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Ten-year outcome of different treatment modalities for squamous cell carcinoma of oral cavity

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This study reports the results of treatment for Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Oral Cavity (SCCOC) with different treatment modalities and goals. We evaluated the treatment outcomes of 775 SCCOC patients treated in our hospital. The cohort consisted of newly diagnosed patients during 2001-2010 and were treated with surgery \pm adjuvant therapy (n=323) or radiotherapy (RT) \pm chemotherapy for curative intent (n=315) or RT for palliative intent (n=137). Median follow-up duration was 13.0 months (IQR: 6.4-48.3 months). The overall 10-year survival rate was 22.06%. The hazard ratio of death from cancer in RT group was 2.0 times (95% CI 1.7-2.4, p-value<0.001) as compared to surgical group. Statistically significant difference was noted in 10-year overall survival when SCCOC was managed surgically as compared to curative RT and palliative RT with 34.1% vs. 16.2% vs. 7.3%, respectively. Most of the patients who received curative RT were locally advanced stage (III-IVC) or inoperable (56.2%) whereas 46.7% in surgical treatment, suggested that surgery must be the mainstay of treatment in this group of patient. Moreover, even for the patients who received palliative RT, this modality still offered long term survival in some SCCOC.

Biography

Imjai Chitapanarux has completed her MD and Post-doctoral studies in Radiation Oncology from Chiang Mai University. She is the Associate Professor and the Deputy Head of Department of Radiology, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University. She is also the Head of Chiang Mai Cancer Registry. She has published more than 50 papers in reputed journals..

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