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HEAD AND NECK ONCOLOGY I

Department of Otorhinolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery, Faculty Hospital Motol, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic



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Head and neck oncology

 multidisciplinary approach: ENT-HN surgery, radiation oncology, medical oncology, plastic and reconstruction surgery, maxilo - facial surgery, general surgery, neurosurgery, prosthetics, rehabilitation, radiology, pathology, nutritionists, social care..

DG + TR + care of head and neck cancer patients



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Head and neck cancer

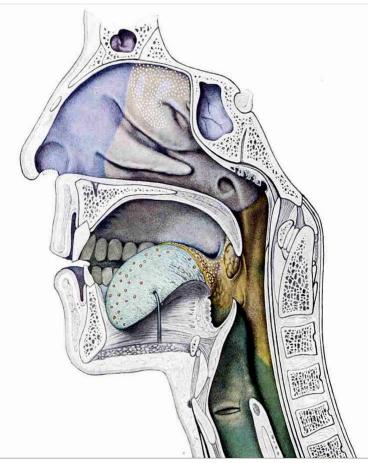
• HNC:

- malignancies in the head and neck region: (upper aerodigestive tract, thyroid, salivary glands, nose and paranasal sinuses, ear)
- 5th most common = 600 000 in the world / year, 5% of all cancers)
- HNSCC: squamous cell cancer of mucosal sites of the upper aerodigestive tract (90-95%)
- other HN malignancies: glandular origin, mucosal melanoma, lymphomas, bone and soft tissue sarcomas, neuroendocrine ca...





HN squamous cell cancer= HNSCC (cancer of the upper aerodigestive tract)



oral cavity, oropharynx, larynx, hypopharynx: relatively frequent multiplicity (HN, lungs, oesophagus)

- lymphatic spread: cervical LNs (40% at the time of DG)

- distant spread: lungs, liver, bone

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HNSCC - Etiology/Risk factors:

- tobacco smoking and chewing
- alcohol, combination of alcohol + tobacco
- betel, areca nut
- viruses (HPV, EBV)
- genetic predisposition

• other: low vitamin intake; poor oral hygiene, malnutrition (Fee, Zeropskal Own socioeconomic status, operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání profession...

HNSCC - Epidemiology

- M / F ratio 4:1 (proportion of women increasing!)
- ■oropharyngeal cancer incidence: $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$ ■laryngeal cancer incidence: $\rightarrow \downarrow$
- Increasing incidence in younger age groups





HPV IN ORAL AND OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER

- HPV is detected in 50-90% of these tumors (depending on sub-locality)
- HPV 16 found in 90% of HPV+ cases
- patients with HPV positive tumors:
 - non-smokers or less often smokers
 - drink less alcohol (?)
 - differences in sexual behavior

 \rightarrow distinct epidemiological subgroup of patients

better survival

lower risk of local – regional failure





HNSCC - Symptoms

- dependent on location
- pain irradiating in an ipsilateral ear
- dysphagia / odynophagia / dyscomfort while swallowing
- dysphonia / stridor / dyspnea
- presence of blood in saliva / bleeding









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HNSCC – Diagnostic work-up

- **1. History** (symptoms, smoking/drinking habits, comorbidities)
- 2. Physical examination (all mucosal sites of ENT region and neck !!!), endoscopy in LA eg.NBI
- **3. Histologic verification** (biopsy/ FNAB from lymph node in case of unknown primary
- 4. Imaging methods: CT/MRI (PET CT) USG primary and neck evaluation, lung X-ray, +/- liver USG
- 5. Panendoscopy (general anesthesia)
- 6. Additional evaluation if necessary





HNSCC – Diagnostic work-up **Unknown primary tumor** specificities

History, Physical examination

Panendoscopy (general anesthesia) **Histologic verification** (random biopsies/ FNAB from lymph node) **Imaging methods:** (PET CT), evaluation of other possible primary sites outside of Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání H_&N



HNSCC – staging (TNM)

Tumor - Node - distant Metastasis
(clinical: c), (pathological: p)

TX: cannot be assesed Tis: in situ carcinoma

T1: ≤ 2 cm

T2: 2 - 4 cm

T3: > 4cm (further specif. e.g. LX = paralized vocal cord)

T4: invades adjacent structures

T4a: resectable

T4b: nonresectable



Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání

Stage grouping Stage 0 Tis N0 M0Stage I T1N0 M0Stage II T2 N0 M0Stage III T3 N0 M0T1 N1 M0T2 N1 M0Τ3 N1 M0Stage IVA T4 N0 M0T4N1 M0Any T N2 M0Stage IVB Any T N3 M0Stage IVC Any T Any N M1

MX: cannot be assesed M0: no distant metastasis EVROPSKÁ UNIE Evropské strukturální a investiční for M1: distant metastasis

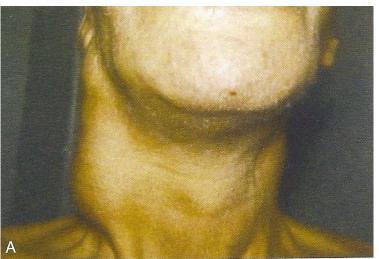
HNSCC - Neck metastases:

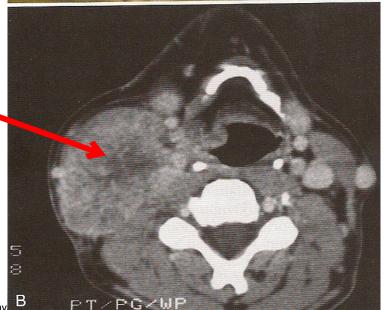
- Lymphatic spread is typical for head and neck cancer
- Incidence- 40-70% in the time of dg. (according to site and size of the primary tumor)
- The most important prognostic factor (N+ decreases survival by 50%)
 In HPV + tumors probably less

important



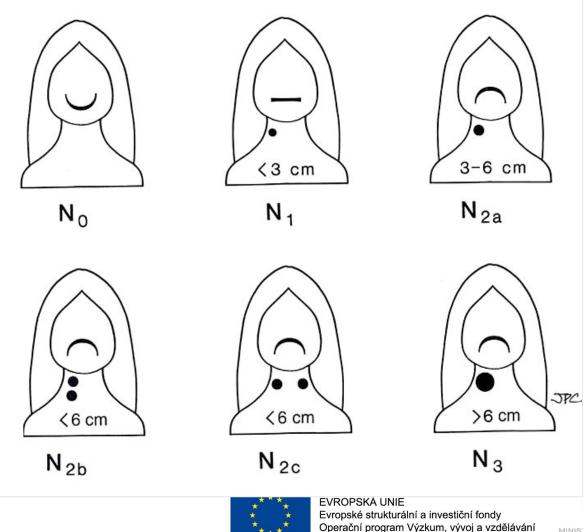
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Myers, E a Carrau, L Operative otolaryngology: head and neck surgery, 2nd ed. 2008.

HNSCC - Neck staging:



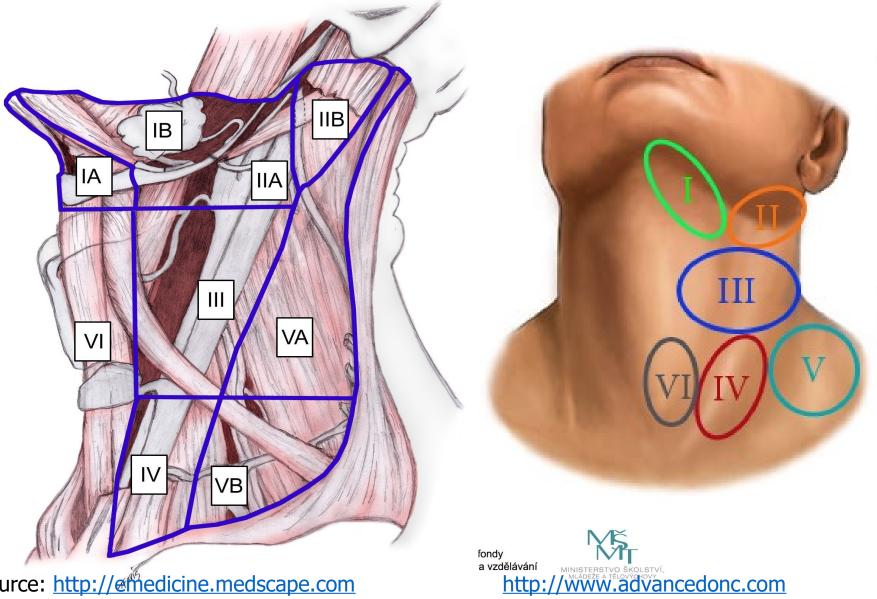
TNM classification does not reflect

Extracapsular spread Location of N+

These factors also have prognostic impact

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Neck levels:



source: http://emedicine.medscape.com



HNSCC – Therapeutic options

SURGERY

PRIMARY RADIATION

PRIMARY CHEMORADIATION

ADJUVANT RADIATION (= surgery + RT)

ADJUVANT CHEMORADIATION

(= surgery + CHRT)

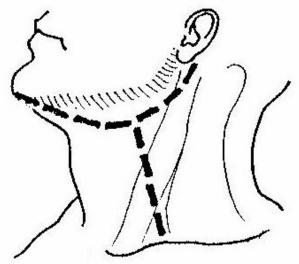




Treatment of neck metastases

- Corresponds to the treatment of the primary tumor (surgery x RT)
- Surgery \rightarrow Neck dissection
- Indication of ND
 - therapeutic
 - elective

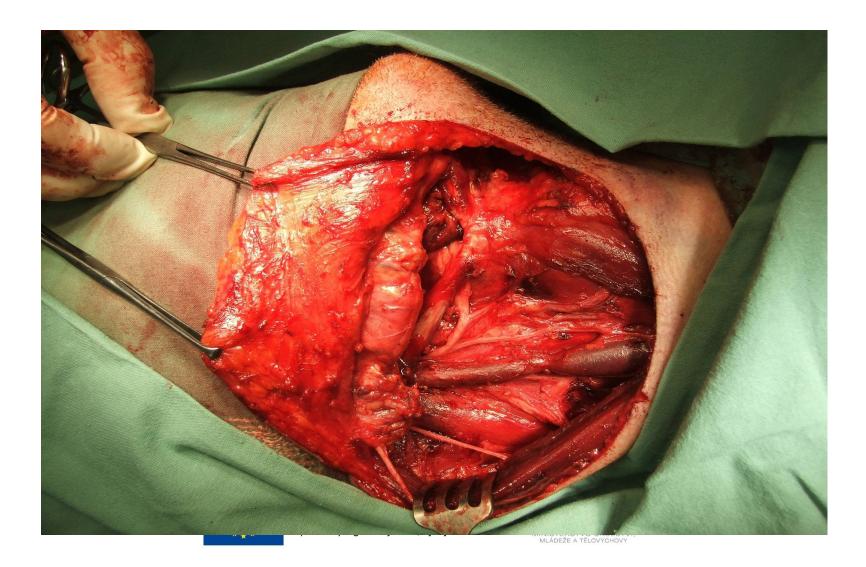
• Removal of individual node(s) (berry picking) does treatment outcome







Modified radical neck dissection



Neck dissection

Removal of <u>all</u> fascial compartments with cervical lymph nodes and non-lymphatic structures: **sternocleidomastoid muscle; n.XI, jugular vein**

Removal of <u>all</u> compartments with sparing of one or more non-lymphatic structures

Removal of only the fascial compartments with lymph nodes in levels threatened by tumor infiltration _____



RADICAL

RADICAL MODIFIED

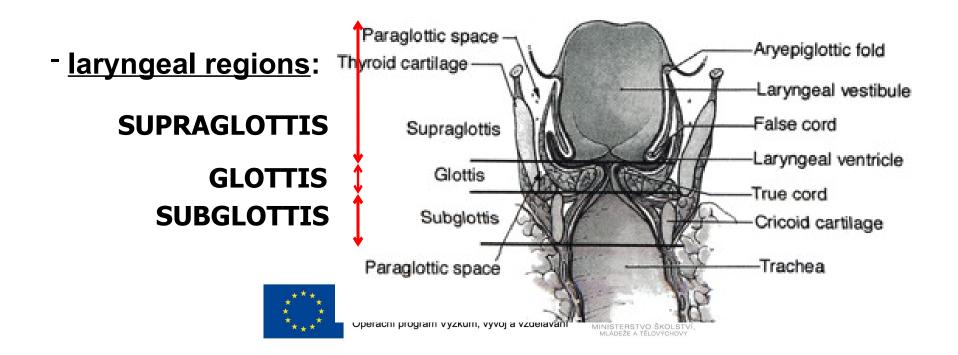
SELECTIVE



Cancer of the larynx

Incidence USA: 6/100 000 males : 1/100 000 females
 ČR: 8/100 000 males : 1/100 000 females

peak inc. 5-7th decade of life
 proven association with smoking

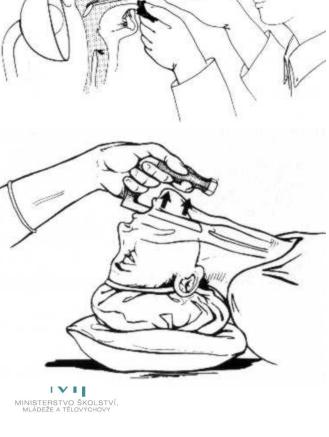




Cancer of the larynx Diagnostic evaluation:

- indirect laryngoscopy/ videoendoscopy +/- NBI, AF...
- endoscopy direct laryngoscopy (in general anestheasia) + histologic verification
- CT/MRI





Supraglottic cancer

■40-50% of all laryngeal SCC

rich lymphatic drainage (level II, III), can cross the midline

LN metastases 50-60% at the time of DG, often bilateral

•The first symptom – odynophagia, later: dysphonia and inspiratory stridor



http://www.entusa.com

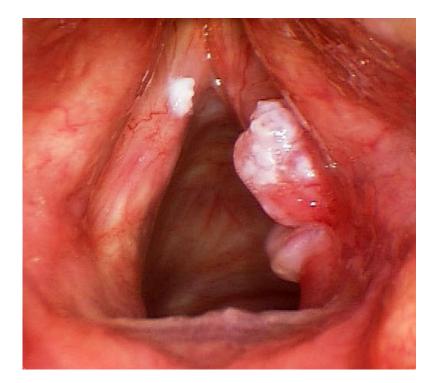


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Glottic cancer

- ■50-60% of all laryngeal SCC
- scant lymphatic drainage (II, III)
- Low rate of lymph node metastases (in advanced cancers only)
- •**Early** symptoms \rightarrow **dysphonia** later – stridor, risk of suffocation !







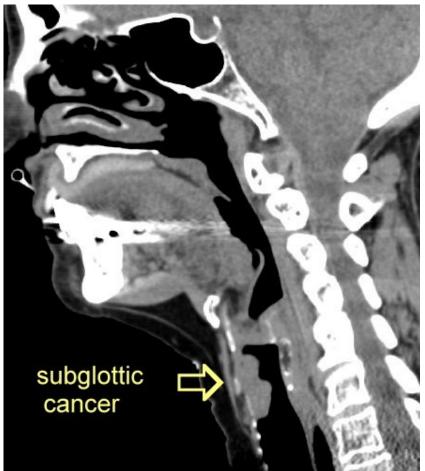


Subglottic cancer

only 1 - 5% of all laryngeal SCC

 Iymphatic drainage to central compartment (VI) and III, IV, often bilateral, and upper mediastinal (VII)

 usually symptoms reveal late: inspiratory stridor, dysphonia (extension to vocal cords).









Treatment of laryngeal cancer

Early carcinoma T1-2:

- endoscopic laser resection
- partial laryngectomy
- radiotherapy

Advanced carcinoma T3-4:

- total laryngectomy + radiotherapy
- concomitant chemoradiotherapy +/- salvage total laryngectomy

+Treatment of the neck!!





Surgery for laryngeal cancer

1) Endoscopic approach:

(direct laryngoscopy + OP microscope + CO2-laser)

2) External approach:

2a) Partial laryngectomy (LE):

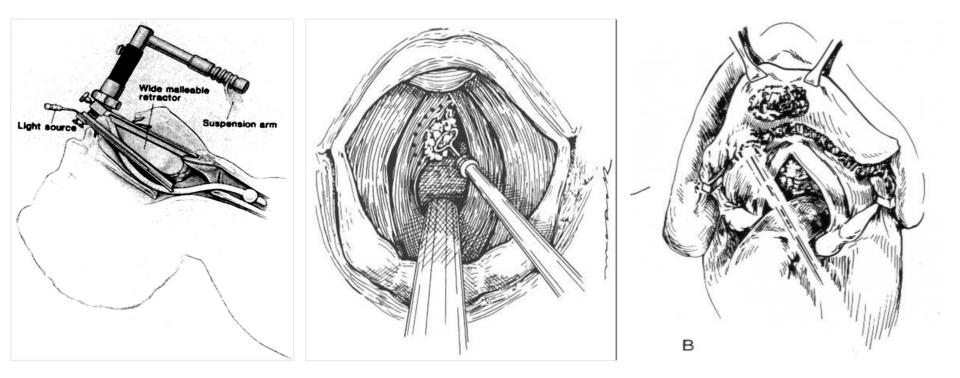
- horizontal (supraglottic) LE
- vertical LE

2b) Total LE





ad1) Endoscopic approach: Laser resections:



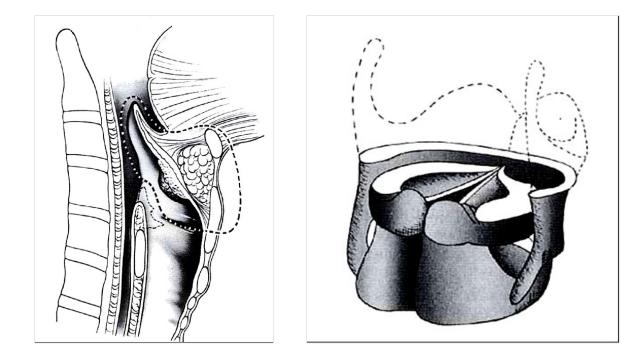
- Cordectomy (glottic T1 2)
- Partial supraglottic laryngeal resections (T1 2)



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ad2) External approach: Horizontal (supraglottic)laryngectomy:



- horizontal incision through thyroid cartilage
- above level of vocal cords,
- remove all supraglottic part of the larynx including hyoid bone

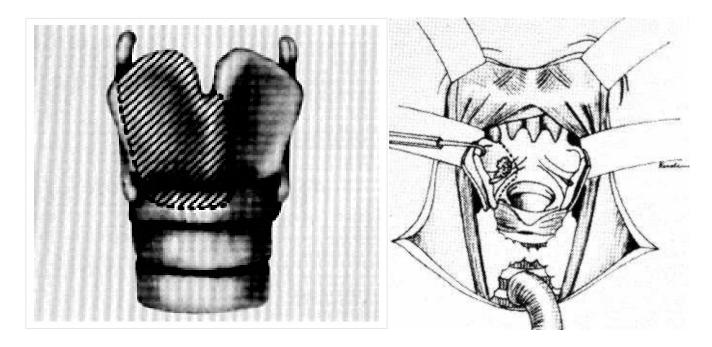
Supraglottic T1-2 and selected T3



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ad2) External approach: Vertical laryngectomy (hemilaryngectomy):



•vertial incision through thyroid cartilage

•remove all left or right half of the larynx

Glottic T1-2



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Total laryngectomy

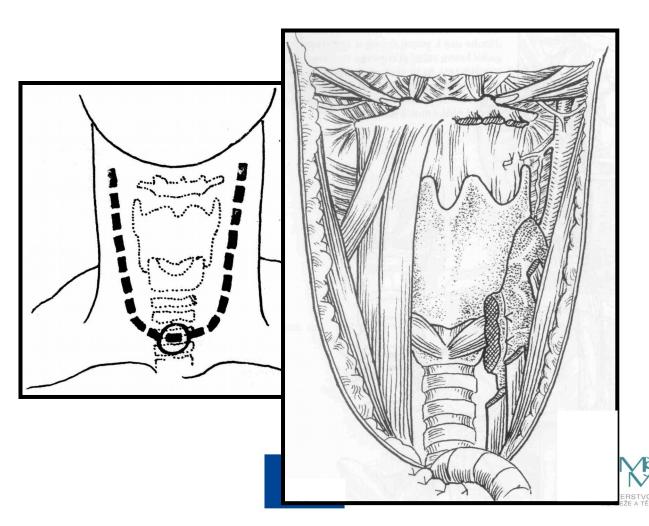
Standard surgical procedure for T3 – T4a SCC of larynx

- · large tumors
- vocal cord fixation
- thyroid cartilage invasion
- significant subglottic extension
- significant extension into hypopharynx



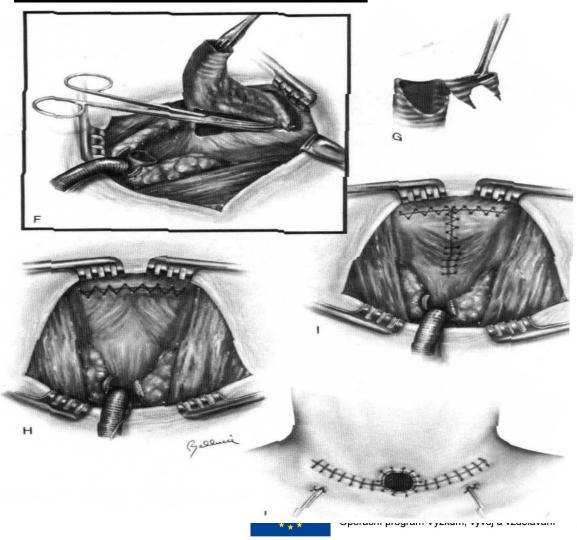


Total laryngectomy



- U-shaped skin incision
- elevation of subplatysmal flap
- exposure of the larynx
- permanent
 tracheostomy

Total laryngectomy:



 separation of trachea from oesophagus opening of hypopharynx cut through both piriform sinuses and above hyoid bone suture of the hypopharynx and base of the tongue

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Voice rehabilitation after total

laryngectomy

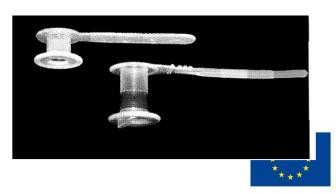
Oesophageal speech

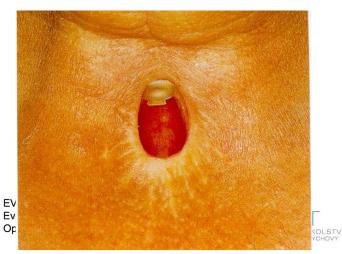
Electrolarynx

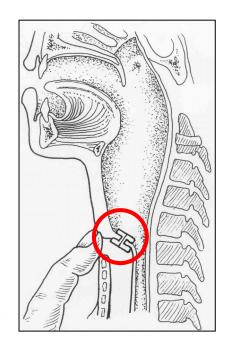




Voice prosthesis







Cancer of the hypopharynx



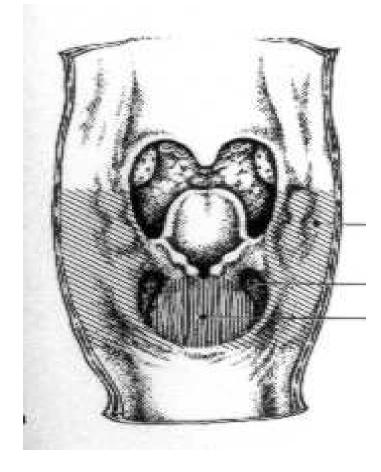
- 10% of HNSCC
- peak incidence in 5-8th decade of life
- rich lymphatic drainage
- often with LN metastases (II-V, retropharyngeal, bilateral)



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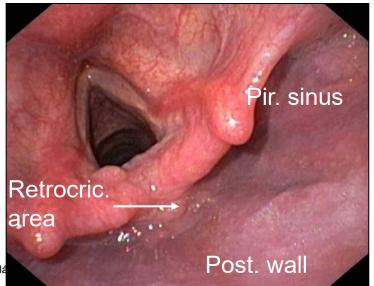
• 75% advanced stage at Evropské strukturální a investiční fond**the time of DG**

Regions of the hypopharynx



Regions:

- Pyriform sinus
- Retrocricoid area
- Posterior wall





Treatment of hypopharyngeal cancer

<u>T1:</u>

Radiotherapy OR

Partial pharyngectomy with partial laryngectomy

<u>T2-T4:</u>

Partial pharyngectomy with total laryngectomy

Total pharyngectomy with total laryngectomy with postoperative radiotherapy OR

Concomitant chemoradiotherapy



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Cancer of the hypopharynx Surgery:

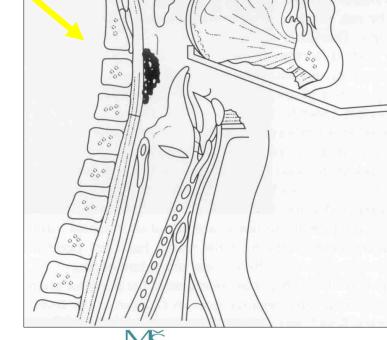
Posterior wall : medial OR lateral pharyngotomy

Postcricoid area: total laryngectomy

Piriform sinus : lateral pharyngotomy + partial laryngectomy

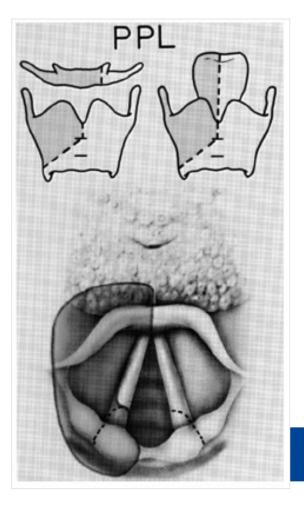
OR

total laryngectomy + partial (total) pharyngecter Ská UNIE Vopské strukturální a investiční fondy Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání



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Partial laryngopharyngectomy



Removal of parts of the thyroid cartilage necessary also in smaller pyriform sinus tumors

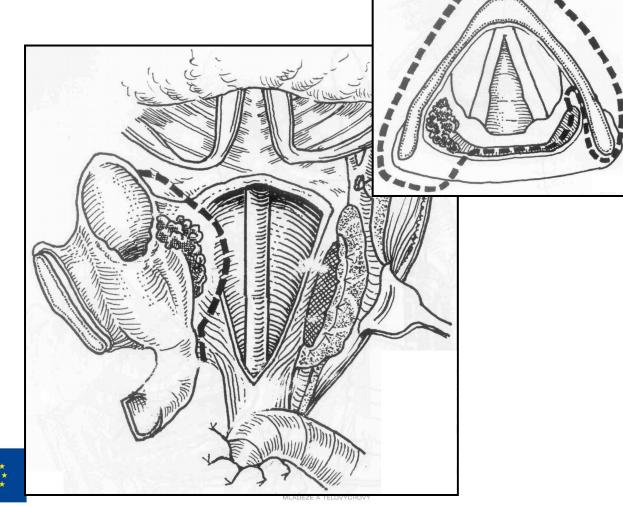
Marginal zone: tumors affecting supraglottis and

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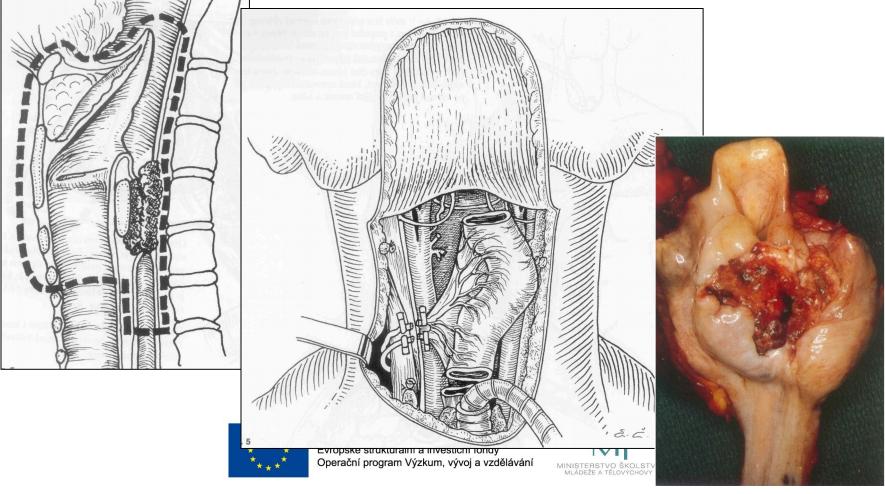
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Total laryngectomy + partial pharyngectomy

The most common surgical procedure for carcinoma of the piriform sinus



Total laryngectomy + total pharyngectomy + jejunal free flap



Hypopharyngeal cancer 5-years survival:

- Stage I 74%,
- Stage II 63%,
- Stage III 32%,
- Stage IV 14%.







Děkuji za Vaši pozornost.



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