126 patients with superficial esophageal neoplasms

**Excluded:**
- 5 patients with an ulcer scar or previously treated lesion
- 3 patients with severe cardiopulmonary disease
- 5 patients taking aspirin and clopidogrel for coronary stent implantation within previous 6 months

113 patients with SENs amenable to ESD

**Excluded:**
- 32 patients aged > 70 years

81 patients aged ≤ 70 years

**Excluded:**
- 58 patients who refused use of the novel technique

23 patients treated by the laser system

**Excluded:**
- 6 patients who did not undergo surveillance endoscopy after follow-up of at least 3 months

17 patients completed the present study

▶ Fig. e1 Flow chart of the present study. SEN, superficial esophageal neoplasm; ESD, endoscopic submucosal dissection.
Fig. e3 The endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) procedure using the dual-wavelength laser.

- **a** Endoscopic views showing: 
  - a flat reddish lesion covered with a whitish substance located in the middle of the esophagus;
  - b the unstained area of the lesion after application of Lugol's solution;
  - c marking dots around the lesion made using the Twist laser fiber;
  - d submucosal dissection performed with the Twist laser fiber;
  - e the artificial ulcer after ESD.

- **f** Macroscopic appearance of the resected specimen.