

ακτινοθεραπεία των HPV θετικών καρκίνων του στοματοφάρυγγα

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epidemiology

globally 2017:

- 890000 new cases (5.3 % of all cancers)
- 507000 deaths (5.3% of all cancer deaths)
- 1990 to 2017, incidence rates for larynx and nasopharyngeal cancers decreased, whereas they increased for other pharyngeal cancers and lip/oral cavity cancers

epidemiology



Laryngeal cancers

Nasopharyngeal cancers

0-

1990

1995

2000

2005

2010



Oral cavity cancers





2015

risk factors

- tobacco
- alcohol
- chronic viral infection (HPV, EBV)
- betel nut chewing
- male gender
- genetic susceptibility
- occupational exposure
- malnutrition
- poor dental care
- mechanical irritation

Stupp R, Vokes EE, 1998 Shaha AR, 2001

treatment modalities



considerations in decision making

- pretreatment considerations
 - comorbidities
 - malnutrition
 - oral health
- morbidity of treatment

major issues regarding (ChT)RT in locally advanced HNCa

- induction ChT
- induction ChT vs. concurrent chemoradiotherapy
- adjuvant ChT
- cisplatin bolus vs. weekly administration
- cisplatin vs. carboplatin
- Cetuximab plus radiotherapy
- other EGFR inhibotors plus chemoradiation
- Cetuximab vs. cisplatin for definitive chemoradiation
- immunotherapy plus chemoradiation

guidelines

- major role of RT both in early & advanced stages
- plus ChT or other agents in multimodal setting

for unresectable disease or organ preservation approaches

HPV related OPC

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 other HNSCC