2 AND #1 #6 #4 OR #3 #7 #6 AND #5	S1 (MH "Neoplasms+") S2 TX cancer* or malignan* or premalignan* or neoplasm* or carcinoma* or dysplasia or tumor* or tumour* or precancer* S3 S1 or S2 S4 (MH "Larynx+") S5 TI larynx* or vocal or glott* or throat or voice or subglotti* or supraglotti* S6 S4 or S5 S7 S3 and S6 S8 (MH "Laryngeal Neoplasms") S9 S7 or S8 S10 (MH "Radiotherapy+") S11 TI irradiat* OR radiotherap* OR radiation S12 (MH "Surgery, Operative") S13 TI surgery OR surgical* OR (larynx* AND preserv*) OR laryngectom* OR hemilaryngectom* OR (excision AND biops*) OR endoscop* OR endolaryngeal OR transoral* OR (trans AND oral*)OR (neck AND incision*) OR cordectom* OR (vocal AND cord AND stripping) S14 S10 or S11 or S12 or S13 S15 S9 and S14	larynx* AND cancer* OR larynx* AND carcinom* OR laryngect* OR glott* AND cancer* OR glott* AND carci- nom* OR voice AND cancer* OR voice AND carcinom* OR vocal AND cancer* OR vocal AND carcinom*

WHAT'S NEW

Date	Event	Description
20 October 2014	New citation required but conclusions have not changed	We identified no new studies for inclusion in the review. One study is ongoing (Saedi 2007). There were no changes to the conclusions of the review. We updated the study quality assessment method to the Cochrane 'Risk of bias' tool. We updated the 'Background', 'Discussion' and 'Implications for practice and research' sections to reflect current clinical practice and the decisions that patients and practitioners have to make in 2014.
18 September 2014	New search has been performed	New searches run.

HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 2, 2000

Review first published: Issue 2, 2002

Date	Event	Description
2 June 2010	New search has been performed	New searches run 1 October 2009. No new studies were included in the review. We identified two further ongoing studies.
26 October 2008	Amended	Converted to new review format.
22 August 2007	New search has been performed	New search carried out April 2007. No new studies found. The authors are now aware of two ongoing studies which may be included in future updates of this review.
25 August 2004	New search has been performed	New searches November 2003. No new studies identified.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Janet Wilson (previous author), RW and KMack were responsible for the conception of the review. PD and DA planned the first electronic search and screened the abstracts. PD, supported by Gemma Sandberg from the Cochrane ENT Group, planned the second electronic search and PD and KMack screened the trials. The third and fourth electronic searches were conducted by Carolyn Doree from the Cochrane ENT group and PD assessed the abstracts. RW and KMack assessed the trials. All authors discussed the review. PD extracted data. The first draft of the manuscript was completed by PD. All authors commented on the manuscript and agreed the final draft. PD updated the review. In 2014 an update was undertaken with searches performed by Gemma Sandberg and Samantha Faulkner. Laura Warner and Jessal Chudasama screened the results in conjunction with Paola Dey. Laura Warner, Paola Dey and Sean Loughran updated the text of the review. DA has retired.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

KMack and RW are members of the UK feasibility study comparing the effectiveness of radiotherapy and endoscopic excision (with or without laser) (EaStER). Laura Warner, Paola Dey, Sean Loughran, Jessal Chudasama and Charles Kelly do not have any known conflicts of interest.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- Freeman Hospital Trustees, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK.

External sources

- No sources of support supplied

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

We updated the assessment of risk of bias in the included studies in 2014 to the Cochrane 'Risk of bias' method. We separated outcomes into 'primary' and 'secondary' and added information regarding potential future data synthesis.

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

Carcinoma, Squamous Cell [mortality] [pathology] [*radiotherapy] [*surgery]; Disease-Free Survival; Glottis [surgery]; Laryngeal Neoplasms [mortality] [pathology] [*radiotherapy] [*surgery]; Laser Therapy; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

MeSH check words

Humans