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**ТИББИЁТДА ЯНГИ КУН
НОВЫЙ ДЕНЬ В МЕДИЦИНЕ
NEW DAY IN MEDICINE**

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RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH LOCALLY ADVANCED OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER

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✓ Resume

This article presents the immediate results of the treatment of patients with locally advanced cancer of the oropharyngeal region using a new technique of puncture cryodestruction and standard surgical treatment. The overall and one-year relapse-free survival of patients with locally advanced cancer of the oropharyngeal region was assessed. The analysis of disease progression data in the main and control groups was carried out.

Key words: freezing, cryosurgery, oral tumors.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ БОЛЬНЫХ МЕСТНОРАСПРОСТРАНЕННЫМ РАКОМ РОТОГЛОТКИ

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✓ Резюме

В статье представлены непосредственные результаты лечения больных местнораспространенным раком оротарингеальной области с использованием новой методики пункционной криодеструкции и стандартного хирургического лечения. Оценена общая и годовичная безрецидивная выживаемость больных местнораспространенным раком оротарингеальной области. Проведен анализ данных о прогрессировании заболевания в основной и контрольной группах.

Ключевые слова: замораживание, криохирургия, опухоли полости рта.

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✓ Rezyume

Maqolada orofaringeal sohaning mahalliy rivojlangan saratoni bilan og'rigan bemorlarni punksiyon kriodestruksiyasining yangi texnikasi va standart jarrohlik davolash yordamida davolashning bevosita natijalari keltirilgan. Mahalliy darajada rivojlangan orofaringeal saraton bilan og'rigan bemorlarning umumiy va bir yillik retsivdivsiz yashovchanlik darajasi baholandi. Asosiy va nazorat guruhlarida kasallikning rivojlanishi haqidagi ma'lumotlar tahlil qilindi.

Kalit so'zlar: muzlash, kriojarrohlik, og'iz o'smalari.

Relevance

The problem of treating cancer of the oral mucosa and oropharynx is still far from being solved. Anatomical and functional features of the structure of the maxillofacial region, the tendency of malignant neoplasms of this localization to rapid infiltrative growth, rapid metastasis to the lymph nodes of the neck cause a severe course of the disease and create significant difficulties in treatment [2,3,9,10].

Tumors of the head and neck account for up to 20% in the structure of oncological morbidity in the Russian Federation, up to 3.5% of them are tumors of the oropharyngeal zone [1,3,7,8]. Although tumors of this localization are accessible to visual examination, a large number of patients seek medical help when the process is classified as stage III-IV. In such cases, the performance of extended-combined operations is indicated, the traumatism of which and the frequency of life-threatening postoperative complications are very high [3,4,8].

In this regard, the treatment of tumors of the oropharyngeal zone is one of the most difficult problems of modern oncology. There is no single tactic for their treatment. In clinical practice, different methods of surgical treatment are used in combination with radiation therapy, chemotherapy in various combinations [5,6,17,22]. In this regard, it is important to develop new effective, minimally invasive, organ-preserving and safe treatment regimens.

Surgical treatment of tumors of the oropharyngeal zone is given the greatest importance, however, radical surgical treatment leads to a significant decrease in the quality of life and functional losses. An alternative to standard surgical treatment is the method of cryodestruction using liquid nitrogen as a refrigerant at a temperature of -196°C , which, according to the experience of N. N. Blokhin Russian Cancer Research Center, allows achieving less functional losses [17,18,19].

In recent years, on the basis of the N. N. Petrov National Medical Research Center of Oncology, a method of puncture cryodestruction was developed using a medical cryotherapy system (MCS), in which the delivery of a coolant to the tumor focus is carried out using cryoprobes of various diameters. The advantages of the method of puncture cryodestruction are technical simplicity, minimally invasiveness, minimal blood loss, and organ preservation. The number of cryoprobes, their diameter and relative position are determined individually depending on the nature of the tumor lesion [7,8,14,15].

Purpose of the study: Will study the results of treatment of patients with locally advanced oropharyngeal cancer

Material and methods

Clinical studies were carried out in the surgical department of head and neck tumors of N. N. Petrov National Medical Research Center of Oncology.

The data of 60 patients with a verified diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma of the free part of the tongue, retromolar region, floor of the mouth, buccal mucosa (with T1-3No-2Mo) who received specialized combined treatment from 2015 to 2019 were analyzed. at the National Medical Research Center of Oncology.

The main group included 30 patients who underwent puncture cryodestruction of a tumor in the oropharyngeal region as a surgical treatment. The control group included 30 patients who underwent standard surgical treatment.

Both in the main and control groups, neoplasms were most often localized on the lateral surface of the tongue, the second place in terms of prevalence is occupied by the mucous membrane of the alveolar process of the lower jaw. Detailed characteristics of patients, depending on the localization of the primary tumor. The form of growth of the primary tumor, the degree of involvement of various anatomical structures in the tumor process were different in each case.

The type of macroscopic growth of tumors was different with a predominance of cases of endophytic and mixed growth.

All 60 patients of the main and control groups underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy with subsequent evaluation of the effect according to the PF scheme using cisplatin 75-100 mg/m² intravenously or carboplatin and fluorouracil 750-1000 mg/m² per day intravenously through an infusor for 96-120 hours. The interval between cycles was 21-28 days.

In 18 (60%) patients from the main group, the effect of ongoing neoadjuvant chemotherapy was assessed as partial regression. In 8 (26.5%), stabilization of the process was noted, and in 4 (13.5%) - complete regression.

In 23 (76.7%) patients from the control group, the effect of neoadjuvant chemotherapy was assessed as partial regression. In 4 (13.3%) - as a stabilization of the process, and in 3 (10%) - complete regression.

Result and discussions

Progression of cancer of the oropharyngeal region after cryodestruction occurred in 8 (26.6%) patients. With initial staging of the primary tumor as T1 - in 3 (10%) patients, T2 - in 2 (6.6%), T3 - in 3 (10%) patients. In the case of T1, 2 patients had regional metastasis to the lymph nodes of the neck, and 1 patient had a local recurrence in the lateral surface of the tongue. The mean time to relapse in the main group over a 12-month period was 10 months. In the case of T2, 1 patient had regional metastasis to the lymph node of the neck, and 1 patient had a local recurrence in the region of the alveolar process of the mandible. With a T3 tumor, there was no regional metastasis in three cases, the progression of the disease consisted in local recurrence, in 1 patient the recurrence after puncture cryodestruction was in the region of the lateral surface of the tongue, in 2 patients - in the buccal mucosa.

In the control group, disease progression was noted in 6 (20%) patients after treatment of tumors corresponding to the symbol T1 - 2 (6.6%); T2 - 2 (6.6%); T3 - 2 (6.6%). In the case of T1, 2 patients had regional metastasis to the lymph node of the neck. The mean time to relapse in the control group was 10.8 months. In the case of T2, 1 patient had regional metastasis to the lymph node of the neck, and 1 patient had a local recurrence in the area of the lateral surface of the tongue. In T3 tumor, in two cases, according to the results of postoperative histological examination, a positive resection margin was obtained, the progression of the disease consisted in local recurrence, in 1 patient relapse after standard surgical treatment was in the area of the lateral surface of the tongue, in 1 patient viscera of the retromolar region. In 1 patient with the prevalence of the primary T3 tumor, a tumor larger than 4 cm was located in the region of the retromolar triangle with invasion into the masticatory muscle and lower jaw. In another patient (T3), continued growth was noted after removal of the tumor on the lateral surface of the tongue.

When analyzing the progression of the disease, it was revealed that all cases occurred in the first year after treatment, and in 8 patients these were local relapses. Five local recurrences were revealed in the main group, three in the control group. When analyzing cases of progression - damage to regional lymph nodes - three such cases were identified in the main group, and three in the control group.

When assessing the progression of the disease in the main group, endophytic type of growth was detected in 4 (50.0%) cases, exophytic - in 2 (25.0%), mixed - in 2 (25.0%). In the control group, endophytic type of growth was detected in 3 (50.0%) cases, exophytic - in 2 (33.3%), mixed - in 1 (16.6%) case.

Poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma in the main group was in 3 (37.5%) patients with disease progression, moderately differentiated cancer - in 1 (12.5%) case, and highly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma - in 4 (50.0%) cases. In the control group, poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma was in 4 (66.6%) patients with disease progression, and highly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma was in 2 (33.3%) patients.

Conclusion

The use of the technique of puncture cryodestruction of a tumor in the oropharyngeal region seems promising and allows effective treatment of patients with this pathology. The overall survival of patients in the main group was 63.3%, and in the control group - 73.3%. Indicators of 1-year relapse-free survival in patients who underwent surgical intervention according to the developed method (73.3%) differ from those in the control group (80.0%). The presence of metastases in the lymph nodes of the neck and the degree of tumor regression during treatment are the main factors that have a negative impact on long-term results of treatment.

Thus, comparison and analysis of immediate and long-term results of treatment, indicators of overall and 1-year relapse-free survival, puncture cryodestruction in patients with squamous cell

carcinoma of the oral mucosa and oropharynx demonstrate high efficiency. In addition, puncture cryodestruction of a tumor in the oropharyngeal region is not inferior to the results of other researchers using surgical, combined and other methods of therapy, without causing significant functional and cosmetic disorders, which allows us to consider it a rational method of treating quite severe according to the course and prognosis of the group of patients.

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