

A correlation between the perineural invasion and the cervical nodal metastasis in patients with laryngeal carcinoma

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Abstract

Aim of the work: to determine whether there is a correlation between the perineural invasion (PNI) and the cervical nodal metastasis of laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). Material and methods: This study was conducted on 30 patients who have laryngeal SCC in the period from December 2019 till September 2020. Surgical resection was performed followed by histopathological examination to detect the presence of PNI, which was then correlated to the cervical nodal metastasis. Results: 26.7% (8/30) of our patients had PNI. There was a statistical significance between PNI and the cervical nodal metastasis (P value = 0.018). Conclusion: PNI is a strong histologic predictor of cervical nodal metastasis. Keywords: Laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma; Perineural invasion; nodal metastasis. Key points * Most of the head and neck cancer patients are pathologically diagnosed squamous cell carcinoma. * Tumor recurrence causes the vast majority of the mortalities. * perineural invasion is one of the major factors for tumour recurrence. * perineural invasion may occur centripetally or as skip lesions. * perineural invasion is a well-known route of tumor spread in diverse human malignancies.

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