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SUTHEEPORN SANGRAT : SURVIVAL OF PATIENTS WITH LARYNGEAL CANCER IN THAILAND. THESIS ADVISOR : JAYANTON PATUMANOND,D.Sc.(Clin. Epid.) NATCHAPORN PICAHINARONG, Dr.P.H.(Epid.) DUSIT SUJIRARAT,M.Sc. (Biostat) KONGRIT SUKHANUSAS, M.D., Board of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology. 116 p. ISBN 974-661-008-2

A retrospective cohort study was performed to explore the survival of patients with laryngeal cancer. Data were abstracted from the records of 1,350 patients diagnosed between 1 January 1992 and 31 December 1996 at The National Institute of Cancer and 13 hospitals. The patients were traced up to 30 September 1997 using the database from The Civil Registration division, The Ministry of Interior.

The finding of this study showed that cumulative survival rate was 38.09 and the median survival time was 36.20 months. Multivariate analysis by Cox's proportional hazard model revealed that many factors may predict survival : histological type ($p = 0.045$) and stage ($p < 0.001$). Patients in stage IV have a hazard ratio of 3.94 times compared to stage I. Five year survival varies according to stage ; stage I, 70 %; stage II, 55 %; stage III, 48 % and stage IV, 22 %. Treatment was also associated with survival ($p < 0.001$) ; combined therapy resulted in better survival.

This result shows that the patients who were detected early and received combined treatment may have better chance of survival.