

단층촬영(31례), 세침흡인검사(29례)와 동결절편 조직검사(28례)의 결과를 재검토하여 비교 분석하였다.

성적을 종합한 결과 각 질환군에서 시행되었던 검사법은 다양하였으나 질환군별로 유용하였던 진단법은 양성종양에서는 임상적 의진, 컴퓨터단층촬영과 세침흡인검사, 악성종양에서는 컴퓨터단층촬영과 동결절편조직검사, 선천성종양에서는 임상적 의진과 컴퓨터단층촬영, 염증성 종물에서는 동결절편조직검사이었고, 양성종양군과 악성종양군을 감별하는 데는 임상적 의진, 컴퓨터단층촬영, 세침흡인검사, 동결절편조직검사가 유용하였다.

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THE ROLE OF RADIATION THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA OF THE HEAD AND NECK

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Between 1979 and 1990, forty eight patients with pathologically proven adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) in the head and neck were treated by radiation therapy(RT) with or without surgery at SNUH, Department of Therapeutic Radiology. The tumors affected the major salivary glands in 15 patients and the minor salivary glands, mostly the hard palate and the maxillary sinus, in 33 patients. Of them, six patients were treated for recurrent tumor after previous treatment(average 1.66 operations per person). In 11 patients(including one nasopharygeal ACC patient who received chemotherapy as well) radiation therapy alone was employed and in 37 patients radiation therapy was added postoperative

radiation therapy(67.3% with conservative operation plus RT, 83.9% with radical operation plus RT). The difference in the local control rate between the groups is not significant. Presence of perineural invasion has no statistically significant correlation with locoregional recurrences.

In postop. radiation therapy, high dose(more than 60 Gy) and generous field size(more than 64 cm²) yielded a better local control rate.

Distant metastasis(DM) developed in 40% of the patients studied, mostly in the lung and does not seem to be affected by these regimens.

DM-free survival rate is 56.4% at 5 years. Actuarial overall survival rate is 79.0% at 5 years and reaches 57.7% at 8 years and 19.2% at 10 years. The plateau in survival curve does not exist even after 8 years.

Disease-free survival rate is 45.8% at 5 years and significant differences do not exist according to primary sites and treatment options. 5 year survival rate after appearance of DM is 48.7% at 3 years and 19.5% at 5 years. Occurrence of DM tends to lower survival significantly.

In an effort to find the role of RT in the treatment of ACC, our data suggest the idea that an well-planned postop RT employing high dose and generous field size can produce high local control rate and remaining urgent problem of distant metastasis demands more effective chemotherapy for the purpose of improving survival of ACC patients.

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최근 이하선종양의 양상 및 전방접근법을 이용한 이하선 적출술

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이혜경 · 신국선 · 이영호

이하선에 생기는 종양은 mixed tumor 이외에도 Warthin's tumor, hemangioma, Tbc 등 다양할 수