

\*, \* . \* . \* . †

:  
 ,  
 : 1985 8 1996 12  
 32 29 . 6MV  
 70.2 Gy ,  
 1 가 5 (15.6%), 2 가 10  
 13 cisplatin 5-FU .  
 (31.3%), 3 가 8 (25%), 4 가 9 (28.1%) .  
 : 5 51.7%, 65.2%, 65.6% ,  
 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 80%, 66.7%, 42.9%, 25.0% , 100%,  
 60.0%, 62.5%, 44.4% , 100%, 70%, 62.5%, 44.4% .  
 7 , 3 . 1  
 2 , grade 3 ,  
 . T N , 4 ( 3 , 1 ), 2  
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12.

4 :

1985 1996  
 가 32  
 가  
 1985 8 1996 12  
 가  
 32  
 44 78 62 가 27  
 5 (Table 1).  
 Stage I 5 (15.6%), stage II 10 (31.3%), stage III 8 (25%), stage IV 9 (28.1%), T1 5 (15.6%), T2 14 (43.7%), T3 11 (34.4%), T4 2 (6.3%), N0 20 (62.5%), N1 4 (12.5%), N2 6 (18.7%), N3 2 (6.3%)  
 37.5% (12/32)  
 1 (3.1%), 10 (31.3%),  
 5 (15.6%), 4 (12.5%), 가 12 (37.5%)  
 1997  
 American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) staging system<sup>28)</sup>

Table 1. Patients Characteristics

Age (year)	44 78 (mean±SD)
Sex (M :F)	27:5
Stage (No.)	
stage I	5 (15.6%)
stage II	10 (31.3%)
stage III	8 (25.0%)
stage IV	9 (28.1%)
Total dose (No.)	
<70.2 Gy	9
70.2 Gy	23
Induction chemotherapy (No.)	13 (40.6%)

well/mode-  
 rate/poorly differentiated 가  
 6 MV 가 (SIEMENS, Mevatron-67<sup>®</sup>)  
 1.8 Gy , 5  
 , 45 Gy  
 10  
 30 Gy 가 55.8 75.6 Gy (  
 70.2 Gy) . 3  
 ( 3 cm ) 45 Gy 가  
 가  
 47 82  
 60  
 32 13 (stage I+II 4 , stage III+IV 9 )  
 cisplatin (100 mg/m<sup>2</sup>)  
 5-FU (1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup>) 1 3 (1 2 , 2 3 , 3 8 )  
 4  
 1 가  
 70.2 Gy ,  
 69.4 Gy .  
 5  
 32 29 (90.6%) . 6  
 29  
 5 27 (84.4%)  
 Kaplan-Meier ,  
 Log-Rank test .

1.  
 5 51.7% (Fig. 1),  
 40 stage I 80%, stage  
 II 66.7%, stage III 42.9%, stage IV 25% ( $p=0.0958$ ) , T-  
 T1 80%, T2 69.2%, T3 11.1%, T4 50%  
 ( $p=0.0225$ ) (Fig. 2, 3). N- N0 66.7%,  
 N1 50%, N2 20%, N3 0% ( $p=0.0404$ ) (Fig. 4).

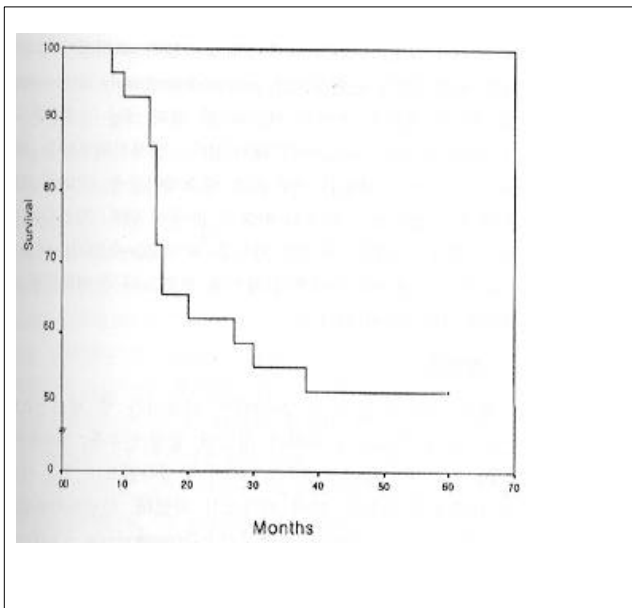


Fig. 1. 5-year overall survival rate.

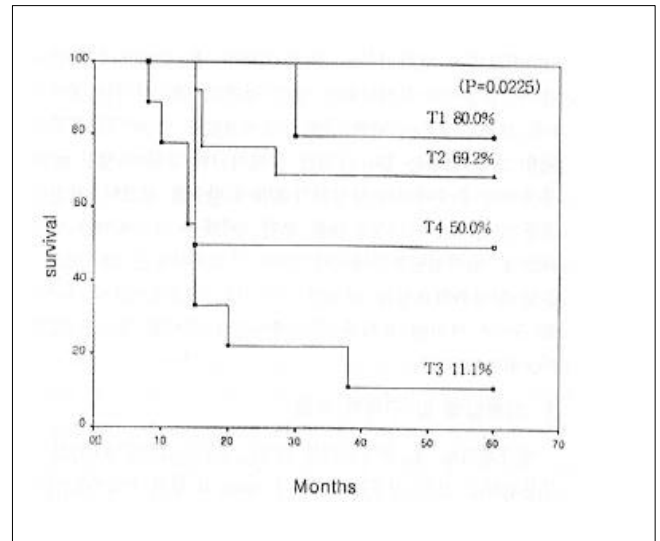


Fig. 3. 5-year survival rate according to T-stage.

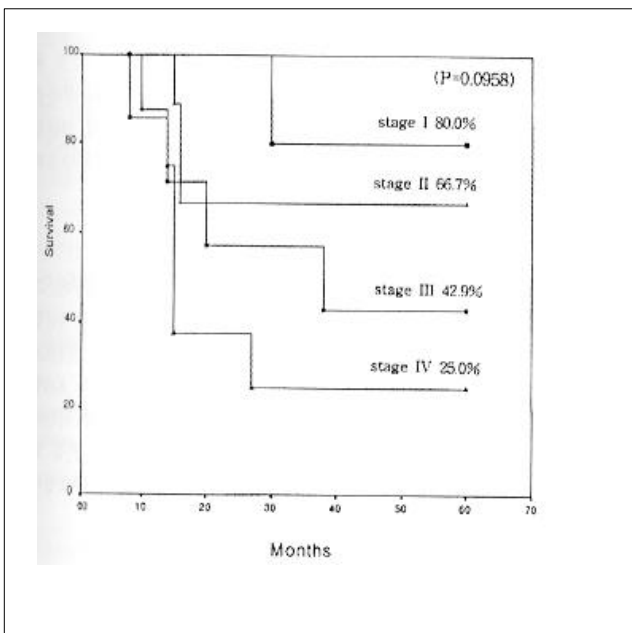


Fig. 2. 5-year overall survival rate.

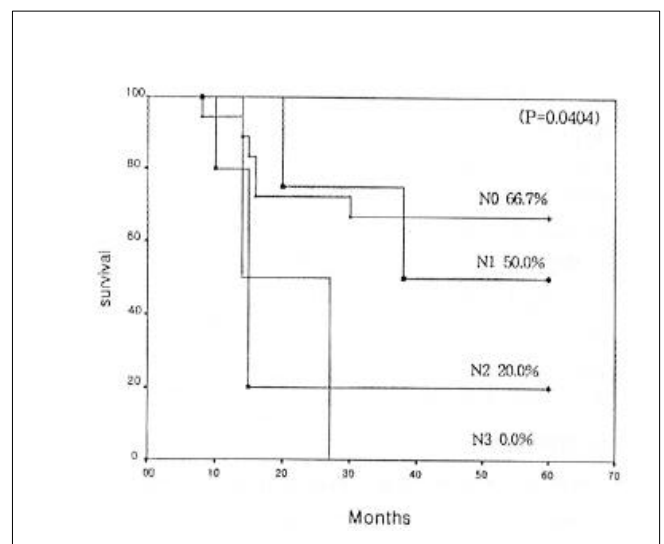


Fig. 4. 5-year survival rate according to N-stage.

가 (42% vs 51.2%,  $p=0.1237$ ). (Subsites) 가 (arytenoid) 가

2.

62.5% , stage I 100%, stage II 60.0%, stage III 62.5%, stage IV 44.4% ( $p=0.233$ ) , stage II 2 stage II 80.0% . T-stage T1 100%, T2 64.3%, T3 45.5%, T4 50% ( $p=0.211$ ) , N-stage N0 75.0%, N1 50%, N2 33.3%, N3 50% ( $p=0.271$ ) .

4 :

13 (46.7% vs 76.5%,  $p=0.082$ ).  
 well/moderate/poorly differentiated  
 1, 3 1, 5  
 2 1, 3 50%, 55.6%, 40% ( $p=0.7788$ ) 70.2  
 4 7 Gy  
 2 1 5 70.2 Gy 65%, 70.2 Gy  
 59.4%, 40.6% 22.2% 44.4%, 69.6% ( $p=0.187$ ).  
 ( $p=0.403$ ).

3. 6.  
 32 26  
 ECOG Grade 2 ( )  
 2 3  
 7, 8, 12, 35 가  
 3 2 1 (neutropenia,  $<1000/m^2$ )  
 . stage II 4 (40%) 8 GM-CSF (granulocyte-macrophage colony-  
 stimulating factor) 10  
 , 11, 13 ( grade 3 )  
 , 11 ) 7, 4  
 . Stage IV 2 (22.2%) 2  
 67 4  
 stage IV 2 stage III 1 가  
 , stage IV 1 7.  
 4 2  
 8

4. 65.6% , 8  
 stage I 100%, stage II 70%, stage III 62.5%, stage IV 44.4% ( $p=0.210$ ) . T- T1 100%, T2 78.6%, T3 44.4%, T4 0% ( $p=0.024$ ) 15  
 가  
 stage I 100%, stage II 60%, stage III 50%, stage IV 33.3% ( $p=0.102$ ) , T- T1 100%, T2 62.5%, T3 44.4%, T4 0% ( $p=0.074$ ) .

5. , 가  
 T-stage N-stage 가  
 ( $p=0.0225, p=0.0404$ ),  
 ulcerative group(15 ) non-ulcerative group(17 )  
 ) 5 (28.6%  
 vs 73.3%) ( $p=0.0215$ ), .<sup>1, 4)</sup>

Mendenhall<sup>13)</sup> 209  
 5 stage I 50%, II 67%, III 47%, IVA 38%, IVB 25% , 5 stage I 100%, II 92%, III 75%, IVA 47%, IVB 32% , stage I 100%, II 82%, III 68%, IVA 56%, IVB 40% , T T1 100%, T2 85%, T3 64%, T4 36% 100%, 88%, 81%, 57%  
<sup>33)</sup> 66 stage I+II 60.7%, III 46.8%, IV 13.5% , T T1+2 83%, T3 34%, T4 39%  
<sup>34)</sup> 21 5 stage I 75%, II 42.9%, III 33.3% , IV 28.6% , stage I 75%, II 57.1%, III 66.7%, IV 28.6% . 5 stage I, II, III, IV 80%, 66.7%, 42.9%, 25% , stage I, II, III, IV 100%, 60%, 62.5%, 44.4% , T T1, T2, T3, T4 100%, 64.3%, 45.5%, 50%  
 Mendenhall

T3 T4 T4 T3  
 (T3 11.1%, T4 50%), T3  
 5 N0 3 N+ 6 (N1  
 2 , N2 3 , N3 1 ) 5 . T4 2  
 N0 1 가 5 50%  
 , 가 T3  
 . Weems<sup>10)</sup> 가  
 , T1 94%,  
 T2 84%, T3 68%, T4 67% , T1  
 89%, T2 39%, T3 23%, T4 13%  
<sup>34)</sup>  
 52.4% T1 75%, T2 62.5%, T3  
 40.0%, T4 25.0% ,  
 65.6% , 가 T1 100%,  
 T2 62.5%, T3 44.4%, T4 0% (Table 4). T4  
 가 가 1  
 ,  
 ,  
<sup>13)</sup>

(Table 2, 3). N- 가 가 (electron boost therapy)

Denmark group

Table 2. Survival Rates in Several Studies

	Mendenhall <sup>*</sup> (%)	Park <sup>†</sup> (%)	Kim (%)	PNUH (%)
Stage	100	60.7	75.0	80.0
	92.0		42.9	66.7
	75.0	46.8	33.3	42.9
	47.0	13.5	28.6	25.0

\* 5-year cause-specific survival, † 5-year actuarial survival

Table 4. Local Control with Vocal Preservation in Several Studies

	Weems		Kim (%)	PNUH (%)
	RT alone (%)	Surgery ± RT (%)		
T1	94	89	75	100
T2	84	39	62.5	62.5
T3	68	23	40	44.4
T4	67	13	25	0

Table 3. Local Control Rates in Several Studies

	Mendenhall (%)	Weems (%)		Park (%)	Kim <sup>*</sup> (%)	PNUH (%)
		Surgery + RT	RT alone			
T1	100	100	92.0	83.0	75.0	100
T2	81.0	80.0	81.0		57.1	64.3
T3	61.0	94.0	60.0	34.0	66.7	45.5
T4	30.0	83.0	31.0	39.0	28.6	50.0

\* local control rates according to overall stage

4 :

,<sup>35)</sup> Million Cassissi, Mendenhall<sup>4, 13)</sup> T1, T2 94%, 83% 가  
T3 (preepiglottic space pyriform sinus (Table 3).  
) ( ) , ( )  
) , 가 ) 가 ) 가  
T1, T2 가 Weems<sup>10)</sup> 가 가  
. <sup>10)</sup> Spriano<sup>36)</sup> T3, T4  
T1, T2 166 68%, 67%  
23%, 13% (Table 4).  
5 88.4 stage III, IV 가  
% 76.4% 가 가 50%, 33.3% .  
가 , 가  
(transoral laser resection) 가  
5 stage I .  
85%, stage II 62.6% ,<sup>37)</sup> T1, T2 (N0) , 가  
45 51 Gy 가 75% 가 가  
65 70 Gy 가 가  
, 가  
(planned preoperative radiotherapy) 67 가 . 1990  
58% ,  
가 ,<sup>14, 15)</sup>  
.<sup>38)</sup> , 4 (non-randomized trials) 가  
가 .<sup>17, 21)</sup>  
, 가 Stell<sup>16)</sup> (meta-analysis)  
, T2- 2.8% ,  
5%  
가 . Levendag<sup>39)</sup> stage I, II ,  
(elective neck dissec- tion) 가 ,  
N0 32% . Shirinian<sup>17)</sup>  
N+ 가 , ( , ,  
) cisplatin 5-FU  
phase II 가  
Stage III, IV 75%, 88%  
, 44% 가  
. Weems ,  
<sup>10)</sup> T3, T4 2 71% . Taylor<sup>20)</sup>  
60%, 31% cisplatin 5-FU

CHART (continuous hyperfractionated accelerated radiation therapy)

8

21)

26)

가

가

가

40 42)

13

53.8% (7/13)

( 2 )

Misoprostol G-CSF (granulocyte colony-stimulating factor) GM-CSF (granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor)

가

43)

53.8

% (7/13)가 stage IV

(hypoxic cell

radiosensitizer)

nimorazole

가

가

Overgaard 44)

Phase III

DAHANCA Pro-

tion)

가 (accelerated repopulation)

ocol 5 85

422

(49% vs 33%)

nimorazole

(52% vs 41%)

(26% vs 16%)

10

nimorazole

가

22 27)

Men-

denhall 13)

(conventional fractionated radiotherapy)

T

T1, T2, T3,

T4가 100%, 80%, 40%, 25%

(hyperfractionated radiotherapy)

100%, 90%, 68%, 50%

Wang 23)

164

13, 35)

TNM

1.6 Gy

( )

가

(accelerated fractionated irradiation)

6 67.2 70.0 Gy

( )가

38.4 48 Gy

T 86%, T3 76%, T4 43%, 5

T1 96%, T2

78%, 82

%, 64%, 40%

96%,

80%, 72%, 43%

Ang 24) M. D. Anderson

가

6

가 (comcomitant boost)

45%

가

가

10 15%

가

15%

가 가

45 47)

가

29 32)

가  
40%

10

가

33, 34)

8

2 가

가

가

가

10

32

가

가

가

가

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**Abstract**

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**The Role of Primary Radiotherapy for Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Supraglottic Larynx**

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**Background** : First of all, this study was performed to assess the result of curative radiotherapy and to evaluate different possible prognostic factors for squamous cell carcinoma of the supraglottic larynx treated at the Pusan National University Hospital. The second goal of this study was by comparing our data with those of other study groups, to determine the better treatment policy of supraglottic cancer in future.

**Methods and Materials** : Thirty-two patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the supraglottic larynx were treated with radiotherapy at Pusan National University Hospital, from August 1985 to December 1996. Minimum follow-up period was 29 months. Twenty-seven patients (84.4%) were followed up over 5 years. Radiotherapy was delivered with 6 MV photons to the primary laryngeal tumor and regional lymphatics with shrinking field technique. All patients received radiotherapy under conventional fractionated schedule (once a day). Median total tumor dose was 70.2 Gy (range, 55.8 to 75.6 Gy) on primary or gross tumor lesion. Thirteen patients had induction chemotherapy with cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil (1-3 cycles). Patient distribution, according to the different stages, were as follows: stage I, 5/32 (15.6%); stage II, 10/32 (31.3%); stage III, 8/32 (25%); stage IV, 9/32 (28.1%).

**Results** : The 5-year overall survival rate of the whole series (32 patients) was 51.7%. The overall survival rate at 5-years was 80% in stage I, 66.7% in stage II, 42.9% in stage III, 25% in stage IV ( $p=0.0958$ ). The 5-year local control rates after radiotherapy were as follows: stage I, 100%; stage II, 60%; stage III, 62.5%; stage IV, 44.4% ( $p=0.233$ ). Overall vocal preservation rates was 65.6%, 100% in stage I, 70% in stage II, 62.5% in stage III, 44.4% in stage IV ( $p=0.210$ ). There was no statistical significance in survival and local control rate between neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by radiotherapy group and radiotherapy alone group. Severe laryngeal edema was found in 2 cases after radiotherapy, emergent tracheostomy was done. Four patients were died from distant metastasis, : three in lung, one in brain. Double primary tumor was found in 2 cases, one in lung (metachronous), another in thyroid (synchronous). Ulcerative lesions were revealed as unfavorable prognostic factor ( $p=0.0215$ ), and radiation dose (more or less than 70.2 Gy) was an important factor on survival ( $p=0.0302$ ).

**Conclusions** : The role of radiotherapy in the treatment of supraglottic carcinoma is to improve the survival and to preserve the laryngeal function. Based on our data and other studies, early and moderately advanced supraglottic carcinomas could be successfully treated with either conservative surgery or radiotherapy alone. Both modalities showed similar results in survival and vocal preservation. For the advanced cases, radiotherapy alone is inadequate for curative aim and surgery combined with radiotherapy should be done in operable patients. When patients refuse operation or want to preserve vocal function, or for the patients with inoperable medical conditions, combined chemoradiotherapy (concurrent) or altered fractionated radiotherapy with or without radiosensitizer should be taken into consideration in future.

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**Key Words** : Supraglottic cancer, Radiotherapy, Vocal preservation