

Cisplatin과 5-Flurouracil의 고용량유도항암요법후 방사선치료에 대한 비인강 악성종양의 치료성적과 예후인자의 분석

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Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma : The Result of Radiotherapy after High-Dose Induction Chemotherapy with Cisplatin + 5-Flurouracil and Analysis of Prognostic Factors

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— ABSTRACT —

Background and Objectives : Nasopharyngeal carcinoma shows relatively poor prognosis due to the difficulty of early diagnosis, the tendency of metastasis, and high recurrence rate. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the survival rate of induction chemotherapy with cisplatin + 5-Fu, and to analyze the prognostic factors of nasopharyngeal carcinoma. **Material and Methods** : The materials were forty nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients who treated with 3 courses of induction chemotherapy with Cisplatin (100 mg/m²) and 5-Fu (1000 mg/m²) and thereafter radiotherapy in Pusan National University Hospital from May, 1987 through December, 1996. We performed retrospective analysis about presumed prognostic factors such as sex, age, histopathologic types according to WHO classification, presence of metastatic cervical lymph node. We also compare AJCC and Ho staging systems to estimate the preferred relationship with prognosis. **Results** : The overall survival rates of 3-year and 5-year were 66.3% and 53.6%, respectively. Cervical lymph nodal metastasis had significant correlation with survival rate (p < 0.05). However, there was no statistical significance of sex, age and histopathologic types with survival rate (p > 0.05). AJCC and Ho classification also didn't correlate with prognosis statistically in all stages. **Conclusion** : High dose induction chemotherapy with Cisplatin and 5-Fu and radiotherapy shows better 3-year and 5-year survival than other treatment modalities as reported in others. The prognosis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma have significant correlation with cervical lymph node metastasis at the time of diagnosis. We suggest the necessity of new staging system for the prediction of the prognosis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 1999;10:244-249)

KEY WORDS : Nasopharyngeal cancer · Chemotherapy · Radiotherapy · Prognosis.

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: Cisplatin 5-Flurouracil

서 론

가 . 가
 , ADCC(antibody - dependent cellular cytotoxicity 가,
 ,
 AJCC(American Joint Committee for Cancer Staging),¹⁾ UICC(Union Internationale Contre le Cancer)²⁾ Ho³⁾
 가 .⁴⁾
 Cisplatin 5-Flurouracil
 2 3
 3 5
 ,
 , AJCC Ho
 가

대상 및 방법

대 상
 1987 1 1996 12
 Cisplatin(100 mg/m²) 1 5 -
 Fluorouracil(1000 mg/m²) 5 1
 (course) 2 3
 (6000 7000 cGy) 8
 40
 24 (60.0%), 16 (40.0%)
 58.8

방 법

40 3 5
 , WHO 1 (),
 WHO 2 (), WHO 3 ()
 가

CT

AJCC Ho
 3 5 SPSS version 7.5 software
 Kaplan - Meier test
 , Log Rank test

결 과

나이 및 성별에 따른 생존율
 3 66.3% 5 53.6%
 (Fig. 1). 3 5
 58.2%, 38.2%, 80.0%, 80.0%
 (Fig. 2)(p>0.05).
 40 49 가 11 (27.5%) 가

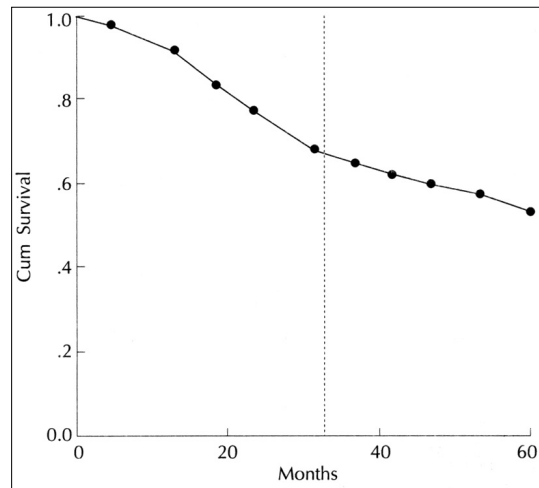


Fig. 1. Survival rate curve of all cases (40 cases).

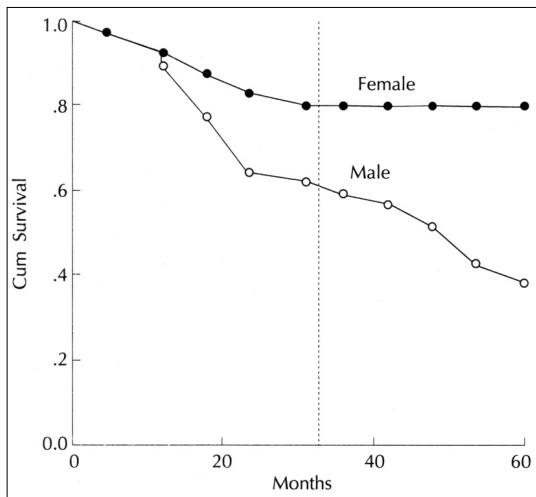


Fig. 2. Survival rate curve according to age.

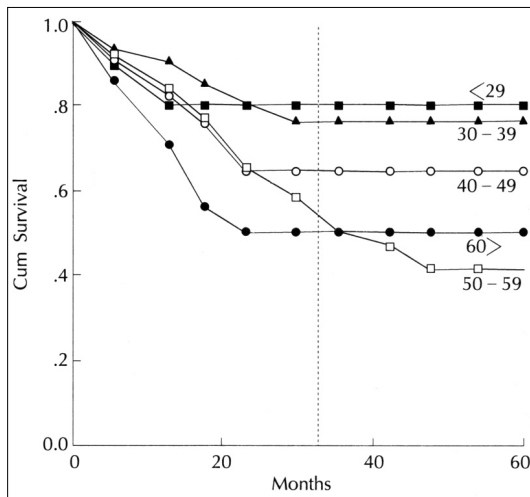


Fig. 3. Survival rate curve according to age distribution.

Table 1. Distribution of sex and age cases (%)

Age	Male	Female	Total
<10	1 (4.2)	0	1 (2.5)
20 - 29	2 (8.3)	2 (12.5)	4 (10.0)
30 - 39	5 (20.8)	2 (12.5)	7 (17.5)
40 - 49	7 (30.0)	4 (25.0)	11 (27.5)
50 - 59	5 (20.8)	5 (37.5)	10 (25.0)
60 - 69	1 (4.2)	2 (12.5)	3 (7.5)
70 >	3 (12.5)	1 (7.1)	4 (10.0)
Total	24 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	40 (100.0)

50 59 10 (25.0%) (Table 1).
3 5 가

(p>0.05). 29

3 5 80%, 80%

60 50%, 50%

(Fig. 3)(p<0.05).

경부 림프절 전이유무에 따른 생존율

(22) 3 5

47.2%, 38.0%

가 (18) 77.0%, 66.7% .

가 가

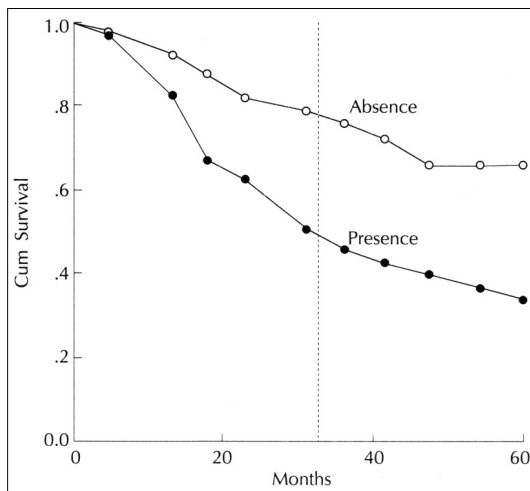


Fig. 4. Survival rate curve according to cervical node metastasis.

(Fig. 4)(p<0.05).

병리조직학적 분류에 따른 생존율

WHO 1 22 (55%)

, WHO 2 1 (2.5%) 3 17 (42.5%)

3 5

WHO 1 62.0%, 47.1%

WHO 2 3 80.0%, 80.0%

(Fig. 5)(p>0.05).

: Cisplatin 5-Fluorouracil

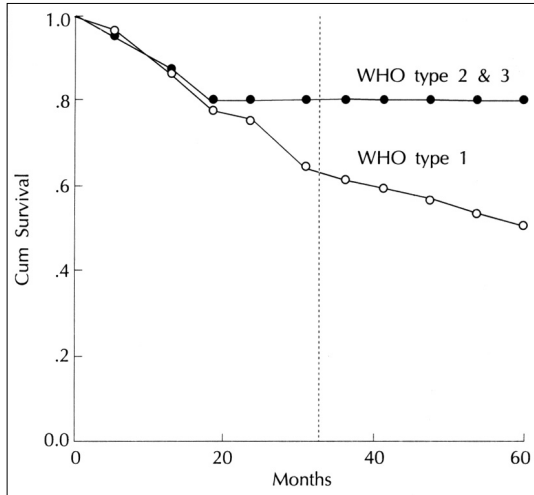


Fig. 5. Survival rate curve according to WHO histopathologic classification.

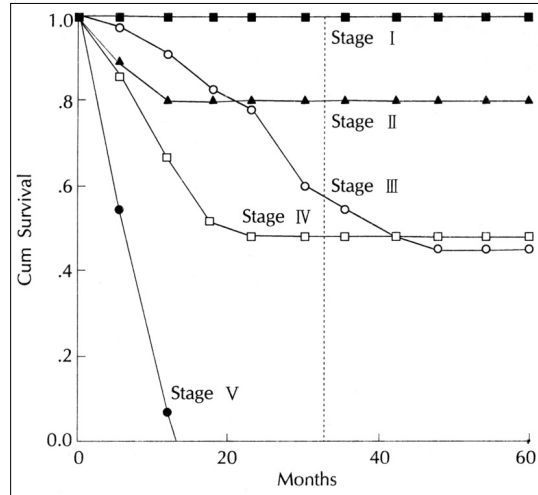


Fig. 7. Survival rate curve according to Ho classification.

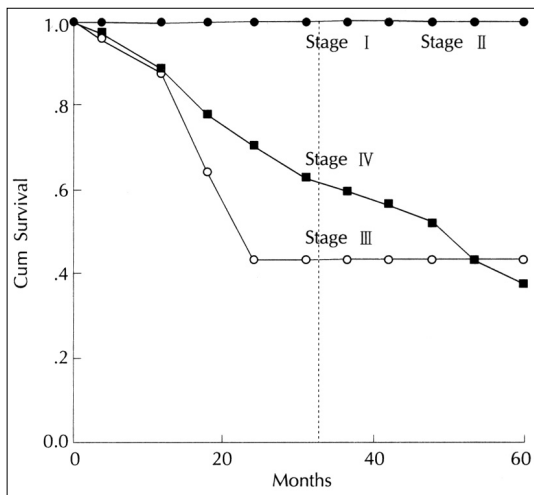


Fig. 6. Survival rate curve according to AJCC classification.

1 2
3 3 4
5
4 가 3 (Fig. 6).
AJCC
(p>0.05). Ho 1
2 가 , 5 가가
3 가 4 5
(Fig. 7) (p>0.05).

고찰

AJCC 및 Ho 병기 분류법에 따른 예후와 연관성

AJCC	3	5	1
	100.0%, 100.0%	2	100.0%, 100.0%
3	43.8%, 43.8%	4	58.5%, 37.5%
5	0.0%, 0.0%	3	80.0%, 80.0%
1	100.0%, 100.0%	2	55.3%, 46.7%
3	43.8%, 43.8%	4	50.0%, 50.0%
5	0.0%, 0.0%		
AJCC	3	5	

20 가 40 60
가 , 가 3
5-7) 40 59
가 가 , 1.
5 가 .
가 4)6)
nitrosamine
가 5) polycyclic hydrocarbon

: Cisplatin 5 - Fluorouracil

결 론

1987 1 1996 12
 Cisplatin 5 - Flu -
 rouracil 40

1) 3 66.3% 5
 53.6% 50
 (p>0.05).

2) WHO 1 22 (55%), WHO 2
 3 18 (45%) WHO 1 WHO
 2 3 (p>0.05).

3) AJCC Ho
 가 가

중심 단어 :

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