

고(이 중 40례는 추적조사를 실시하여) 임상적으로 다음과 같은 결과를 얻었기에 보고하는 바이다.

1) 발생부위별 빈도는 성문암 32례(62.7%), 성문상부암 18례(35.3%), 성문하부암 1례(2.0%)였다.

2) Stage별 분포는 stage I 1례(2.0%), stage II 9례(17.6%), stage III 33례(64.7%), Stage IV 8례(15.7%)였다.

3) 경부임파절 전이는 전체적으로 29.4%였고 성문암의 경우 T<sub>2</sub>에서는 40%, T<sub>3</sub>에서는 18.2%, T<sub>4</sub>에서는 25%였으며 성문상부암의 경우 T<sub>2</sub>에서는 28.6%, T<sub>3</sub>에서는 55.5%, T<sub>4</sub>에서는 50.0%였다. 잠복성 임파절 전이(occult neck metastasis)는 T<sub>2</sub>레에서는 2.5%, T<sub>3</sub>레에서는 5%였다.

4) 수술 후 합병증은 기관구 협착 7례(13.7%), 하인두누공 6례(11.8%), 하인두 혹은 식도 협착 6례(11.8%)였다.

5) 현재까지 추적중인 40례중 국소재발은 2례(5%)였고, 원격전이는 폐에 2례(5%), 식도에 1례(2.5%)였다.

6) 3년추정생존율(3 year estimated survival rate)은 72.7%였고, 성문암의 경우 73.3%, 성문상부암 85.7%였다.

### 9) Epidermoid Carcinoma the Larynx

(Twenty-year Experience with 263 Cases)

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This study is limited to epidermoid carcinoma arising in the larynx. The 263 patients this series comprised 1.6% of all malignant neoplasms seen during the 20-year period from 1965 to 1984; it

comprised 13.2% of all cancers of the head and neck registered during this period. The male:female ratio was 11:1, and the highest incidence was in the fifth decade of life. Analysis by anatomical site revealed that 51.7% were supraglottic, 36.1% glottic, and 6.8% subglottic in origin. One-hundred eighty-nine(79%) were clinically Stage III or Stage IV lesions at the time of the first visit. Of the total of 263 cases, 113 refused treatment, 25 underwent palliative therapy only, and 125 underwent surgical management with intent to cure. This surgical category included 53 patients who had surgical treatment only and 72 who underwent combined therapy (preoperative radiation, postoperative radiation, or inductive chemotherapy followed by surgery and postoperative radiation). The surgical management varied from partial laryngectomy to widefield laryngectomy and ipsilateral neck dissection. In 14.4% pathologically positive node or nodes were found in the clinically negative contralateral neck nodes. Such contralateral spread was most common in supraglottic site of origin(22.2%).

Combined modality of management was compared to single therapy. Although results at three years showed no difference in determinate disease-free survival between patients treated by surgery only and those treated by surgery followed by postoperative radiation therapy, at 5 years a statistically significant difference emerged, only 16.7% of those receiving surgery alone surviving as compared to 33.3% in the surgery+ radiation group.

### 10) Cancer of the Hypopharynx: Review of Sixteen Years' Experience in Southwest Korea

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Cancer of the hypopharynx arises most often in