

Nowotwory złośliwe nosa i zatok przynosowych w latach 1971-2005 w materiale Kliniki Otolaryngologii WIM

Malignant tumors of the nose and paranasal sinuses in the years 1971-2005 in the material of the Otolaryngology Clinic WIM

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Summary

The aim of this study was retrospective analysis of evidence concerning to malignant tumors of the nasal cavity and the paranasal sinuses diagnosed in Otolaryngology Clinic of the Military Institute of the Health Service 1971-2005. The methods of therapy were also discussed. **Material and methods.** Material comprised 113 patients (35 females and 78 males) with diagnosis of malignant tumors of the nose and paranasal sinuses. The clinical aspects, sex, age, TNM classification and therapy methods (surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy) were analysed. **Results.** There were 31% females and 69% males (ratio 1 : 2,23). Each year on average 3,23 cases occurred. The highest morbidity was observed in 1997 and 2001 (6 cases each). In 89 subjects (23 females and 66 males) the neoplasm of epithelial origin were diagnosed. The age range of patients was 14-74 years (mean 68,2 years). The most numerous were groups of 60-69 (50 patients) and 70-79 (44 patients). In 82 cases (over 72%) tumors in advanced stages (T3, T4) were revealed. Two subjects (T1) were operated on and others 88 (T2, T3, T4) were treated surgically with subsequent radiotherapy. Three of patients did not agree for therapy. **Conclusions.** The most frequent of malignant tumors of the nose and paranasal sinuses was cancer. The clinical symptoms of tumor were disclosed most often in age of 60-80 years. The method of choice in treatment is surgery combined with postoperative radiation.