

Evaluating the Safety and Efficacy of FLOT Regimen in the Treatment of Esophageal Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

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BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVE

Background

Esophageal cancer remains a major global health burden.

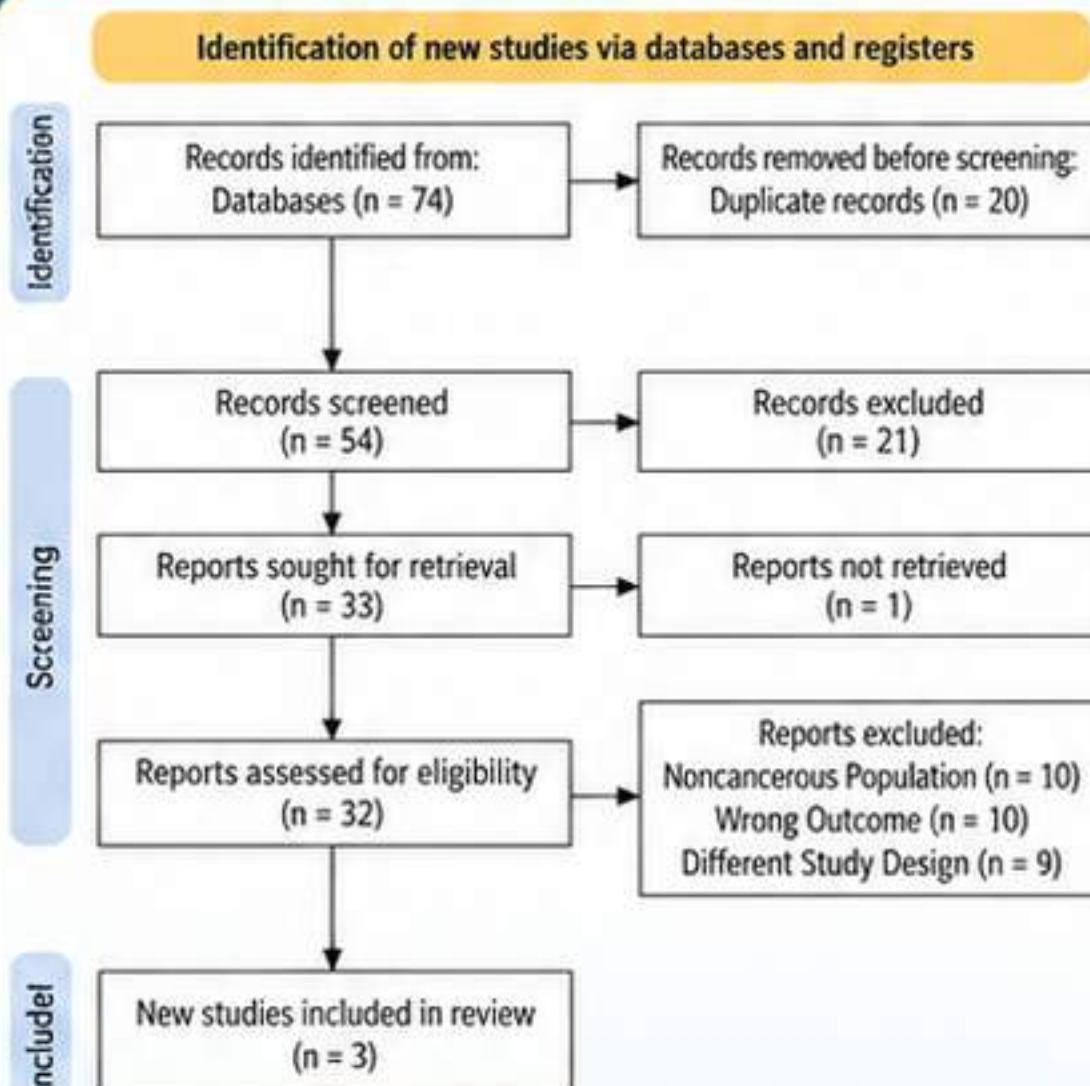
FLOT has shown benefit in gastric and gastroesophageal junction cancers, but its role in esophageal cancer remains uncertain.

Objective

To assess the safety and efficacy of the FLOT regimen in resectable esophageal cancer using randomized trial evidence.



STUDY SELECTION (PRISMA FLOW DIAGRAM)



STUDY CHARACTERISTICS

3 Randomized controlled trials

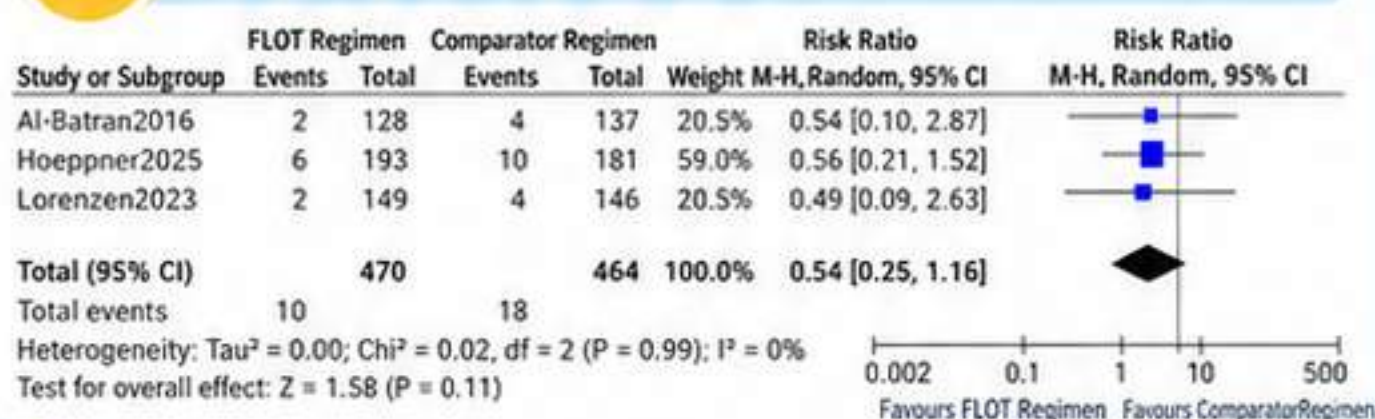
998 Total patients

2 studies Low risk of bias (Cochrane ROB 2.0)

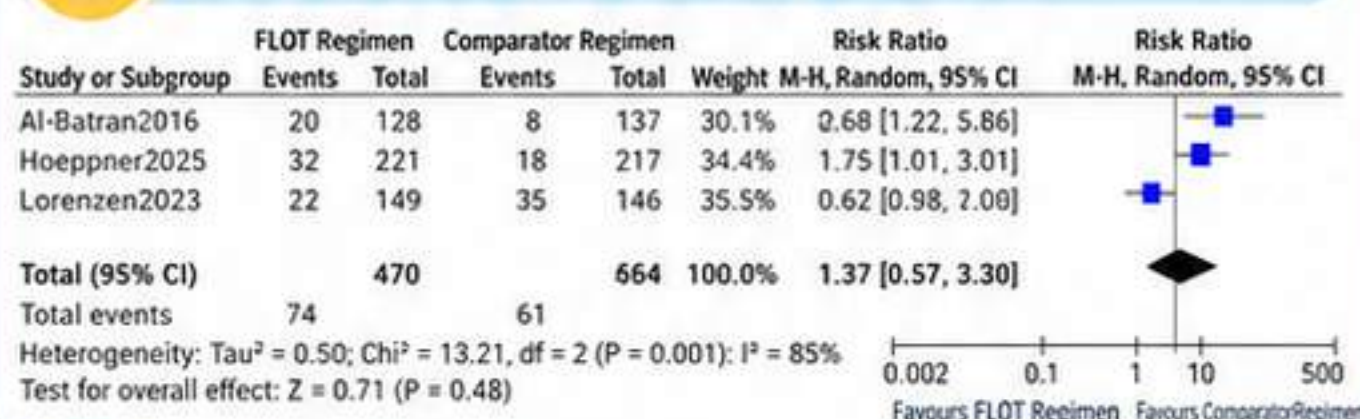
1 study Some concerns (Cochrane ROB 2.0)

RESULTS (META-ANALYSIS)

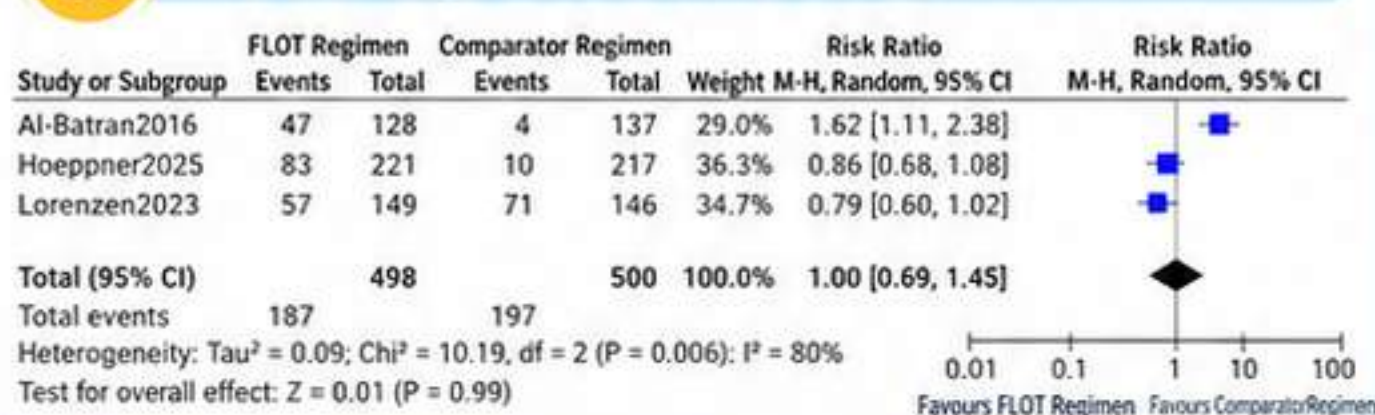
A Postoperative Mortality



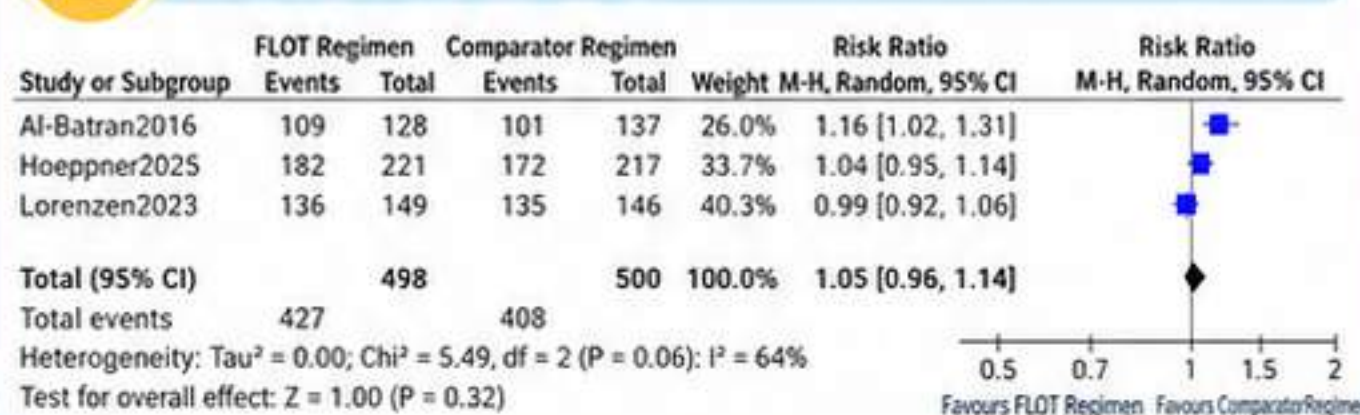
B Pathologic Complete Response (pCR)



C Tumor Regression Grade (TRG)



D R0 Resection Rate



CONCLUSION / KEY TAKEAWAY



No statistically significant superiority of FLOT over comparators across pooled endpoints.



Interpretation is limited by the small number of trials and heterogeneity.



Larger, high-quality RCTs with survival outcomes are needed.