

Tilmelding af Foredrag

Foredragets titel

Swallowing function and quality of life 3 years after treatment of oropharyngeal cancer

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Introduktion

With the FDA approval of transoral robotic surgery (TORS) in the treatment of oropharyngeal cancer in 2009, long-term outcomes have, so far, only been reported sparingly.

In this study, we report objective swallowing function measures as well as quality of life (QoL) outcomes three years after treatment of oropharyngeal cancer with either primary radiotherapy or TORS, in what we believe to be the first study of its kind.

Materiale/metode

A prospective cohort study was conducted at Copenhagen University Hospital.

Endpoints were objective swallowing function, examined using fiberoptic endoscopic evaluation of swallowing (FEES) and modified barium swallowing studies (MBSS). QoL was assessed with the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire Core (EORTC QLQ-C30), Head & Neck Module (EORTC QLQ-HN35), and MD Anderson Dysphagia Inventory (MDADI). A comparison was made between one-, and three-year results.

Resultater

Forty-four patients were included prior to treatment, 31 treated with TORS and 13 with radiotherapy. One-year results for this cohort have previously been published (<https://doi.org/10.1080/00016489.2020.1836395>).

Improvement in retention at the piriform sinus was noted in both groups. Patients treated with TORS had improved efficiency scores as well as DIGEST and safety scores; while patients treated with radiotherapy only had improvements in the latter two.

Improvement in QoL scores was only noted for patients treated with TORS in composite MDADI scores.

Diskussion

We found improvements in objective swallowing function from one to three years after treatment, particularly in patients treated with TORS, however, this improvement was only sparingly reflected in the QoL questionnaires.

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