

Treatment outcome in patients undergoing partial laryngopharyngectomy for carcinoma of the larynx and hypopharynx

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Objectives

This study reports the treatment of the patients with hypopharyngeal and supraglottic squamous cell carcinoma, using conservative surgery and radiotherapy.

Methods

Nineteen patients with hypopharyngeal and supraglottic SCC were treated between 1991 and 2009, using partial laryngopharyngectomy with or without complementary radiotherapy. Sixty-eight percent had stage III-IV lesions. Quality of life questionnaire and clinical examination including VFSS were used for evaluation of laryngeal function.

Results

Conservation surgery was undertaken. All

patients underwent neck dissection. Five patients were carried out neo-adjuvant chemotherapy. Sixty-three percent of the patients received post-operative radiotherapy. Reconstruction was achieved by primary closure in 16 cases, radial forearm free flap in three. Three-year overall and disease specific survival rates were 65 and 80%, respectively. Successful laryngeal function preservation with local control was achieved in 80% of the patients. In cases of primary closure, postoperative stenosis and dysphagia was minimally reported and not significantly different from radial forearm free flap reconstruction cases.

Conclusion

Partial laryngopharyngectomy is a feasible treatment for early and selected advanced stage hypopharyngeal and supraglottic carcinoma with a good functional and oncologic outcome.