

for the salvage of primary failures were performed in 6 patients, of whom 2(33.3%) have been rescued successfully. Among those who have survived and have been followed up for more than 5 years, 26 out of 30 persons(86.7%) have retained their own larynges with preservation of natural voice.

— 16 —

Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Supraglottic Larynx Treated with Radiation Therapy

Department of Therapeutic Radiology and Otolaryngology College of Medicine, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea*

Cham Il Park, M.D., Kwang Hyun Kim, M.D.*

Sixty-six patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the supraglottic larynx received irradiation with curative intent between 1979 and 1985 were retrospectively analysed.

All patients had a minimum follow-up of 4 years. Of the entire group consisting of 73% T₃ and T₄ lesions and 58% lymph node metastases, a 5-year actuarial survival rate was 31.3%. A 5-year actuarial survival rates for stage II, III and IV were 60.7%, and 13.5% respectively($p < 0.05$).

Patients without lymphnode metastases had better survival rate than those with positive lymphnode metastases(54.8% vs 12.2%) ($p < 0.005$). Surgical salvage rate was 4/7(57%).

Three patients developed distant metastases. Major complications requiring surgery were seen in 11%. Radiation therapy alone with surgical salvage was an effective, voice preserving treatment for stage I, II and selected III carcinoma of the supraglottic carcinoma, however planned combined treatment with surgery and radiation therapy is advised for stage III and IV carcinoma of the supraglottic larynx with resectable neck disease.

— 17 —

Hypopharyngeal Carcinoma : An Analysis of Treatment Results and Patterns of Failure (1980. 1—1986. 12)

*Department of Therapeutic Radiology
Korea Cancer Center Hospital, KAERI*

Chul Koo Cho, M.D., Seong Yul Yoo, M.D.,
Kyung Hwan Koh, M.D., Woo Yoon Park, M.D.,
Young Hwan Park, M.D.

We retrospectively reviewed 96 patients who were treated for hypopharyngeal carcinoma during the 7-year period, 1980. 1—1986. 12. Out of 96 patients, 61 were treated with radiation therapy only, 27 with a variety of surgical procedure followed by postoperative adjuvant radiation therapy and 8 with surgery only. Most of patients were in the fifties and sixties(45.8% and 36.5% respectively). Actuarial 5-year survival rate was 24.2% for all patients and decreased progressively with advancing T and N stages. The numbers of patients involving pyriform sinus were 72(75%), posterior pharyngeal wall 12, and postcricoid portion 12 with their 5-year survival rates 21.4%, 29.6%, and 31.4% respectively. The actuarial 5-year survival rate was 19.5% in radiation therapy only group, 35.5% in surgery + postop. RT, and 41.7% in surgery only. Tumor and regional nodes were completely controlled in 27/61(44.3%) of radiation therapy only, and the remainder(34 patients) showed partial response or no response. In radiation therapy only group, 44 patients(72.1%) relapsed, which most patients were in T₃ and T₄(20 patients and 12 patients, respectively). They involved the primary site in 16 patients, the regional lymph nodes in 7, distant metastasis in 1, primary site plus regional lymph nodes in 17 primary site plus metastasis in 2, and regional lymph nodes plus metastasis in 1. Double primary cancers occurred in 6 patients(5.2% in total 96 patients) and 2 cases of radiation-induced carci-