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INTRODUCTION

: According to WHO (2012), 157 thousand new cases of laryngeal cancer were estimated in males and 19 thousand, in females. In the last two decades, significant changes in the standard of treatment of this type of cancer have been seen. Patients who have the disease at an early stage can control it with surgical intervention, while chemotherapy concomitant with radiotherapy has gained popularity in the treatment of advanced disease. Despite the medical advances, the preservation of the organ in these cases does not guarantee the functional preservation.

OBJECTIVE

To describe the feeding profile of patients submitted to non-surgical treatment of laryngeal neoplasms described by the multidisciplinary team.

METHODOLOGY

Cross-sectional study in 60 patients submitted to non-surgical treatment and preservation of organs with advanced local larynx cancer in the Instituto Nacional do Câncer between 2000 and 2015.

RESULTS

In the evaluation, considering the 60 patients, about 80% are men; 30% reported a family history of cancer; 55% were smokers; 46% were alcoholics at diagnosis; 12% required TQT prior to treatment; 60.3% were in stage 3; 15.3%, stage 2; 24.5%, stage 1; 20.7% had vegetative lesions; 35.8%, infiltrative and vegetative; 9.4%, vegetative and ulcerated; 5.7%, infiltrative and ulcerated.

Regarding SNE time, there was an average of 118 days of use, with a median of 45 days and the extremes of 13 days and 245 days. According to the report of the team in medical records, 53% were with VO with multiple consistencies. About 30% progressed to gastrostomy. After the end of the primary treatment, 20% died of cancer; 30% progressed to rescue surgery.

CONCLUSION

It is observed that, of the sample studied, about 50% of the patients presented swallowing complaints, reinforcing the great need of speech therapy work.