

Cancer of larynx

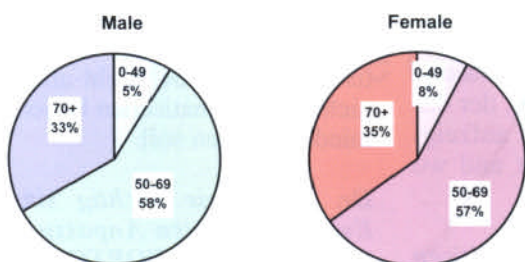
NICER and Swiss Cancer Registries

Raw data - Period 2002-2005

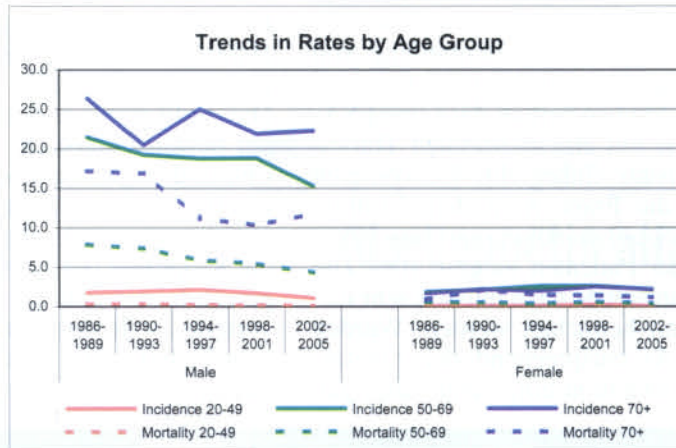
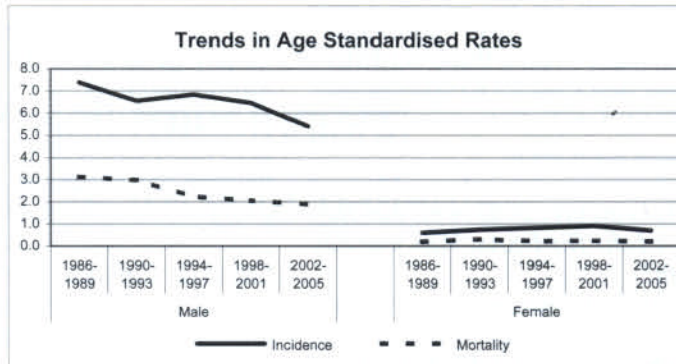
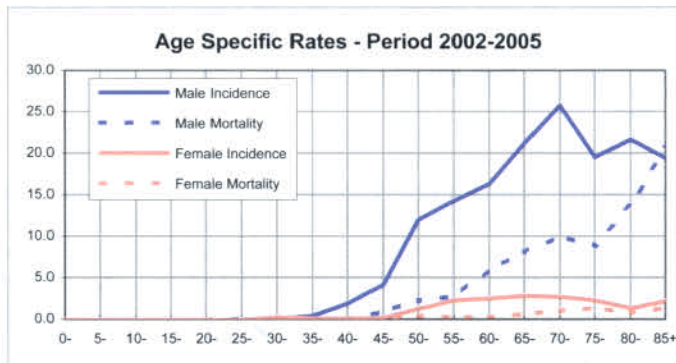
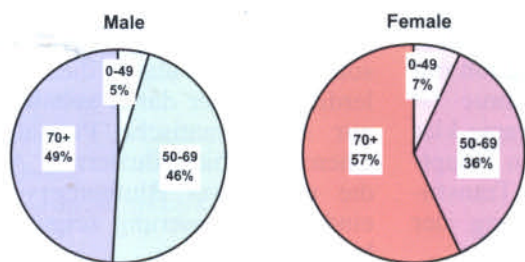
Gender	Yearly averages		5-year Prevalence (3)	Years of life lost (4)
	New cases (1)	Deaths (2)		
Male	219	79	733	629
Female	33	11	107	89
Total	252	90	840	718

- (1) Swiss estimates on basis of nine registries
- (2) Computed from data of Federal Office of Statistics
- (3) Estimated from Globocan 2002, IARC - Lyon
- (4) Years lost each year before age 75

New cases by age group



Deaths by age group



Larynx

A clear association has been made between smoking, excess alcohol ingestion, and the development of squamous cell cancers of the upper aerodigestive tract.

The most important adverse prognostic factors for laryngeal cancers are advanced stages. Cure rates for small laryngeal cancers that have not spread to lymph nodes are 75% to 95%. Locally advanced lesions, especially those with large clinically involved lymph nodes, are poorly controlled with surgery, radiation therapy, or combined modality treatment. Distant metastases are also common, even if the primary tumour is controlled.

Edited by:
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