

Second Primary Tumours after Surgical treatment of Oral Cavity Cancer: A 21 Year Analysis

Ryan O'Sullivan¹, Deirdre Callanan¹, Hadeel Jawad², David Brinkman¹, Ross O'Shea¹, Andrew Dias¹, Linda Feeley², Patrick Sheahan¹

1. Department of Otorhinolaryngology/Head, Neck Surgery, South Infirmery Victoria University Hospital, Cork. 2. Department of Pathology Department, Cork University Hospital, Cork

Background:

Oral Cavity Cancer (OCC) is reported to account for ~2% of all diagnosed malignancies and 40% of Head and Neck cancers. In patients who have been treated for OCC, second primary tumours (SPT) are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality. This study analyses the patterns of SPT post OCC.

Methods:

Retrospective study of 359 patient who underwent surgical management of OCC over a 21-year period. Review of the clinical notes and histopathology was undertaken to allow analysis of the rates, risk factors and trends of recurrence.

Results:

There were 30(8.4%) cases of head and neck second primary (H&N SPT). The most common site was oropharynx (n=8, 26.6%). Death attributable to disease occurred in 13.3%(n=4) with mean follow-up: 9.2yr. There were 52 cases non-H&N second primary (14.5%). Lung was the most common subsite (n=26, 50%). Mean time to second primary was 4.5yr.

There were 4 cases of recurrent SPT H&N tumour (13%). No statistically significant association was identified between H&N SPTTMs and primary tumour margin status (p=0.99), tumour size (p=0.507), radiotherapy status (p=.67), or AJCC 8th edition stage (p=0.1).

Conclusion:

OCC are at high risk of SPT. This emphasises the importance of clinical screening for SPT during surveillance visits.