

中文題目: 頭頸癌患者發生食道腫瘤的危險因子分析

英文題目: Risk factors for the development of esophageal neoplasia in patient with head and neck cancer

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Background: Synchronous esophageal squamous cell neoplasia (ESCN) is a very common secondary primary tumor in patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC), but the associated risk factors for synchronous ESCN remains inconclusive. This study aimed to investigate the risk factors for synchronous ESCN in HNSCC patients and analyze the influence of ESCN on the survival of HNSCC patients.

Method and Material: A total of 815 newly diagnosed HNSCC patients were prospective recruited for endoscopy screening of ESCN with white-light imaging, narrow-band imaging (NBI), and Lugol chromoendoscopy. Associated lifestyle and clinicopathological factors were investigated to identify risk factors for synchronous ESCN.

Result: Of 815 HNSCC patients, 124 patients (15.21%) were diagnosed to have synchronous ESCN, including 66 low grade dysplasia, 29 high-grade dysplasia and 29 esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC). The alcohol consumption (OR=7.10 and 10.89 for former and current drinker respectively), distant metastasis (OR=7.07) and locations of index cancer (OR=6.78, 4.55 and 2.76 for hypopharyngeal cancer, laryngeal cancer and oral pharyngeal cancer respectively) were independent risk factors for the development of high grade dysplasia/SCC. In addition, higher cumulative dosage of alcohol consumption and flush response after alcohol drinking were independent factors influenced the development of ESCN, with OR up to 16.92 for high dose drinker with flush response.

Conclusion: Surveillance of ESCN is strongly recommended for the high-risk subpopulation of HNSCC patients, especially for those with alcohol drinking, distant metastasis of index cancer and cancers in hypopharynx, oropharynx and larynx.