





Changes in Tumor Micro-environment with Liquid Nitrogen Spray Cryotherapy (LNSC) and Chemoradiation (CRT) in Locally Advanced Esophageal Cancer

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INTRODUCTION

 LNSC is hypothesized to enhance immunemediated cell death of esophageal tumor cells and work synergistically with CRT, but published studies are lacking.

OBJECTIVE

• To assess changes in tumor immune microenvironment (TIME) with LNSC and CRT.

METHODS

- Retrospective case-control study
- Locally advanced esophageal cancer patients who underwent single session of LNSC plus concurrent CRT (CRYOCHEMOXRT) vs. CRT alone (CHEMOXRT)
- Matched for age, histology, pre-treatment stage
- Tissue microarray generated from blocks
- Multiplex immunofluorescence for pancytokeratin (tumor cells), CD3 (overall T cells), CD8 (Cytotoxic T cells), FOXP3 (regulatory T cells).
- Images analyzed with Vectra Polaris Automated Quantitative Pathology Imaging System; data analyzed using R studio

RESULTS

- Paired pre- and post-treatment tissue available for 5 pts in CRYOCHEMOXRT group and 4 patients in CHEMOXRT group
- 5X ↑ in intra-tumor T cells pre- and post-treatment in 40% with CRYOCHEMOXRT vs. 25% with CHEMOXRT group.
- 5X ↑ in cytotoxic T cells pre- and post-treatment in 60% with CRYOCHEMOXRT vs. 50% with CHEMOXRT group.
- However, regulatory T cells also increased more frequently with CRYOCHEMOXRT (40% vs. 25%)

Table 1: Clinical remission and survivalamong patients who received LNSC + CRT

Patient	5X 个 Tc post Rx	Long-term complete CR	Survival (days)
1	No	Yes	1231
2	No	Yes	735
3	Yes	No	1390
4	No	No	91
5	Yes	No	1414

Tc Cytotoxic T cells; CR Clinical Remission

CONCLUSIONS

In this exploratory study, LNSC increased likelihood of IT-TILs with CRT.

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- Patients with a robust cytotoxic T cell response had a longer survival than patients who did not have a significant immune response.
- Larger studies are needed to corroborate these findings, and to better characterize tumor immune response with LNSC and CRT.



REFERENCES

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