

5-Years survival rate of nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients in Hospital Taiping from January 2008 - December 2016: A retrospective study

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is the 5th commonest cancer encountered in Malaysia. This study aimed to determine the five-year survival rate and survival time of NPC patients in Hospital Taiping. **Methods:** NPC cases that were confirmed by histopathology in Hospital Taiping from 1st January 2008 and 31st December 2016 were retrospectively reviewed. Mortality outcome was ascertained through record linkage with the national death registry and direct contact by phone. **Results:** A total of 87 cases were identified with a median age of 63 years old, 67.8% being males. The majority were Malay (55%) followed by Chinese (41%). Primary tumour stages (T stages) 3 and 4 were present in 18.3% and 21.8% respectively and 77% of patients presented with nodal diseases. In overall AJCC staging, 31.4% of patients presented with stage 3 and 37.9% in stage 4. The most common mode of treatment is neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by radiotherapy (25.2%) and concurrent chemo and radiotherapy (22.9%). The overall 5-years survival rate is 45.9% and median survival time is 9 years. 5-years survival rate for patients underwent CCRT was 50%, neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by CCRT was 35.7%, neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by radiotherapy was 59.1%, radiotherapy alone was 63.1% and chemotherapy alone was 0%. **Conclusion:** The overall 5-years survival rate is 45.9% and is comparable with other studies done in other centres.

Outcome of neck dissection in a single centre: A 9 years experience

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Head and neck cancer were listed as one of the commonest cancers among Malaysian population in which neck dissections (ND) were performed. ND refers to a surgical procedure that removes lymphatic tissues and the surrounding fibrofatty tissues with or without some non-lymphatic tissues or organs. The aim of the study is to present the demographic data and the outcome of ND performed in our centre from 2012 until 2020. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis of hospital manual data of patients who underwent ND from January 2012 to December 2020 were reviewed with exclusion of untraceable medical records. Patient's demographic, nodal stage at presentation, histopathological result and recurrence data are retrieved from clinical notes. **Result:** A total of 77 patients with 2 patients were excluded in view of unable to retrieve their medical records were identified with age ranging from 37 years old to 89 years old (Median=59). Majority of patients who underwent ND were laryngeal (28;36.4%) malignancy followed by oral cavity (21;27.3%), parotid (8;10.4%) and thyroid (8;10.4%) malignancy. Male patients are the majority of 63.7% while female patients are of 36.3%. Chinese and Malay races predominate with 39% and 37.7% respectively. Thirty-seven patients (48.1%) had presented to us with N0 stage while stage N1, N2 and N3 were of 21(27.3%), 18(23.4%) and 1(1.3%) patient respectively. Overall, there were 43(55.8%) of 77 lymph node specimens reported as positive for metastasis histopathologically. The majority of positive nodes were patients who have undergone modified radical ND (55.8%). Twenty patients (26%) had nodal recurrence that is attributed to poor compliance to follow up and advanced stage. **Conclusion:** The present retrospective study showed that the outcomes of ND done in our centre were comparable with other centres in terms of nodal recurrence.