



Η νέα διάσταση στην αντιμετώπιση του καρκίνου

ΑΘΗΝΑ, 3 - 4 ΦΕΒΡΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ 2017

10:00 - 20:00

Crowne Plaza, Αίθουσα «Σωκράτης»

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ΔΙΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΗ
άΚΟ66
ΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑ ΣΩΜΑΤΟΣ & ΨΥΧΗΣ



ριζική ακτινοχημειοθεραπεία στον καρκίνο κεφαλής τραχήλου

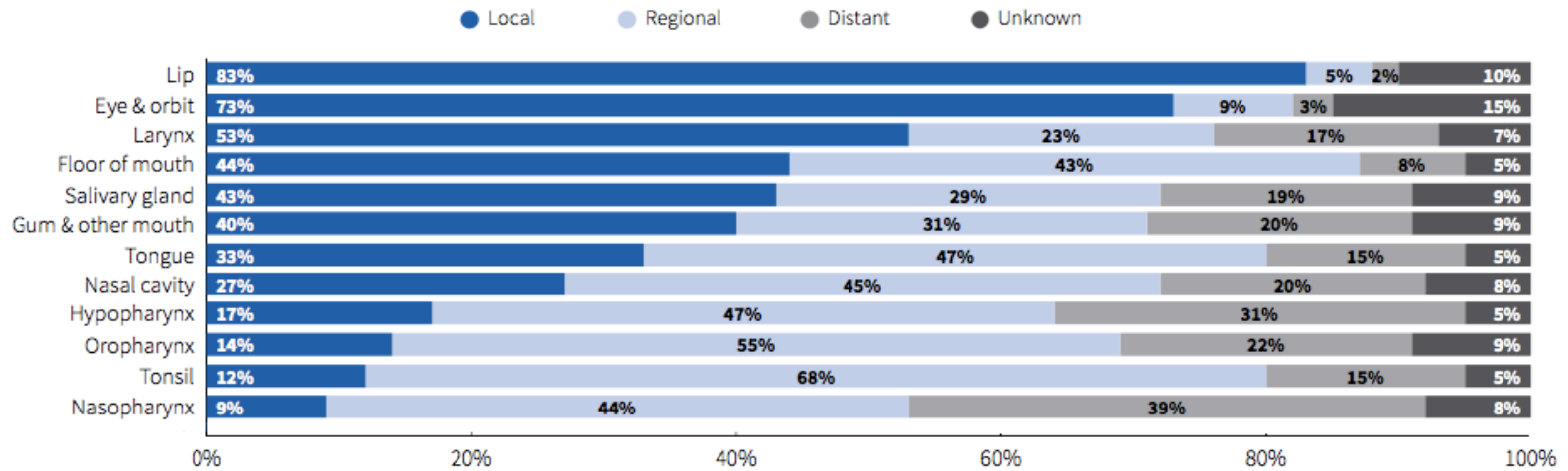
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Ακτινοθεραπευτής Ογκολόγος

- ✓ mucosally based squamous cell carcinomas of the head and neck in the U.S. in 2017:
 - 63030 new cases (3.5 % of U.S. cancers)
 - 9th most common cancer in males
 - 8,650 deaths (2.2 %); rate is declining

- ✓ globally, these cancers result in:
 - 644,000 cases yearly, 2/3rds in developing world
 - 352000 deaths yearly
 - endemic areas of nasopharyngeal cancer and oral cavity cancer
 - 4-5% of world cancer deaths

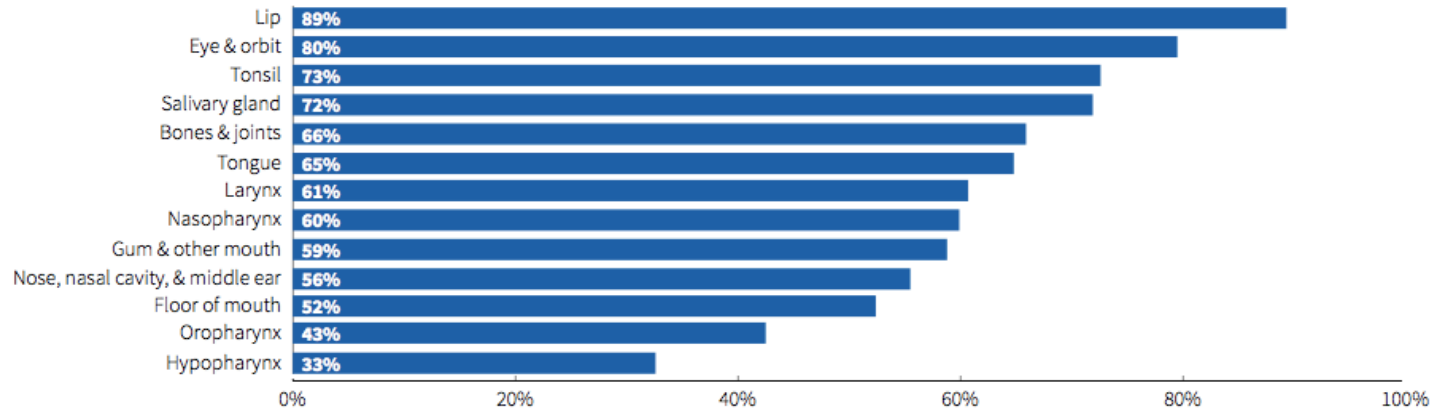
	Male					Female		
Estimated New Cases	Prostate	161,360	19%			Breast	252,710	30%
	Lung & bronchus	116,990	14%			Lung & bronchus	105,510	12%
	Colon & rectum	71,420	9%			Colon & rectum	64,010	8%
	Urinary bladder	60,490	7%			Uterine corpus	61,380	7%
	Melanoma of the skin	52,170	6%			Thyroid	42,470	5%
	Kidney & renal pelvis	40,610	5%			Melanoma of the skin	34,940	4%
	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	40,080	5%			Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	32,160	4%
	Leukemia	36,290	4%			Leukemia	25,840	3%
	Oral cavity & pharynx	35,720	4%			Pancreas	25,700	3%
	Liver & intrahepatic bile duct	29,200	3%			Kidney & renal pelvis	23,380	3%
	All sites	836,150	100%			All sites	852,630	100%

	Male					Female		
Estimated Deaths	Lung & bronchus	84,590	27%			Lung & bronchus	71,280	25%
	Colon & rectum	27,150	9%			Breast	40,610	14%
	Prostate	26,730	8%			Colon & rectum	23,110	8%
	Pancreas	22,300	7%			Pancreas	20,790	7%
	Liver & intrahepatic bile duct	19,610	6%			Ovary	14,080	5%
	Leukemia	14,300	4%			Uterine corpus	10,920	4%
	Esophagus	12,720	4%			Leukemia	10,200	4%
	Urinary bladder	12,240	4%			Liver & intrahepatic bile duct	9,310	3%
	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	11,450	4%			Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	8,690	3%
	Brain & other nervous system	9,620	3%			Brain & other nervous system	7,080	3%
	All sites	318,420	100%			All sites	282,500	100%



Source: NAACCR, 2016.

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*Survival based on patients diagnosed during 2006-2012 and followed through 2013.

Source: SEER 18, 2016.

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risk factors

- ✓ tobacco
- ✓ alcohol
- ✓ betel nut chewing
- ✓ male gender
- ✓ genetic susceptibility
- ✓ occupational exposure
- ✓ malnutrition
- ✓ poor dental care
- ✓ mechanical irritation
- ✓ chronic viral infection

etiology

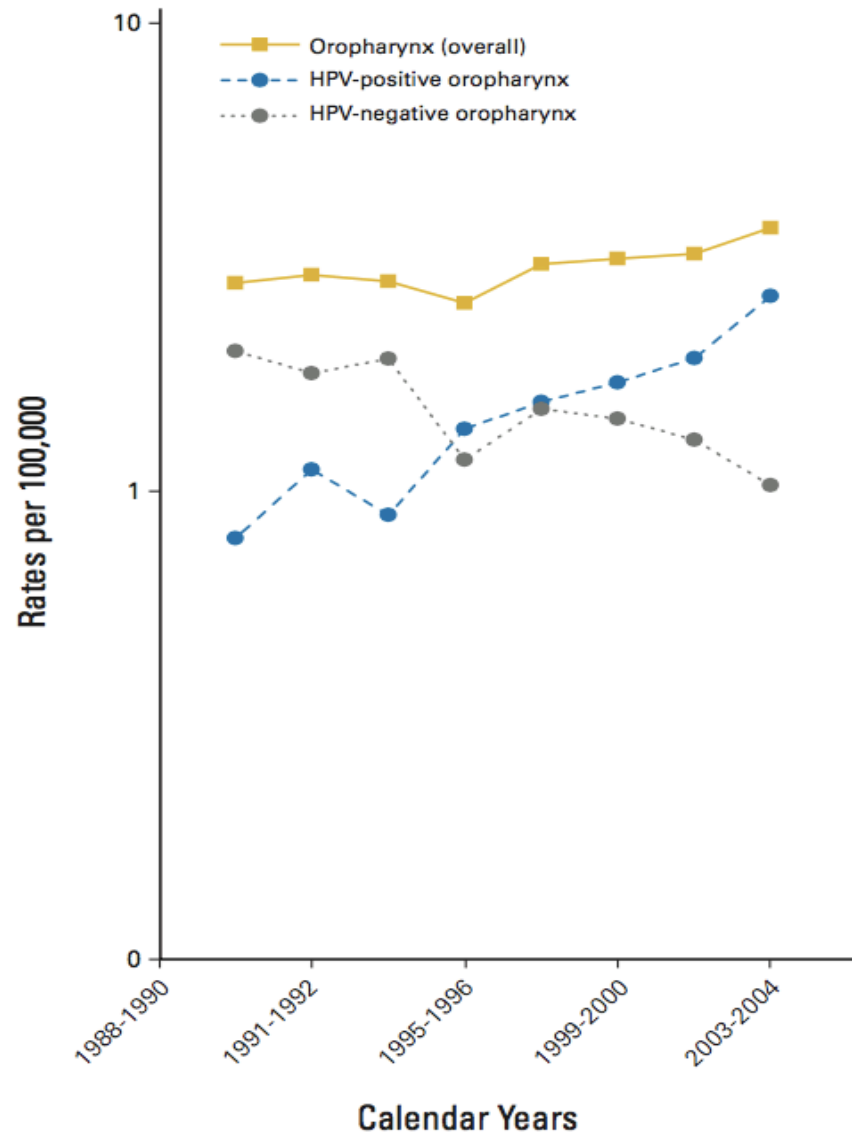
“new kid on the block”

- ✓ association was difficult to establish due to heterogeneity & limited detection methods
- ✓ Syrjanen et al. 1983 “some oral SCC morphologically & IHC features of HPV”



- ✓ Gillison et al, 2000 reported PCR detection of HPV DNA with OPC
- ✓ distinct clinical profile
 - younger, Caucasian, non-tobacco smoking, male
 - marijuana intake, multiple sex partners, oral sex
 - tonsil and base of tongue with high predilection for nodal spread
 - exceptionally responsive to all treatments
- ✓ correlation with HIV + and anogenital HPV +
- ✓ 70% of oropharyngeal Ca and incidence is rising unlike othe HNSCC

HPV



treatment modalities

surgery

radiotherapy

chemotherapy

new agents

as single modality or in combination

(generally recommended for the approximately 30 to 40% of patients who present with early-stage disease, stage I or II)

combined modality treatment

(generally recommended for the approximately 60% of patients with locally or regionally advanced disease at diagnosis)

alone or in combination with RT, ChTRT