

# HEAD AND NECK CANCER 10 YEAR SURVIVAL IN PATIENTS FROM THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE, BRAZIL

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## BACKGROUND

The incidence of head and neck cancer in Brazil is one of the highest in the world and are associated with alcohol consumption, smoking, sun exposure, local trauma and exposure to viruses as HPV.

For 2013 INCA has been estimated to 14,170 new cases of oral cancer in Brazil (9,990 for males and 4,180 for females).

The aim of this poster is to estimate the probability of overall survival at 120 months of patients with head and neck cancer diagnosed and treated at National Cancer Institute José Alencar Gomes da Silva (INCA) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2000.

## METHODS

A Cohort study among 575 patients registered at INCA's Hospital Based Cancer Registry with head and neck cancer (C00-C14 ICD-O/3) was cared on to determine the probability of overall survival at 120 months.

The probability of survival at 120 months was calculated using the Kaplan-Meier, stratified by variables related to the patient and the tumor.

## RESULTS

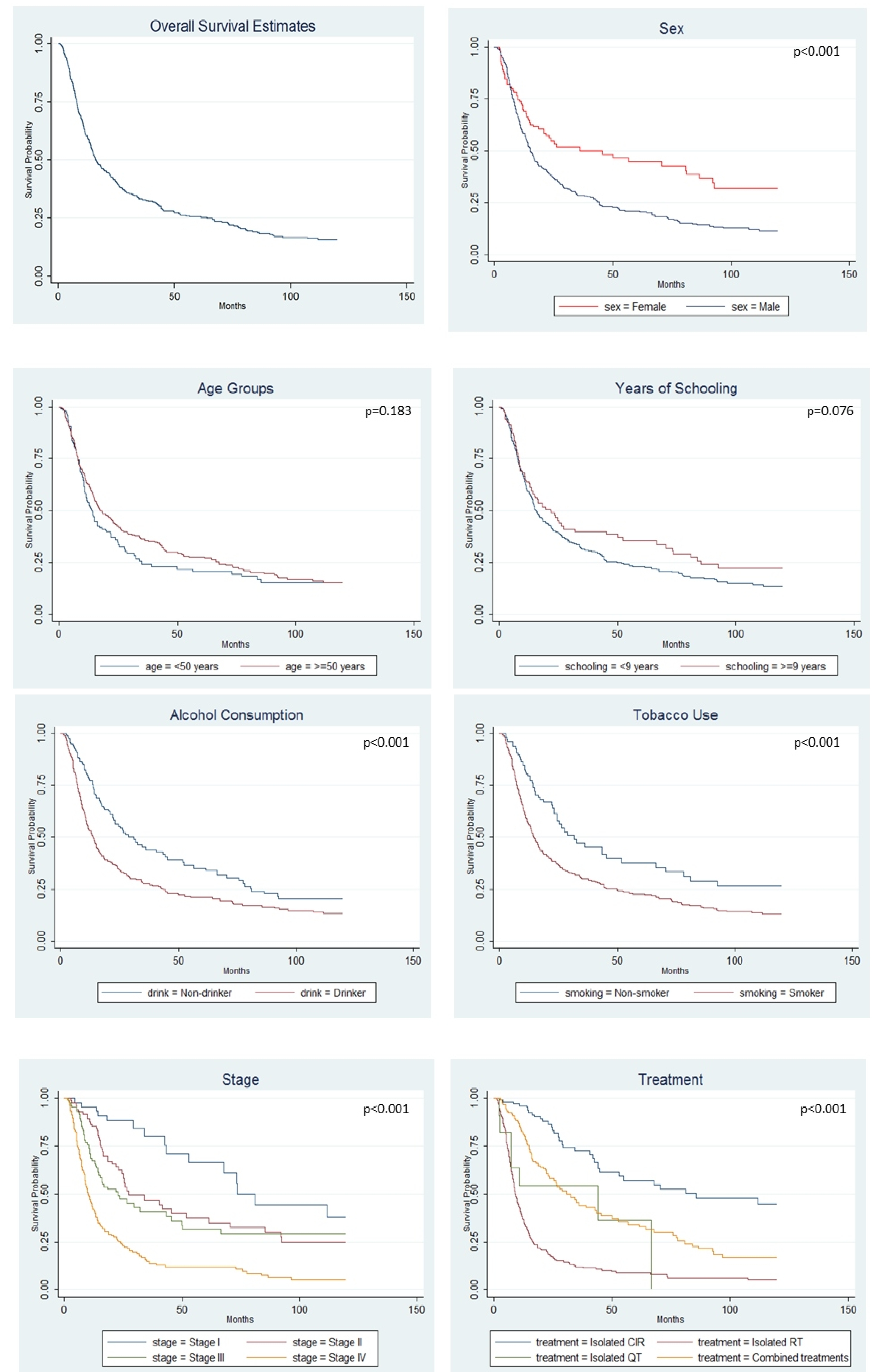
The overall survival was estimated at 16% and ranged from 38% in Stage I to 5% in Stage IV.

There were no statistically significant differences between the estimates by age groups.

This probability is higher among women (32%), people with 9 or more years of schooling (23%) and among non-users of alcohol (20%) and tobacco (27%).

Surgery was the treatment that gave the highest probability of survival at all-time points, compared to other treatment modalities.

## Estimates of the probability of survival in 120 months of patients with head and neck cancer treated at INCA by selected variables, 2000



## CONCLUSION

These data are in agreement with other authors who found low survival rates also associated with large time evolution of lesions to the demand for health services, indicating the need for reducing the risk factors and early diagnosis in this population.