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## INTRODUCTION

: Among all the cancers that affect the head and neck region, 40% occur in the oral cavity. The main risk factors are smoking, alcohol, solar radiation, diet, microorganisms and immune deficiency. Mortality rates in the male population have been decreasing, although this is not observed in the female population. The leucoderma individuals, males over 40 years of age, have been the most affected by this disease, being the tongue and buccal floor the places of higher incidence. The approach of these lesions is eminently surgical, with the accomplishment of glossectomy, whose extension is determined according to the dimensions of the lesion. Post surgical complications may occur, such as stasis in the oral cavity, difficulty in oral transit, and aspiration before, during and after swallowing. Although the incidence of cancer of the mouth is smaller when compared to other types of cancer, the impact of the disease remains high due to the sequelae of cancer treatment. The evaluation of the return of the oral diet in these patients is therefore of great importance for the outcomes associated with the quality of life of these patients.

## OBJECTIVE

To analyze the prevalence, associated factors and characteristics of the oral intake function on the FOIS scale of patients submitted to glossectomy (partial, total, subtotal, hemiglossectomy).

## METHODS

Cohort retrospective study in patients submitted to glossectomy (partial, total, subtotal, hemiglossectomy). Will be included the total population of patients submitted to glossectomy (partial, total, subtotal, hemiglossectomy) in the Service of Head and Neck Surgery of the Hospital of Cancer I (National Cancer Institute), from January 2004 to December 2014. Those in which the medical record were not located will be excluded. The cases will be identified according to registration in the hospital system (Absolute). The data will be collected by direct research in electronic and physical medical records, by means of an instrument prepared for this purpose. Descriptive analysis will be carried out by means of the measures of central tendency and dispersion for the continuous variables, and distribution of absolute and relative frequency for the categorical variables.

## RESULTS

In the period described, 351 patients were identified as having undergone some type of glossectomy. Of these, 308 started nutrition with the classification of FOIS 1. There were 43 patients who started the diet with FOIS classification 4 or higher, the majority of which were patients submitted to partial glossectomies with primary closure. In the second evaluation of the oral diet that occurred between 15 and 45 days after surgery, 196 patients progressed from FOIS 1 to FOIS 4 or higher. After 6 months of follow-up, 08 patients still remained with FOIS 1.

## CURRENT STATUS

At the moment the project is in analysis of the collected data, but there is an expectation of finding a correlation between the largest resections with the lowest FOIS indexes.