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20 24 . 20 14 Kadish 6 C 가 13 77

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.¹⁾ 1924 Berger ²⁾

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1979 6 1997 4

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가 (Table 1).

(Kadish C)

.^{1,4 10)} 가 9

WHO ¹¹⁾

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Table 1. Patient Characteristics

Case	Age	Gender	Kadish stage	WHO grade	Surgery	RT	CT	F/U (mo)	Disease state
1	14	Male	B	-	Maxil	Postop	No	2	DWD
2	17	Female	B	-	Maxil	Postop	No	204	NED
3	14	Female	C	-	Bx only	Radical	No	4	DOD
4	62	Male	C	-	Bx only	Radical	No	7	DOD
5	77	Male	C	II	Bx only	No	No	3	DOD
6	54	Male	C	-	Bx only	Radical	adj	12	DOD
7	17	Female	C	-	Bx only	Radical	neo	21	DOD
8	23	Male	C	-	Bx only	Radical	neo	65	DOD
9	52	Male	C	IV	CFR	No	neo	7	DOD
10	27	Male	A	-	excision	No	adj	37	DOD
11	42	Male	C	III	CFR	Postop	adj	24	DOD
12	24	Male	C	III	Bx only	Radical	neo	9	DOD
13	17	Female	C	-	CFR	Postop	No	48	DOD
14	62	Female	C	III	CFR	No	No	4	DOD
15	18	Male	C	IV	CFR	Postop	No	6	DOD
16	13	Male	C	-	CFR	Postop	adj	38	NED
17	36	Male	C	-	Bx only	Preop	No	3	DOD
18	34	Male	C	II	CFR	Postop	No	10	DOD
19	42	Male	A	I	CFR	No	No	26	NED
20	19	Female	B	III	CFR	Postop	No	25	NED

RT : radiation therapy, CT : chemotherapy, Maxil : maxillectomy, CFR : craniofacial resection, Bx : biopsy, Postop : postoperative
 Preop : preoperative, adj : adjuvant chemotherapy, neo : neoadjuvant chemotherapy, DWD : dead without evidence of disease
 NED : alive without evidence of disease, DOD : dead as a result of disease

Table 2. Symptoms at Presentation

Symptom	Number
Nasal obstruction	11
Epistaxis	8
Proptosis	4
Headache	4
Anosmia	3
Blindness	1
Diplopia	1
Visual disturbance	1
Eyeball pain	1
Hemifacial pain	1
Altered mentality	1
Nausea	1

Some patients had multiple symptoms.

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 . C . 가 .
 1.75 Gy 2 Gy 5 .

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9) Table 3

50 가 50

Kadish C 가 68% 가

Eden 5) 22

19 Irish 9) 12

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9 12 10 55

20 4 가

Foote 1) 22 16

5 55 Gy 69%

81% (p=0.05).

가

5 73%

86% (p=0.26).

Polin 4) Virginia Hyam's grade

34 51.1 Gy

Kadish C 16

cyclophosphamide, vincristine, adriamycin

10 87% 34%

McElroy 6) 10

cisplatin

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Foote 1)

Hyam's grade가

McElroy 6) Hyam's grade가

Eden 5) 40

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Foote 1) Kadish

Kadish¹²⁾ Kadish

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WHO 11)

Kadish

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Abstract

Treatment and Results of Olfactory Neuroblastoma

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Purpose : Rarity of olfactory neuroblastoma makes it difficult for treating physician to practice with a consistent protocol. This study is performed to analyze our experience with various treatment modalities for patients with olfactory neuroblastoma. Discussion includes review of some recently published literatures.

Methods and Materials : Between June of 1979 and April of 1997, 20 patients were treated under the diagnosis of olfactory neuroblastoma at Seoul National University Hospital. There were 14 male and 6 female patients. Age at initial treatment ranged from 13 to 77 years with median of 24 years. Fifteen of 20 patients had Kadish stage C. They were treated with various combinations of surgery, radiation therapy and chemotherapy; surgery + postoperative radiation therapy + adjuvant chemotherapy for 2 patients, surgery + postoperative radiation therapy for 6, neoadjuvant chemotherapy + surgery for 1, surgery + adjuvant chemotherapy for 1, surgery only for 2, neoadjuvant chemotherapy + radiation therapy for 3, radiation therapy + adjuvant chemotherapy for 1, radiation therapy only for 3, and no treatment for 1 patient.

Results : Follow-up ranged from 2 month to 204 months with mean of 39.6 months. The overall 5- and 10-year survival rates are 20% and 10%, respectively. Four patients are alive at the time of data analysis. One of four living patients was treated with radical surgery, postoperative radiation therapy and adjuvant chemotherapy, two patients with radical surgery and postoperative radiation therapy, and one with radical surgery only.

Conclusion : Multidisciplinary approach, including radical surgery, pre- or post-operative radiation therapy and chemotherapy, should be addressed at the initial time of diagnosis. Although limited by small number of the patients, this study suggests importance of local treatment modality, especially radical surgery in the treatment of olfactory neuroblastoma.

Key Words : Olfactory neuroblastoma, Surgery, Radiation therapy, Chemotherapy