Clinical Analysis of Laryngeal Carcinoma Over Ten Years

Rui Sano\(^1\), Atsushi Ando\(^1\) and Michihiro Masaki\(^2\)

During the period from January 2003 to September 2013, 45 patients (44 males and 1 female, mean age 65 years) were diagnosed as having laryngeal carcinoma at Chubu Rosai hospital. We reviewed the clinical charts of these patients and investigated the treatment outcome and prognostic factor of laryngeal carcinoma. The clinical stage at initial presentation was stage I in 23 patients, stage II in 10 patients, stage III in 6 patients, and stage IV in 6 patients. As initial treatments, operation, radiotherapy (RT), chemoradiotherapy and chemotherapy were done for 7, 28, 9 and 1 patients, respectively. Five-year overall survival rates (OS) and disease-specific survival rates (DSS) for all laryngeal carcinoma patients were 65. 4% and 79. 0%, respectively. OS and DSS for 34 patients with glottic carcinoma were 71. 4% and 84. 7%, respectively. OS and DSS for 11 patients with supraglottic carcinoma were 40. 0% and 53. 3%, respectively. Both the OS and DSS for the glottic carcinoma were significantly higher than those for the supraglottic carcinoma (\(P=0.011, 0.017\)). The OS rates for all laryngeal carcinoma patients with stage I, II, III and IV were 92. 3%, 40. 0%, 33. 3% and 40. 0%, respectively. The ratio of laryngeal preservation was 71%. Twelve patients died due to laryngeal carcinoma in 6 patients, second primary carcinomas in 3 patients, and other causes in 3 patients. The OS for the patients with stages II and III were poor. Three patients with stage II died of other causes. Two patients with stage III, one of whom rejected surgery, and the other of whom had inoperable general condition, died of laryngeal carcinoma. Therefore the treatment for laryngeal carcinoma was possibly proper. All five patients with normal cord mobility with T2 glottic carcinoma who underwent RT are currently alive with no recurrence. RT may therefore be effective for T2 glottic carcinoma with normal cord mobility.

Keywords: laryngeal carcinoma, ten years, prognosis

References

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Corresponding Author Address: Rui Sano
ruiruisano@gmail.com
Disease-specific survival rates for five years demonstrate a statistically significant difference between glottic (84.7%) and supraglottic carcinoma (71.4%).

Five-year overall survival rates for each stage of laryngeal carcinoma; Stage I (92.3%), Stage II (40.0%), Stage III (33.3%), Stage IV (40.0%).