

Efficacy of Induction Chemotherapy in Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck

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A clinical study was carried out to investigate the effectiveness and feasibility of 1 course of induction chemotherapy in 40 patients with squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck.

Criteria for entry were histologically documented squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck, no previous treatment, adequate renal function, no pulmonary fibrosis, adequate marrow reserve, and objective lesion to evaluate the response.

All patients were to receive 1 course combination chemotherapy. This was accomplished by intravenous hydration and manitol diuresis prior to initiating therapy, followed by cis-platinum 80mg/m² on day 1, vincristine 1.4mg/m² on day 2, and bleomycin 15mg/m²/day on day 2 through 6.

Thirty six were male and 4 were female. The median age was 57 years. The primary sites were oral cavity in 11 cases, maxillary sinus in 8, nasopharynx in 8, larynx in 7, nasal cavity in 4, and hypopharynx in 2. Two patients had stage I di-

sease, 5 had stage II, 7 had stage III, and 26 had stage IV.

Twenty three patients (57.5%) had an objective response; there were one complete response (2.5%) and 22 partial responses (55.0%).

Response to chemotherapy was not significantly influenced by disease stage and there were insufficient numbers for a site-by-site comparison.

Drug toxicity was tolerable with no life threatening side effects and no added risks to surgery or radiotherapy were encountered.

We suggest the combination of cis-platinum, vincristine, and bleomycin prior to local treatment in squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck is effective with acceptable and reversible toxicity. A randomized study to prove their value in prolonging disease free interval and survival as compared to standard therapy should be started.

두경부에 국한된 병기 I, II의 Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma 에 대한 항암제 및 방사선 병용 치료의 효과

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Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma(NHL)는 전신적인 약물요법이 강조되고 있는 질환이다.

병기 I, II의 치료로는 방사선치료가 주된 방법으로 이용되어 왔으나 이에 대해서는 많은 논란의 여지가 있다. 연자들은 1983년 1월부터 1984년 12월까지 연세대학교 의과대학 내과학교실 및 연세암센터에서 병변이 두경부에 국한되어 병기 I, II NHL로 진단된 환자 20예를 대상으로 항암제 및 방사선 병용 치료를 시행하였기에 이에 그 결과를 보고하고자 한다. 치료방법은 Doxorubicin (40mg/m², 제1일), Cyclophosphamide (500mg/m², 제1 및 8일), Vincristine (1.4mg/m², 제8일), Prednisone (40mg/m², 1-14일) 병합화학요법을 4주간격으로 3회 시행한 후 병소부위에 방사선을 조사하였다. 방사선 치료 2주후에 상기 항암제를 다시 3회 반복 투여하였다. 대상 환자는 남자 13예, 여자 7예이