Miejsce leczenia chirurgicznego w rakach części nosowej gardła

The role of surgical treatment for nasopharyngeal carcinoma

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Abstract

Aim Presentation of experiences and results of surgical treatment of nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

Material and Methods 4 patients with nasopharyngeal carcinoma operated in Department of Otolaryngology and Laryngological Oncology of Poznan University of Medical Sciences between 2006 and 2011. In one case operation was performed via transpalatal approach and in other three cases via transfacial approach (via lateral rhinotomy). In all cases operation was supported by endoscopy and in advanced tumors (T4) also by navigation.

Results We have not observed any important intraoperation and postoperation complications. Two patients with T2 tumor are disease free (observation time 5 years and 1 year). One patient with T4 tumor developed local recurrence and after few months died. Second patient with T4 tumor refused further control.

Conclusions

1. Instead of that nasopharyngeal carcinoma is typically treated by radiotherapy or in advanced stages by radio-chemotherapy, in some cases surgical treatment should be used.
2. The main indication to surgical treatment are residual and recurrent tumors after radiotherapy or radio-chemotherapy – both in nasopharynx and in cervical lymph nodes. It can be also used in primary, limited, radio-resistant tumors.
3. Appropriate surgical approach and using of endoscopy and navigations are important factors which influence the radical and safe excision of tumor.
4. The results of treatment of residual and recurrent tumors of nasopharynx depend on stage of disease and complexity of excision of the tumor and the worst prognostic factor is intracranial extension of tumor.

Słowa kluczowe: rak części nosowej gardła; leczenie operacyjne; endoskopia; navigacja

Keywords: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma; Surgical treatment; Endoscopy; Navigation