

성문상부 편평세포암종의 경1부림프절 전이의 빈도와 유형

최은창 · 고윤우 · 박현이 · 김상엽 · 김창우 · 김진영 · 김광문

Frequency and Patterns of Nodal Metastasis in Supraglottic Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Supraglottic larynx is a well-known primary site of the head and neck cancer with frequent nodal metastasis, but pathologically confirmed data is lacking in our country. **Patients and Methods** : Pathologic reports of supraglottic squamous cell carcinoma were reviewed using the records of 73 patients who underwent surgery as an initial treatment at Severance Hospital between April 1992 and December 1999. Fifty-three patients had simultaneous bilateral neck dissection, while 13 had unilateral neck dissection. The average number of nodes investigated was 46.5 ± 14.0 for the comprehensive neck dissection specimen and 29.4 ± 10.9 for the lateral neck dissection. **Results** : Seventy-one percent of the patients had pathologically proven nodal metastasis at the time of diagnosis. Ninety-percent (47/52) of patients with pathologically proven metastasis had multiple lymph node metastasis. Nodal metastasis rate according to T stages was as follows ; T1 57.1% (4/7), T2 72.0% (18/25) T3 76.0% (19/25), T4 68.8% (11/16) respectively. Metastasis rate according to subsite was as follows ; 79.3% for epiglottis, 56.5% for false cord, 76.2% for aryepiglottic fold respectively. Ipsilateral and contralateral occult metastasis rate were 28.6% (8/28) and 14.3% (4/28), respectively. The percentage of contralateral occult metastasis for clinically ipsilateral node positive patient was 27.8% (10/36). 40.4% (19/47) of the patients with tumor which involved the midline had contralateral metastasis while 11.5% (3/26) for the patients with tumor were confined to one side. **Conclusion** : Patients with supraglottic squamous cell carcinoma need aggressive treatment of neck, because nodal metastasis is very frequent at the time of diagnosis. Elective treatment of contralateral neck may be needed for ipsilateral node positive patients. Patients who were clinically proven NO also need to take elective treatments at least for the ipsilateral side. **(Korean J Otolaryngol 2001;44:184-9)**

KEY WORDS : Supraglottic carcinoma · Neck dissection · Nodal metastasis.

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가

가 N0 9 가 28 17
 5
 6
 (Fig. 1).
 73
 13 (18%) 53 (73%)
 7 (9%)
 91%
 가
 1992 4 1999 12 6 9 가 N0 level , ,
 84
 가 73 가 67
 6 27 가
 80 62.4 1997
 AJCC
 CT MRI level
 Mancuso¹⁰⁾
 가 29 , 가 가 23 ,
 21 T1 7 , T2 2
 25 , T3 25 T4가 16 (Table 1).
 가 45 (62%) 46.5 (± 14.0)
 28 (38%) 가 N0 29.4 (± 10.9)
 N0 28 , N1 10 , N2a 9 , N2b 16 ,
 N2c 8 N3가 2
 가 36 (49%) 27
 8
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 가

Table 1. Primary subsite, T staging and nodal metastasis

Stage	Epiglottis	False cords	AEF*	Total	pN+ (%)
T1	3	2	2	7	4 (57.1)
T2	10	11	4	25	18 (72.0)
T3	8	8	9	25	19 (76.0)
T4	8	2	6	16	11 (68.8)
Total	29	23	21	73	52 (71.2)

* : pathologically proven nodal metastasis

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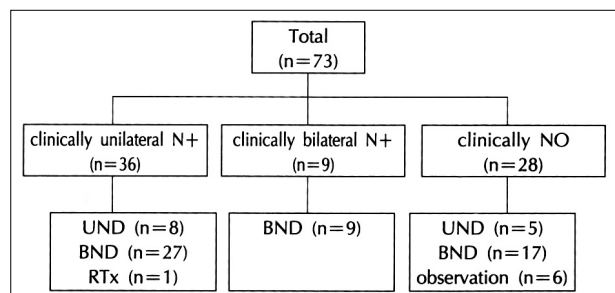


Fig. 1. Neck treatment algorithm of supraglottic cancer. UND : unilateral neck dissection, BND : bilateral neck dissection, RTx : radiotherapy.

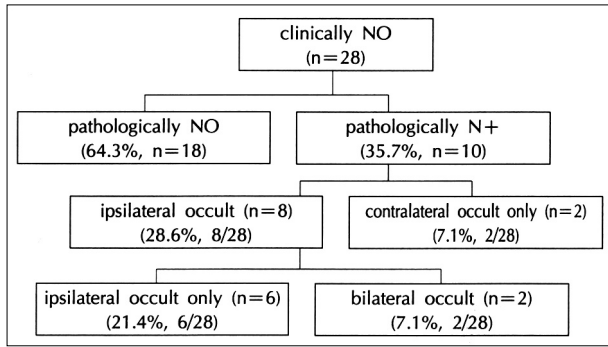


Fig. 2. Occult neck metastasis.

3 가 6.7%(3/45)
 cN0 28 18 10
 가 35.7%(10/28)
 73 52 , 71.2%
 가
 가
 N1 5 N2a
 N2b가 25 , N2c가 22 N3
 가 52 5 (10%)
 90% (47/52) N2b T1
 57.1%(4/7), T2 72.0%(18/25), T3 76.0%(19/25), T4 68.8%(11/16) 50%
 (Table 1).
 가 79.3%(23/29), 가 56.5%(13/23), 76.2%(13/21) 가
 , 가 가
 .
 가 35.7%(10/28)
 N1 3 , N2b 3 , N2c 4
 3 7
 . 가 10 2
 가 2
 가 가 10 4 (40%),
 NO 28 4 (14%)
 가 (Fig. 2).
 가 36
 10 27.8% 가
 (Fig. 3).

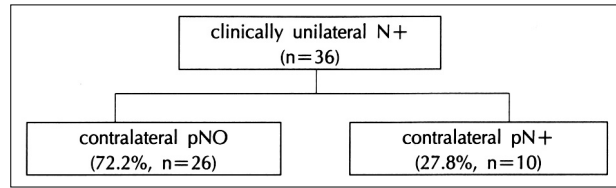


Fig. 3. Contralateral occult metastasis in clinically unilateral N+ cases.

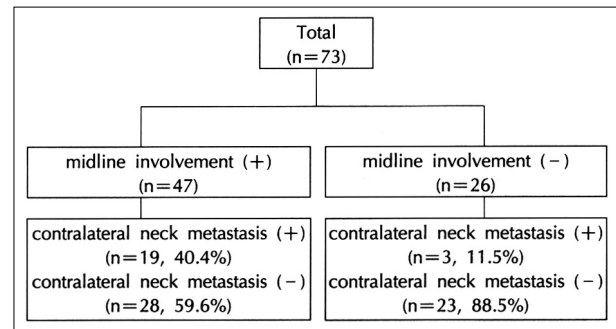


Fig. 4. Contralateral neck metastasis according to the involvement of the midline by primary tumor.

Table 2. Distribution of nodal metastasis of supraglottic cancer

Level					
Ipsilateral					
cN+* (n = 45)	2	23	26	8	6
(%)	(4.4)	(51.1)	(57.8)	(1.8)	(1.3)
cN0† (n = 28)	1	2	6	2	0
(%)	(3.6)	(7.1)	(21.4)	(7.1)	(0)
Contralateral					
cN+ (n = 45)	0	13	7	6	0
(%)	(0)	(28.9)	(15.6)	(13.3)	(0)
cN0 (n = 28)	0	4	0	2	0
(%)	(0)	(14.3)	(0)	(7.1)	(0)

73 47 40.4%
 (19/47) 가
 26 11.5%(3/26)
 가 (p<0.05). 가
 T1, T2 가
 (Fig. 4).
 가 Level , ,
 (Table 2).

⁸⁾ Candela Shah ⁸⁾

N+ 119 86% 가 7%
 NO 65 37%
 가 68% 57.1% 76.0%
 T3 T4
 가
 가 가
 가
 Collins⁶⁾
 Ali¹¹⁾ 가
 가 가
 가
 가 NO
 NO
 N+ 가 가¹²⁾¹³⁾
 가
 가 가 가 N+ 10%
 90%가 N2b
 가 70% 90%, 70%
 60%가 stage
¹¹⁾
 . Chang⁹⁾ 91 가
 NO 30 N+ 61
 가 33 가
 28 가 46%(28/61)
 가
 가
 가
 가 가
 NO 28 , N1 10 , N2a 9 , N2b 16 , N2c 8 ,
 N3 2 NO 21 , N1 5
 , N2a N3 N2b가 25 N2c가 22
 가
 . Ali Snow¹¹⁾
 266
 19.5% 21. 가
 2% Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center 37
 20% 가 10 가 46
 6.7%, 35.

가 가⁸⁾ NO NO 47 40.4% 19

가 26 3 (11.5%) 가

Guney¹⁸⁾ 가

가 10 4 가 가

40% 가

Johnson, Weber, Suarez¹⁴⁻⁶⁾ Joh -

nson¹⁴⁾ 76

20% 9%

Suarez¹⁶⁾ 71.2%

Weber¹⁵⁾ 23 가 가

100 가 가

가 28%

가 NO

35.7%

NO

N+ 가

Desanto¹⁷⁾ 188 NO

N+ 1/3

N+ 36 10 (28%) Desanto¹⁷⁾ 30%

가 15% 20%

NO (28% 14%) 가

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