

PRIMARY RADIOTHERAPY TREATMENT RESULTS OF MAXILLARY SINUS SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

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Purpose: Evaluating 5-year survival rates of maxillary sinus squamous cell carcinoma treated by different methods.

Materials and Methods: From 1977 to 1991, 61 patients of maxillary sinus squamous cell carcinoma were included in our study. There were 11 patients with T3 (18%) disease and 50 patients with T4 (82%) disease. Eighteen patients (29.5%) were treated by radiotherapy alone (RT), 32 patients (52.5%) by combined surgery and radiotherapy (SRT) and 11 patients (18.0%) by combined radiotherapy with intra-arterial 5-FU infusion chemotherapy and antrostomy drainage (CRT).

Results: Five-year survival rates were 5.6%, 34.4% and 54.5% in RT, SRT and CRT groups, respectively. Statistical significant difference ($p < 0.05$) of survival rates was noted. Regional neck nodal metastasis at initial diagnosis carried significant worse survival results than initial N0 state (7.1% vs. 36.2%, $p = 0.0003$). Multivariate analysis revealed that treatment methods, sex and N stages significantly influenced the 5-year survival rate.

Conclusion: Combined treatment was superior to radiotherapy alone in 5-year survival rates.

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Key words: Radiotherapy, Combined treatment, Maxillary sinus, Squamous cell carcinoma.

INTRODUCTION

Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of maxillary sinus often presents with advanced stage because the early stage disease may mimic benign process such as sinusitis. Obvious symptoms develop later until the occurrence of invasion to adjacent structures such as nasal cavity, nasopharynx, temporal fossa which often make difficulty in radical surgery. Although many discrepancies exist in management, radiotherapy is

frequently given either as an adjuvant role or as a primary treatment under an inoperable situation.

Sixty-one patients in our study received definite primary treatment in our hospital from 1977 to 1991. There were mainly three kinds of different treatment groups. One group of patients received radiotherapy alone (RT) because of their inoperable disease extent or medical conditions, another group of patients received combined radiotherapy with chemo-

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