

이에 본 저자들은 우선 타액선 기능검사법을 자체적으로 개발하여, 혈관과 타액선 실질의 기능 장애와 타액관의 폐쇄 정도를 측정하고, 나아가 방사선치료를 받은 두경부 환자에서 타액선 기능의 손상 정도를 파악해 둘 필요성을 절감하게 되었다. 따라서 우선 정상범위를 위한 대조군과 방사선 치료를 받는, 그리고 타액선이 방사선 조사야에 포함된 비인강암 환자 1예를 통해 타액선 기능 검사법의 가능성을 타진해 보고자 하였으며, 그 결과 몇 가지 지견을 얻었기에 기초 결과를 보고하고자 한다.

## 22) Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma of the Head and neck

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The head and neck is the most common area for the presentation of lymphoproliferative neoplasms in both nodal and extranodal forms. Between 1979 and 1985, the results from 78 patients with localized head and neck lymphomas (c-stage I and II) were as follows:

1) Of the 78 cases, male to female ratio was 3:1.  
 2) The majority of patients were between 40 and 60 years with mean age of 48 years.  
 3) Waldeyer's ring, with cervical adenopathy was the most frequently involved site.  
 4) Most patients with head and neck lymphomas had unfavorable subtypes, diffuse lymphocytic poorly differentiated and diffuse histiocytic lymphoma (72%) of Rappaport classification.  
 5) Following the staging of 78 patients, 31% were found to have clinical stage I, 69% had clinical stage II, and 21% of patients presented with systemic B symptoms (by the Ann Arbor staging).  
 6) Of 58 patients treated with combined radiation and chemotherapy, 71% had clinical complete remission, 22%, partial remission, and 7%, induction failure.  
 7) 77% of evaluable 30 patients among the clinical complete responders were 2-year disease free survivals.

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