

가 6 MV X-ray
 5 × 6 cm²
 6 × 6 cm² 180 cGy T- T1 T2
 200 cGy , 1 1 , 5
 5,040 cGy 7,020 cGy 200 cGy 81%, 180 cGy 62%
 6,600 cGy 가 가 (Fig. 3).
 가 180 cGy 가 80%,
 14 9 36 65%
 6,480 cGy , 5 5,040, 5,940, 6,120, 6,660, 7,020 (Fig. 4).
 cGy 200 cGy 50 93%, 50
 23 20 33 6,600 cGy , 60% (p=0.026) 가 (Fig. 5).
 3 6,400 cGy 가 40
 97 51
 , , T-
 2
 3 80
 Kaplan-Meier⁵⁾
 Generalized Wilcoxon test⁶⁾
 Cox⁷⁾
 37 5 89% (Fig. 1). 5
 74% T1 75%, T2 71% (Fig. 2).
 , T- ,

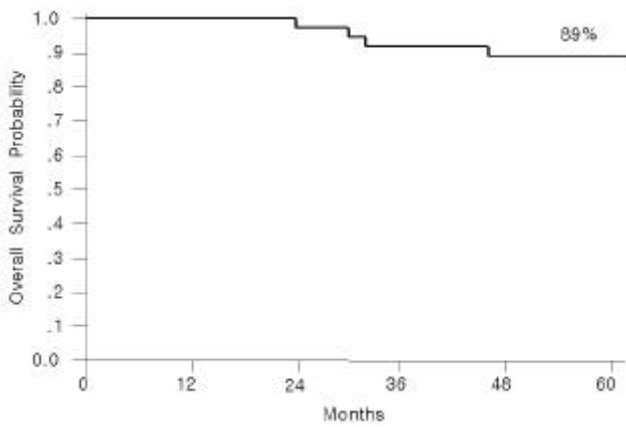


Fig. 1. Overall survival rate of early glottic cancer.

(Table 1).
 37 9

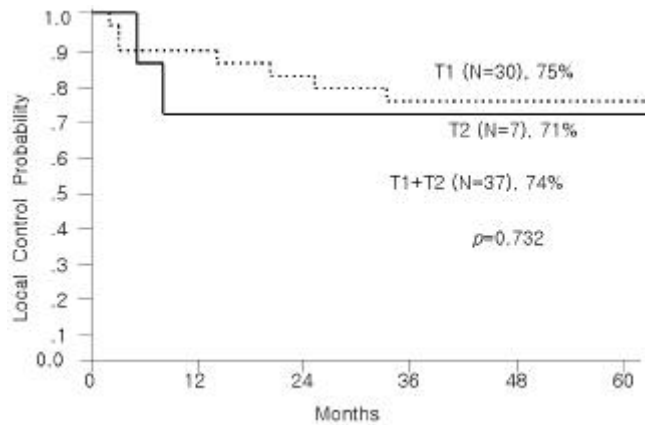


Fig. 2. Local control rate by T-stage.

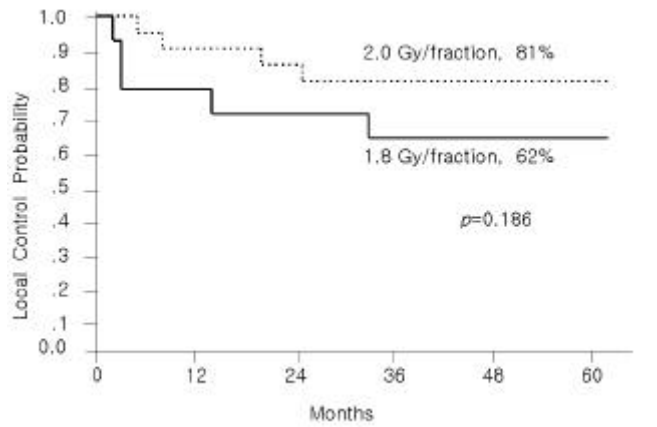


Fig. 3. Local control rate by fractional dose of radiation therapy.

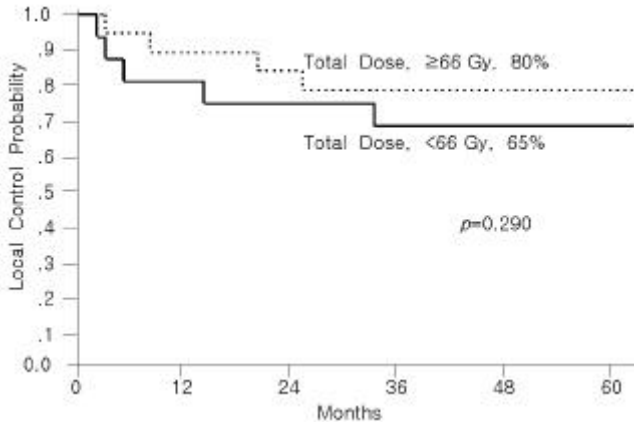


Fig. 4. Local control rate by total dose of radiation therapy.

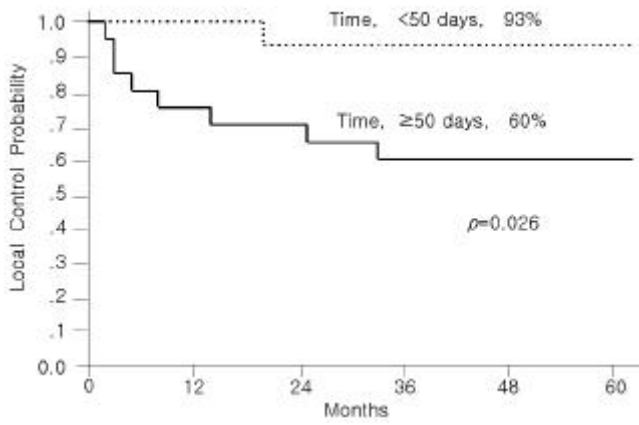


Fig. 5. Local control rate by overall time of radiation therapy.

Table 1. Prognostic Factors of Glottic Cancer

Factor	No. of Patients (%)	5 year local control rate (%)	p value	
			Uni-variate	Multi-variate
Age (years)				
Median : 59 (range : 30 73)				
< 60	21 (57%)	76	0.947	NS
60	16 (43%)	71		
Sex				
Male	35 (95%)			
Female	2 (5%)			NS
Stage				
T1	30 (81%)	75		
T1a : 27				
T1b : 3				
T2	7 (19%)	71	0.732	NS
Anterior commissure involvement				
Yes	14 (38%)	85		
T1a : 9				
T1b : 2				
T2 : 3				
No	23 (62%)	67	0.204	NS
Fraction size (cGy)				
180	14 (38%)	62	0.186	NS
200	23 (62%)	81		
Total dose (cGy)				
Median: 6600 (range : 5040 7020)				
<6600	16 (43%)	65	0.290	NS
6600	21 (57%)	80		
Treatment time (days)				
Median : 51 (range : 40 97)				
<50	16 (43%)	93	0.026	0.017
50	21 (57%)	60		

9	1		
1	가	.	
9	7	2	1
25	1	33	.
	9	7	5
		2	1
33			
	140	.	1
	가		
30		20	
	가	1	
		2	가
	32		
1			

(Table 2).

T1, T2

37 5 74% T1
89%

Table 2. Details of 9 Recured Patients

Pts	Age/ Sex	Stage	Radiation (cGy/ fx/ days)	Recurrence time (Ms)	Salvage laryngectomy	Survival time (Ms)/ state
1	49/ M	T1a	6480/ 36/ 97	3	Total	24/ D
2	41/ M	T1a	7020/ 39/ 79	3	Hemi/ Total [†]	143/ A
3	57/ M	T1a	6480/ 36/ 66	2	Hemi/ Total	140/ A
4	63/ M	T2	6400/ 32/ 58	5	Total	120/ A
5	57/ M	T1a	6480/ 36/ 51	14	Total	117/ A
6	66/ M	T1b	5940/ 33/ 52	33	Refused [†]	140/ D
7	68/ M	T2	6600/ 33/ 55	8	Total	68/ A
8 [‡]	62/ M	T1a	6600/ 33/ 51	25	Not done	30/ D
9 [§]	47/ M	T1a	6600/ 33/ 47	20	Total	32/ D

Abbreviations: Pts, patients; M, male; Ms, month; D, dead; A, alive.

[†]Hemilaryngectomy followed by total laryngectomy, [‡]This patient was not completely followed-up after recurrence, [†]This patient had multiple metastasis to the liver and double primary cancer in his lung, [§]After total laryngectomy and postoperative radiotherapy to the upper mediastinum he had recurrence in stoma, right upper neck and nasopharynx.

Table 3. Comparison of 5-Year Local Control Rates

Investigator	No. of patients	T-stage	5 year local control rate (%)
Burke et al ²⁾ , 1997	68	T1a	92
	7	T1b	80
	18	T2a	94
	9	T2b	23
Marshak et al ⁸⁾ , 1999	182	T1	88
	25	T2	73
Kwon et al ⁹⁾ , 1994	30	T1	74
	4	T2	25
Kim et al ¹⁸⁾ , 1997	18	T1	70
	5	T2	60
This study, 2000	30	T1	75
	7	T2	71

74 %), ¹⁰⁾(T1; 70%)

(Table 3).

가

가

2)

Burke

2)

Wiemik

11)

T

T1

T1a, T1b

, T2

T2a, T2b

Burke

2)

T1a

92%, T1b

80%, T2a

94%, T2b

23%

37

27

T1a

T1b가 3 ,

T2가 7

가

가

Marshak

8)

T

가

가

T2

25

5

73%

74% (T1; 75%, T2;

71%)

T

가

.

Ang

12)

가

가

T2

Karim

13)

74 Gy

(30) 75%, T2 (7) 71% . Burke

가

²⁾ (T1a; 92%), Marshak ⁸⁾ (T1; 88%)

⁹⁾ (T1;

Garden ¹⁴⁾ T2

(1.1 1.2 Gy) 71.8 79.7 Gy 가

Fein¹⁵⁾ T1, T2 28) 33) Schwaibold²⁸⁾ 180 cGy 200 cGy
 94% 88% 가 Benni- Kim²⁹⁾ 96% 79% 가
 nger¹⁶⁾ T1, T2 63 85 T1 가 180 cGy 200 cGy
 가
 37 14 가
 Shevro¹⁷⁾ 56 T1 가
 Zohar¹⁸⁾ 20 34) 37) 90% 47
 67 72% , Robertson³⁵⁾
 Hirota¹⁹⁾ 184 T1, T2 303 T1, T2 57.6%, 89.9% 가
 5 5690 6,200 cGy
 Kirchner²⁰⁾, 90% 46 5 Rudoltz³¹⁾ 5
 Mantravadi²¹⁾, Olszewski²²⁾, Akine²³⁾, Pelliteri²⁴⁾ Wang³⁷⁾ 55 66 56%
 가 가 45 (6.5) T1 T2a
 Kirchner²¹⁾ 13 8 가 45
 Bogaert³⁸⁾ 2
 split course
 (wedge) Wang²⁵⁾ 50 5 93% 60%
 가
 , Session²⁶⁾ 가
 가
 18) Sombeck²⁷⁾ 가
⁶⁰Co 6 MV X-
 Marshak⁸⁾ ⁶⁰Co 가
 X- , ,
 가¹⁷⁾
 Broyles 가 가

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Abstract

Prognostic Factors for Local Control in Early Glottic Cancer Treated with Radiation Therapy

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Purpose: This study was performed to find out the prognostic factors affecting local control in early glottic cancer treated with radiation therapy alone.

Materials and Methods: We analysed 37 patients of histologically confirmed early glottic cancer treated at Chonnam National University Hospital between July 1986 and December 1995, retrospectively. Age of patients ranged from 30 to 73 years (median; 59 years). Thirty-five (95%) patients were male. Histological type was all squamous cell carcinoma. According to the staging system of 1997 American Joint Committee on Cancer, 37 patients were restaged as follows: T1a; 27 (73%), T1b; 3 (8%), T2; 7 (19%). Radiation therapy was done using 6 MV X-ray of linear accelerator. The range of total radiation dose delivered to the glottic lesion was between 5,040 cGy and 7,020 cGy (median; 6,600 cGy). Median follow-up period was 80 months. Local control rates were calculated by Kaplan-Meier method. Generalized Wilcoxon test was used to evaluate the difference of control rates between comparable groups. Multivariate analysis using Cox proportional hazard model was done to find out prognostic factors affecting local control.

Results: 5 year survival rate of 37 patients was 89%. Local control rate of 37 patients was 74% in 5 years. We included age, T-stage, anterior commissure involvement, fraction size, total radiation dose, treatment time of radiotherapy as potential prognostic factors in univariate and multivariate analysis. As a result, treatment time had statistical significance in local control rate in both univariate ($p=0.026$) and multivariate ($p=0.017$) analysis. Complication was not recorded except one patient with hypothyroidism.

Conclusion: This study revealed that overall treatment time of radiation was a significant factor affecting local control rate.

Key Words: Early glottic cancer, Radiotherapy, Local control, Prognostic factors