

보였으며 24.0% (6/25)에서는 크기의 변화가 불규칙한 양상을 보였다.

3) 경부 중앙 종물의 위치는 설골상부가 28.0% (7/25), 설골부가 28.0% (7/25), 설골하부가 16.0% (4/25), 후두부가 12.0% (3/25)의 순이었다.

4) 최종진단명은 갑상선관 낭종이 56.0% (14/25)로 가장 많았다.

5) 갑상선관 낭종의 경우 설골부가 35.7% (5/14), 설골하부와 설골상부가 21.4% (3/14)의 순이었다.

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진행된 두경부암의 병합요법에 따른 결과

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병기가 제 3기와 제 4기인 두경부암은 특징적으로 주위 연조직이나 연골, 골성 구조물을 침범하는 예가 많다.

이러한 진행된 암의 치료방법에서 수술적 요법은 충분한 절제연을 얻지 못하였거나 현미경학적인 침윤이 있을 때에 실패율이 높고 방사선 요법을 시행한 경우 암종이 상당한 크기일 때 암종 내의 혈액 공급이 나빠서 산소부족으로 그 치료효과를 얻지 못하는 경우가 많다.

따라서 진행된 두경부암의 치료에는 항암화학요법, 방사선 치료, 수술요법 등의 병합요법을 시행하게 된다.

저자들은 최근 5년간 본 교실과 본원 치료방사선과에 내원한 진행된 두경부암 환자 42례를 병합요법으로 치료한 후 그 성적을 비교분석하여 문헌 고찰과 함께 보고하고자 한다.

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Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma : Correlations with Prognostic Factors and Survival

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One hundred and ten patients with carcinoma of the nasopharynx were treated by radiation therapy in Department of Therapeutic Radiology, Seoul National University Hospital between 1979 and 1985.

Among these, one hundred and five patients were treated with curative intent and 5 patients with palliative aim. Excluding 16 patients who did not receive a full course of radiation therapy, the remaining 89 patients were reviewed for this analysis. Minimum follow-up period of survivors was 36 months.

Forth-three percent of the patients had T4 primary lesions and 72% had stage IV disease. The histology was squamous cell carcinoma in 46% of the patients. Undifferentiated carcinoma in 49%, and lymphoepithelioma in 5%.

Total radiation dose to the primary site averaged 6,500cGy for T1, T2 lesions and 7,500cGy depending on the extent of disease.

Early primary lesion(T1, T2) and neck nodes were successfully controlled in most cases when dose of greater than 6,500cGy was delivered. Forth two patients(47%) had recurred, 16 of whom(38%) recurred at the primary site and 24(57%) developed distant metastases.

Of these 9 patients received re-irradiation with or without chemotherapy and local control was obtained in 2 patients(22%).

Actuarial overall survival and disease-free survival rate was 42% and 38% at 5 years.

T-stage and histologic subtype were not correlated with survival.

However, N-stage was related to survival significantly ($p=0.043$).

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두경부의 정맥성 혈관기형의 방사선학적 진단과 Absolute Ethanol의 직접 주입에 의한 치료