High quality care should be demonstrated by evidence and not simply be left to trust.

REFERENCES


RECURRENT RESPIRATORY PAPILLOMATOSIS IN CHILDREN AGE

Kateřina Lehovcová, Milena Marková
Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

Address for correspondence: K. Lehovcová, University Hospital Motol, ENI Department, 2nd Medical Faculty, Charles University, V úvalu 84, 150 18 Prague 5, Czech Republic. E-mail: Katerina.Lehovcova@fnmotol.cz

Key words: papillomatosis, HPV, children, therapy, vaccination

Recurrent respiratory papillomatosis is an infrequent but debilitating and frustrating disease evoked by HPV. It is associated with exophytic lesions in aerodigestive tract, which can cause airway obstruction and suffocation. It is the most common neoplasm of the upper airway among children and the second most frequent cause of childhood hoarseness. Review of facts about origin, transmission and epidemiology of the disease is mentioned. The course of the disease is still unpredictable, because it varies from spontaneous remission to aggressive form requiring multiple operations.

The aims of therapy in extensive disease should be to reduce tumor masses, maintain patent airway, improve voice quality and increase intervals between surgical procedures. Although surgical management plays key role in treatment, still 20% of patients will require some form of adjuvant therapy.

Formerly used interferon has been replaced by cidofovir in last years. The project of vaccination against HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18 could bring more hope and give chances of decreasing numbers of new patients.

Only further research and international cooperation could lead to better future achievements concerning this controversial disease.

REFERENCES

THE ROLE OF HPV AS A RISK AND A PROGNOSTIC FACTOR IN HEAD AND NECK SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

Jan Klozar1, Michal Zábrodský1, Eliška Mudrová1,2, Eva Hamšíková2, Martina Saláková2, Jana Šmahelová2, Ruth Tachezy2

1Dept. of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
2Dept. of Experimental Virology, Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Prague, Czech Republic

Address for correspondence: J. Klozar, Department of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, 1st Medical Faculty, Charles University, Motol Hospital, V úvalu 84, 150 18 Prague 5, Czech Republic. E mail: jan.klozar@lfmotol.cuni.cz

Summary
The aim of the study is to identify the risk factors and prognostic factors and to test whether the HPV presence is an independent factor of survival. 86 patients with oral/oropharyngeal cancer and 75 controls were enrolled. HPV DNA detection and typing was performed by PCR and reverse line blot hybridization. Risk factors and clinical data were analyzed together with the presence of HR HPV in the tissue. The exposure to tobacco and alcohol were the most significant risk factors. HPV DNA was detected in 61.6% of tumour tissue samples. The prevalence of HPV DNA was lower in oral than in oropharyngeal tumours, and higher in never smokers and never drinkers. HPV DNA presence was not related to gender, age, number of lifetime sexual partners or practice of oral-genital sex, size of tumour or presence of regional metastases. HPV positive patients had significantly better overall and disease specific survival rates than HPV negative patients. Analyses showed that prognostic factors were presence of HPV in the tumour, extra capsular spread and tumour size.

The most important risk factors are tobacco and alcohol consumption. A distinct subgroup of tumours has etiological relation to HPV. HPV was the most significant prognostic factor and possibly should be considered in treatment decisions.

Key words: HPV, oral cancer, oropharyngeal cancer, risk factors

INTRODUCTION

The incidence of oral/oropharyngeal tumours (ICD—10: C01–C06, C9–10) in the Czech Republic (CR) is relatively high: 12.2 /10⁵ for males and 3.1 /10⁵ for females. In contrast to laryngeal cancer, the incidence rates of oral cavity/oropharyngeal cancers have increased steadily in CR in recent years. Tobacco and alcohol consumption are considered to be the main risk factors in the aetiology of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC). However, the aetiology is multifactorial and genetic factors, diet,