

## **Oncology of the chest**

### **Laryngeal cancer: 12-year experience of the single centre**

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**Question:** Laryngeal cancer is around twentieth most common cancer in the world and more than 150 000 new cases are diagnosed annually. In European Union, its estimated incidence in both sexes is 4.4/100.000 and mortality 1.8/100.000 according to WHO data from 2012. The aim of the study was to evaluate the history, diagnostics, treatment outcomes, possible complications and prognosis in patients with laryngeal cancer in Northern Slovakia.

**Methods:** Retrospectively, 189 patients (172 males, 17 females) were analysed with laryngeal carcinoma treated between 2003 - 2014 at the Clinic of Otorhinolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery JFM CU and UHM in Martin at average of  $60.1 \pm 9.2$  years of age. Data is discussed in the context of literature.

**Results:** Majority of treated patients were in sixth (37.5%) and seventh decennium (30.5%). The youngest patient was 23 years-old woman followed in past for laryngeal papillomatosis. One-hundred eighty one patients (96%) were smokers or ex-smokers. Sixty-seven percent of patients were diagnosed with glottic or transglottic carcinoma, related probably to anatomical structure of larynx and exposure to inhalation pollutants. It is alarming that majority of patients with malignant laryngeal disease were admitted to the Clinic in advanced stages. In 126 (67%) of patients the extent of infiltration was T3 or T4 and 130 (69%) patients were in 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> stage of the disease.

**Conclusions:** The analysis of incidence and mortality suggests the need to intensify the prevention and to search for early clinical stages of laryngeal cancer by well-organized targeted screening.