

Ocena skuteczności radioterapii i leczenia skojarzonego u chorych na raka części nosowej i ustnej gardła w stopniu III i IV klinicznego zaawansowania

The efficacy of primary and combined radiotherapy in locally advanced cancer of oropharynx and nasopharynx in III and IV stage

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Summary

Aim of the study is evaluation of radiotherapy treatment in cancer of oropharynx and nasopharynx. Retrospective analysis was based on 283 patients in III and IV clinical stage of disease without distant metastases who were treated between 1989-2001. 201 patients were treated radiotherapy alone and 82 by combined modality: radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Induction chemotherapy and radiotherapy was used in 34 cases, concomitant chemoradiotherapy - 25 and adjuvant chemotherapy and radiotherapy in 23 cases. Following methods of radiotherapy fractionation were used: accelerated in 35 cases, conventional - 26, hyperfractionation - 21. Accelerated treatment mainly was used in concomitant combined modality. Log-rank statistical analysis revealed better results of treatment for combined modality: radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Most effectiveness method of combined modality was concomitant radiochemotherapy. Locoregional control in 3 years observation interval was better for concomitant mode about 18% comparing to induction chemotherapy and radiotherapy and 30% to adjuvant chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Based on this data, the optimal mode of treatment in III and IV stage of oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal cancer, especially with extensive nodal disease and extranodal involvement is concomitant treatment with accelerated fractionation dose of radiotherapy.