

A glottic closure technique for severe aspiration after the treatment of head and neck cancer

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In 2008, Kano et al developed a new glottic closure technique (Kano's method) for the treatment of severe aspiration. The aim of this study was to evaluate the safety and efficacy of this technique in patients with head and neck cancer. **Methods:** Since June 2014 until March 2021, Ten patients underwent Kano's method for management of severe aspiration after the treatment of head and neck cancers. The anterior parts of the thyroid and the cricoid cartilages were excised widely. The glottis was closed by suturing bilateral vocal folds and reinforced by the sternohyoid muscle. A tracheostoma was created with skin flaps, subglottic mucosal flaps, and stumps of cricoid and trachea cartilages. **Results:** No severe complications were observed after the surgery. Oral intake improved without developing aspiration. **Conclusion:** Kano's method can provide satisfactory functional results with minimal invasion for treating severe aspiration after advanced surgery, chemotherapy, and/or chemoradiotherapy, in patients with head and neck cancer.

A review of 18 years' experience managing salivary gland tumor's in Hospital Selayang, Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Salivary glands tumor exhibits diverse clinicopathological characteristics and most common salivary gland tumours involve parotid gland. This study aims to establish the demographics profile, the management, and follow-up of patients diagnosed with a salivary gland tumour in Malaysia. **Methods:** A retrospective review of case records of 197 patients with salivary gland tumours presented to Selayang Hospital, between 2001 and 2018. The following data were collected and reviewed: age, gender, FNAC results, post-operative specimen histological diagnosis, investigations, and type of surgery done. Diagnosis of salivary gland tumors was based on clinical features, investigations including fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) and computed tomography scan (CT Scan). Further management of these patients depends on the investigations and histopathological examination (HPE) results of the removed gland. **Results:** Pleomorphic adenoma tumour was the most prevalent as diagnosed in 72 parotid glands and 13 submandibular glands. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma is the most common malignant salivary gland tumour, which accounts for 7 cases in the parotid gland and 2 cases in the submandibular gland. The mean age is 50, and range from 10 to 88 years of age. Salivary gland tumour is common during the 6th decade. **Conclusion:** Pleomorphic adenoma as the most common benign salivary gland tumour and mucoepidermoid carcinoma the most common malignant salivary gland tumour. Superficial parotidectomy is the most common procedure done and the average follow up post parotidectomy is suggested up to 3 years and behaviour of salivary glands tumours does not change despite the progress and development in the country.