UPDATE IN HEAD & NECK MALIGNANCIES AND THYROID MALIGNANCY





Association of Surgeons of India

Dindigul City Branch

&

Department Of General Surgery

GMCH, Dindigul



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CME PROGRAMME

on the occasion of Superannuation of Prof. **Dr. K.K. Vijayakumar** Ms., Dean, GMCH, Dindigul.









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DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SURGERY GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE, DINDIGUL











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GOVT RAJAJI HOSPITAL - MADURAI



GOVT ROYAPETTAH HOSPITAL - CHENNAI

CANCER TREATMENT



Fact should know FIRST?



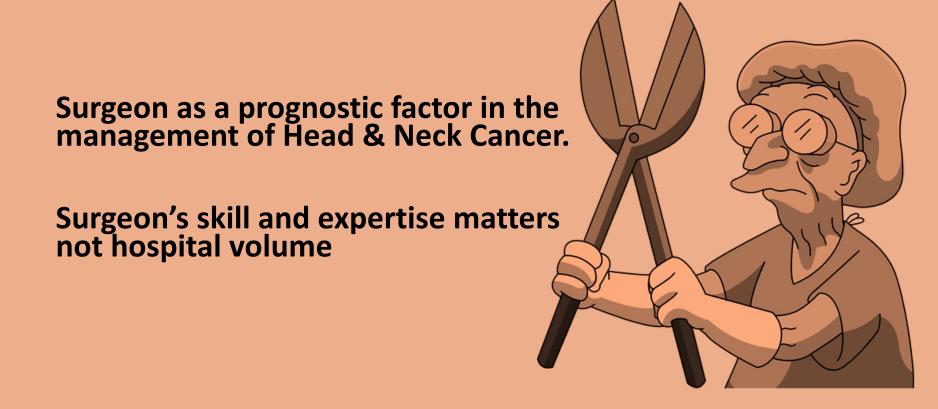
- I am a HEAD & NECK surgeon
- I have completed my cancer surgery with R0 resectionsatisfied loco regional clearance
- Pt will get cure by my surgery?



Patient needs adjuvant treatment as per protocol

IS OPERATING SURGEON REALLY A PROGNOSTIC FACTOR?

IS OPERATING SURGEON REALLY A PROGNOSTIC FACTOR?



there is a difference....

ONCOLOGICAL OUTCOME

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY



ACHIEVING BEST OUTCOME

HOW CAN REACH THE BEST OUTCOME?



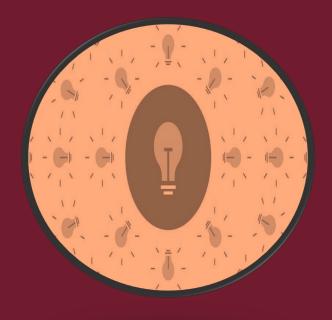
AIM- ONCOLOGY

Cure the cancer

Minimize the treatment related complications

SAFETY MARGIN IN IS NARROW





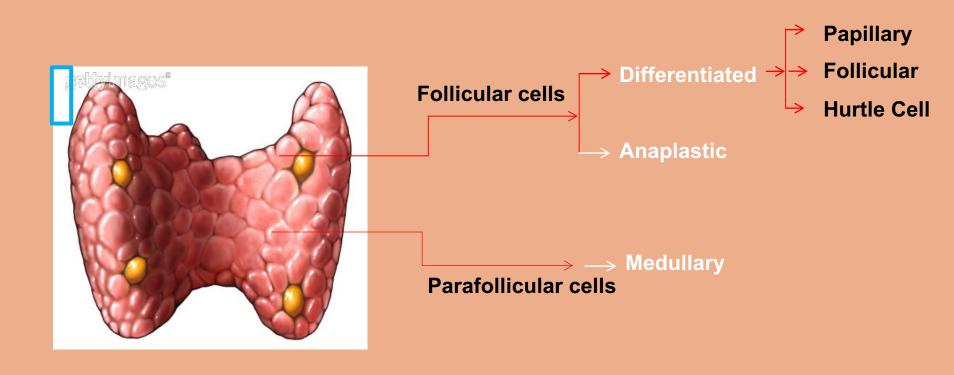
CONCEPT

WHAT IS HEAD&NECK CANCER

 Head and neck cancers are derived from the mucosal epithelium in the oral cavity, pharynx and larynx and para nasel sinus

 Are known as head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC)

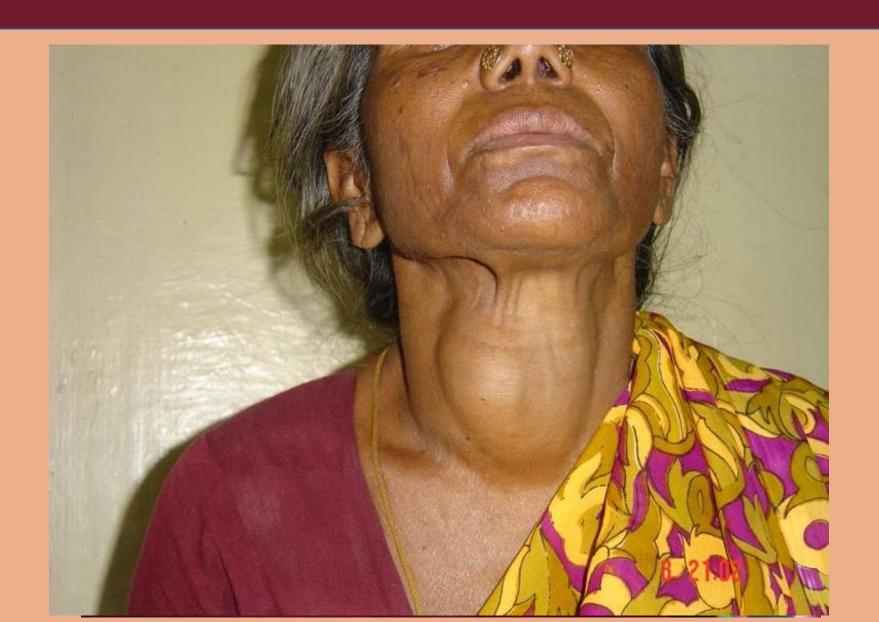
WHAT IS THYROID CANCER



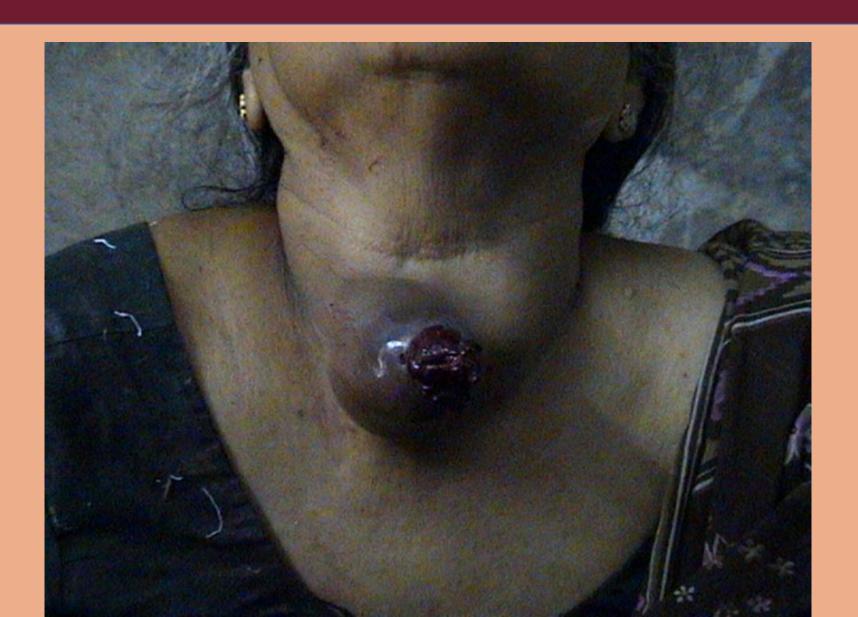
ORAL CANCER



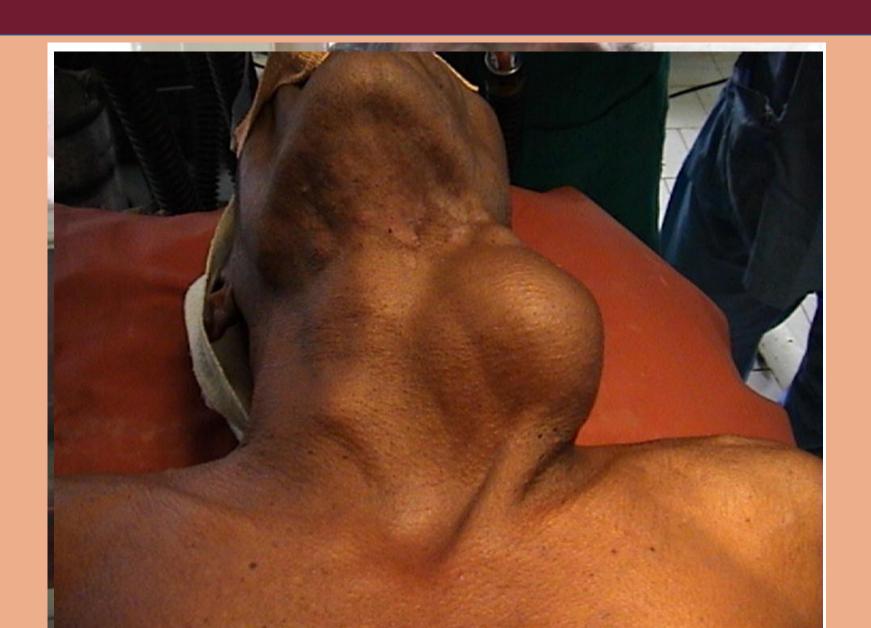
BENIGN THYROID LESION



THYROID CANCER



CERVICAL NODE



CONCEPT IN ONCOLOGY?

- DIAGNOSE THE CANCER
- EVALUATING THE TUMOR BIOLOGY
- STAGING THE DISEASE
- ASSESS THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PATIENT
- FORMULATE THE TREATMENT



WHY MULTIMODAL ATTACH?

- High success rate
- Toxicity of individual treatment is less
- Treatment efficacy will be high









APPROACH

PREOPERATIVE ASSESSMENT

ORDER OF EVALUATION

History and physical examination,

Biopsy for confirmation

Images for assessing the extent

Stage formulation

Treatment planning in tumour board

CONFIRMATION OF DIAGNOSIS

Wedge Biopsy for infiltrating lesions

Punch Biopsy for Proliferative lesions

Taken from edges

Adequate depth of tissue

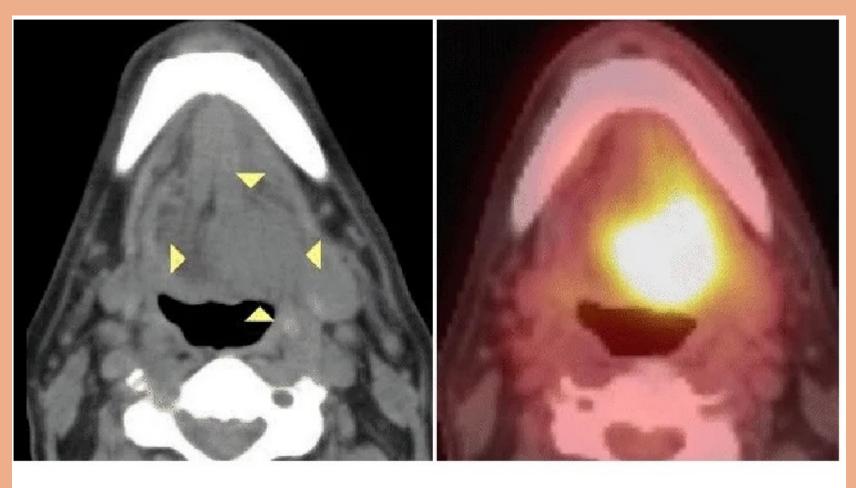
Anaesthesia
Trismus,
Posteriorly placed
lesions
Larynx

pharynx

LOCAL ASSESSMENT

- CLINICAL
- CT SCAN
- MRI SCAN

PET CT - RECURRENCE



CT Scan

PET Scan

METASTATIC WORKUP

Based on the natural history of the disease, images of the common site of metastasis are to be done.

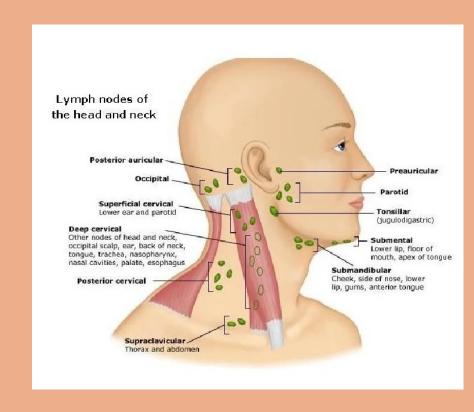
CT lung

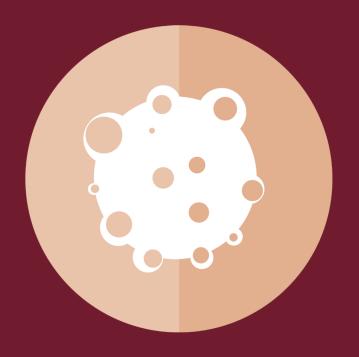
THYROID CANCER

- CONFIRMATION OF DIAGNOSIS
 - FNAC
- TO ASSESS INVASION, NODAL STATES
 CT scan M R I
- METASTATIC WORKUP
 - X-ray chest

NODAL METASTASIS

- In HEAD & NECK cancer lymph nodal involvement is a regional disease and having prognostic significance
- In Thyroid cancer lymph nodal involvement is not a prognostic factor





BIOLOGY OF CANCER

TUMOR BIOLOGY

• WHAT IS?

- BEHAVIOUR OF THE TUMOUR (aggressive vs indolent)
- Dictated by the molecular genetics

HOW TO EVALUATE?

- BY STUDYING THE TUMOR MARKER
- MOLECULAR GENETICS

HOW IT WILL BE HELPFUL?

- ASSESS THE PROGNOSIS
- PLAN FOR TARGETED THERAPY

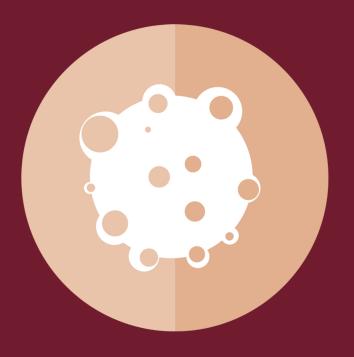
ANY BIOLOGICAL FACTOR INFLUENCE THE OUTCOME,

IT IS INCORPORATED IN THE STAGING

THYROID CANCER

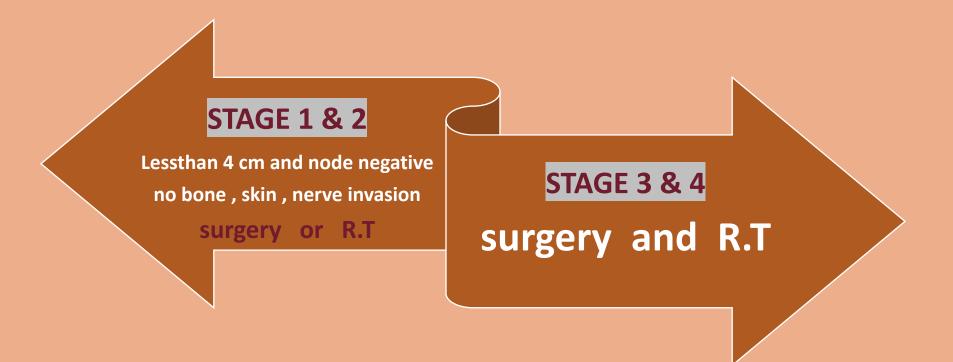
AGE

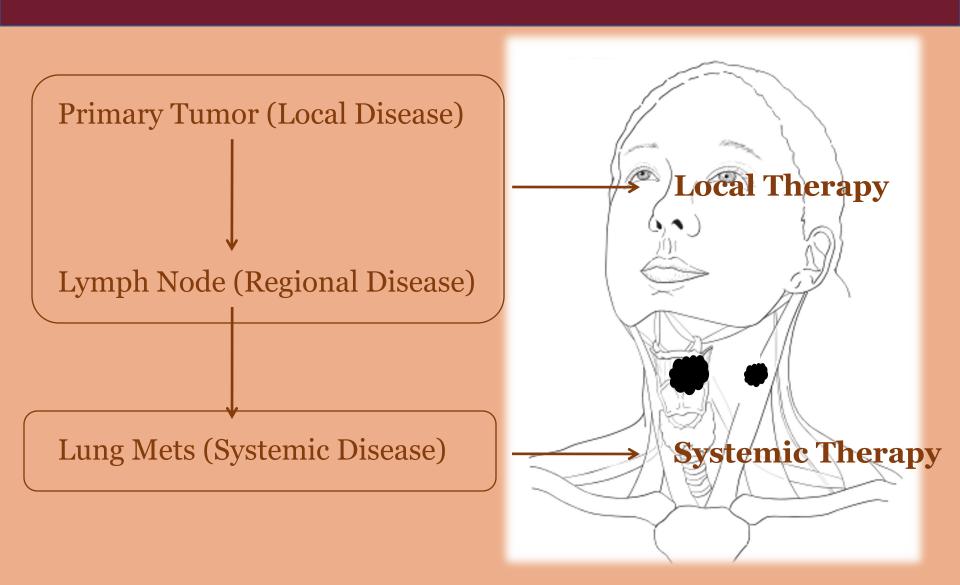
is incorporated in stage grouping



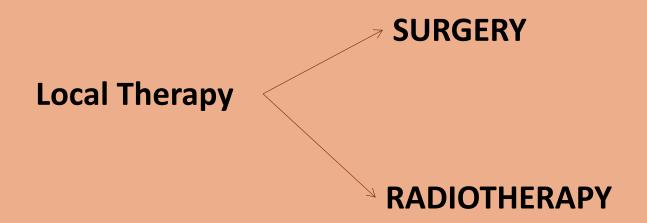
ONCOLOGY PRINCIPLE

TREATMENT OPTIONS





LOCOREGIONAL CONTROL

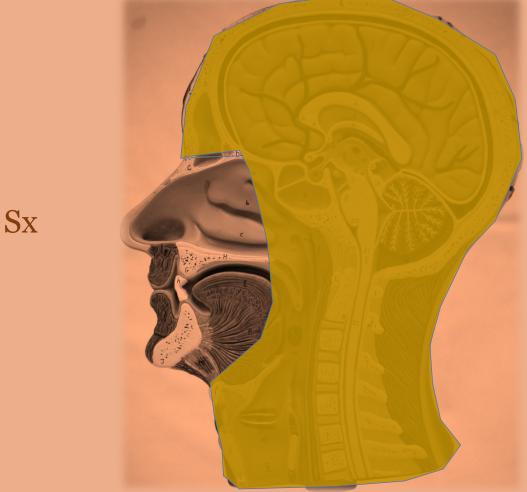


ADVANTAGES OF SURGERY OVER RT



- 1 Accurate staging is possible.
- 2 Treatment duration- short
- Patient satisfaction by removing the tumour.

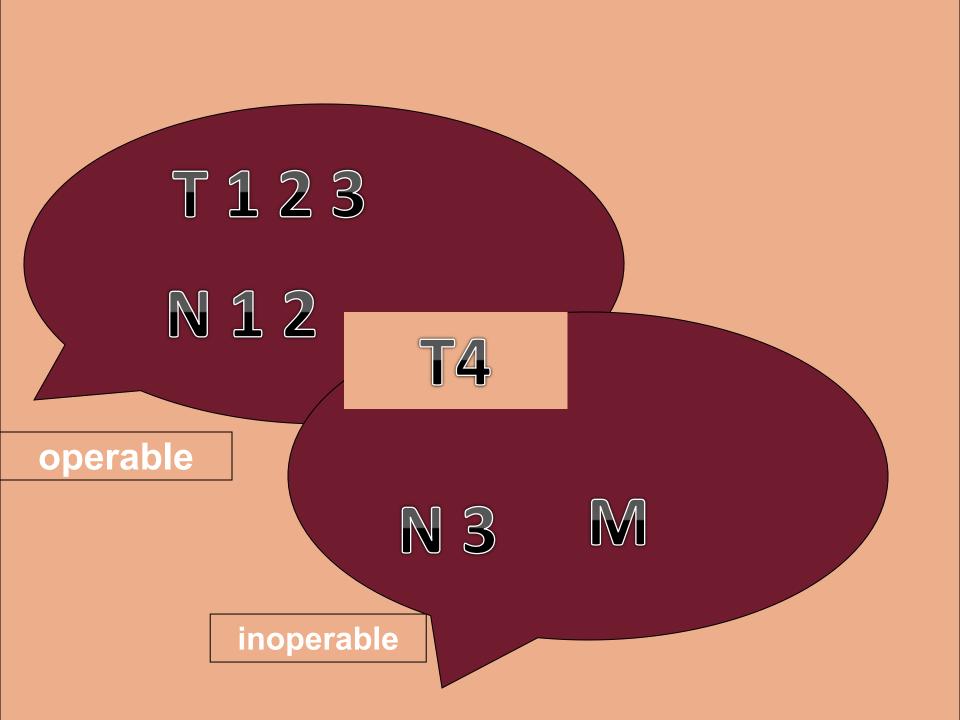
TREATMENT OPTIONS -SURGERY



TREATMENT OPTIONS -RT



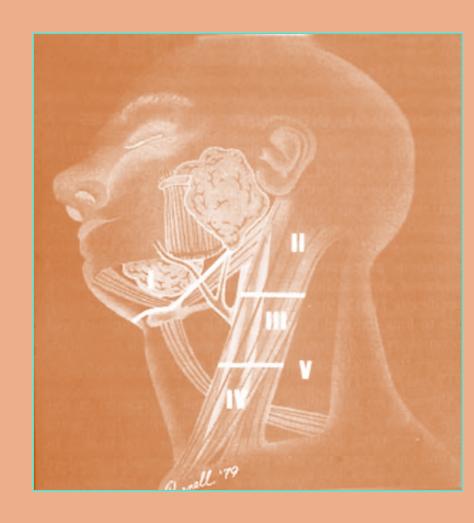
RT



NECK NODES BASED ON ANATOMY

Levels of neck nodes

- Level I A submental & submandibular
- Level II upper deep cervical
- Level III middle cervical
- Level IV lower deep
- Level V posterior triangle
- Level VI central neck
- Level VII superior mediastinal



NECK DISSECTION BASED ON ANATOMY

- Comprehensive neck dissection
 - Radical neck dissection
 - Extended radical neck dissection
 - Modified radical neck dissection
- Selective neck dissection



Recent American Thyroid Association Guidelines

Arguments for Total Thyroidectomy in Well-Differentiated Thyroid Carcinoma



TOTAL THYROIDECTOMY. WHY

- Lowest recurrence rate in all patients
- Prevention of recurrence in the contralateral lobe
- Reduces the risk of developing pulmonary metastasis
- Can be performed with the same morbidity and mortality as lobectomy



SURGICAL PRINCIPLE

Achieving R₀ Resection –

Excision of tumor with wide clearance & lymphadenectomy With appropriate reconstruction



It does not compromise

Radicality of resection

FACIAL NERVE DISECTION



CANCER LIP RECONSTRUCTION



CANCER BUCCAL MUCOSA FORE HEAD FLAP RECONSTRUCTION



CANCER LIP RECONSTRUCTION



CA TANSIL MANDIBLE SPLIT



SUB MANDIBULAR GLAND TUMOUR



SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND TUMOUR



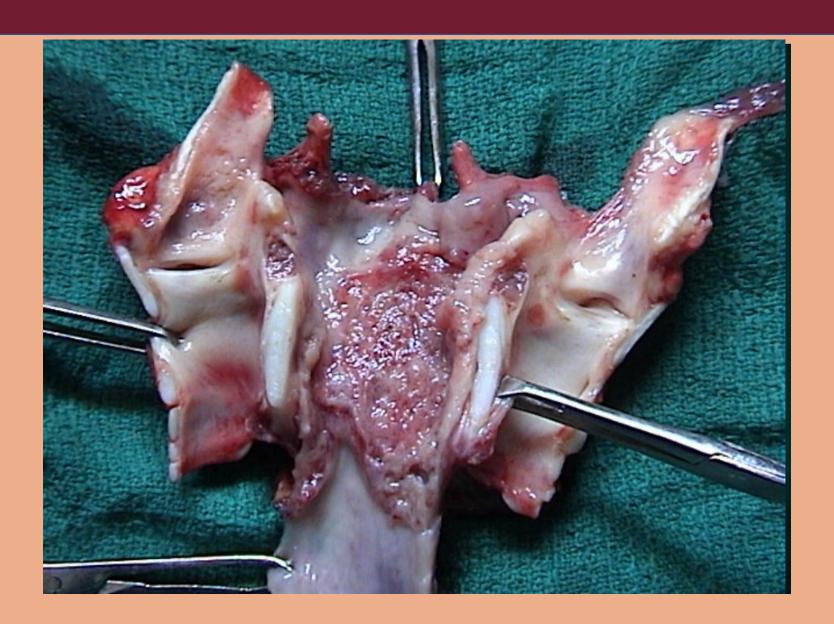
LARYNGECTOMY



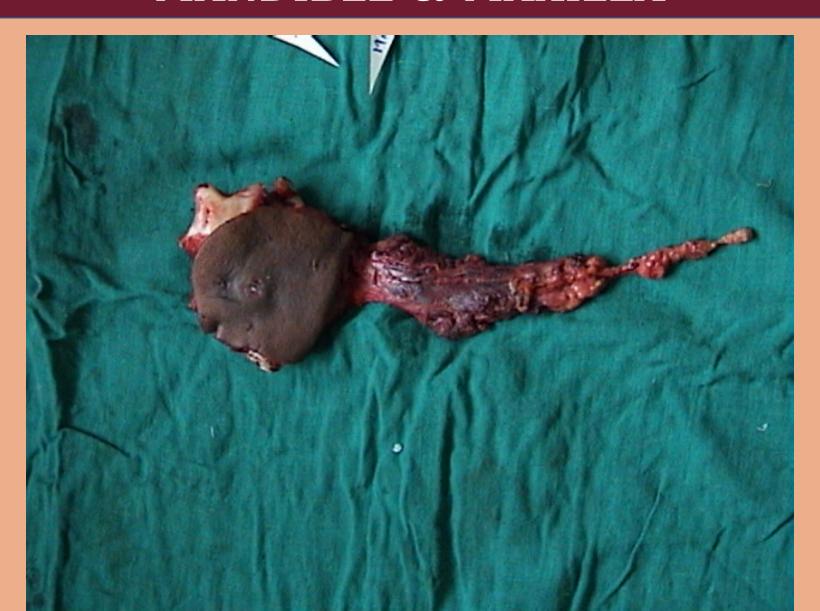
ONGS PROCEDURE



ONGS PROCEDURE



CA BUCCAL MUCOSA WITH INVASION OF MANDIBLE & MAXILLA



CA TOUNGE WITH NECK DISECTION



CA BUCCAL MUCOSA WITH INVASION OF SKIN



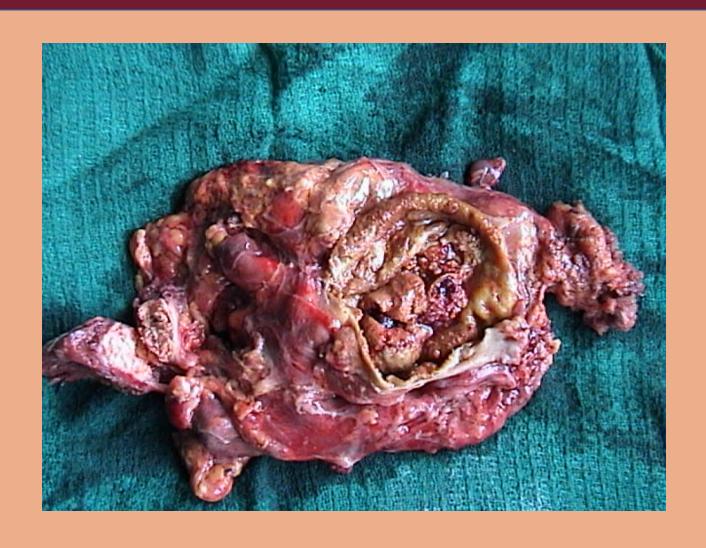


THYROID CANCER

LINGUAL THYROID



THYROID CANCER MRND & THYROIDECTOMY



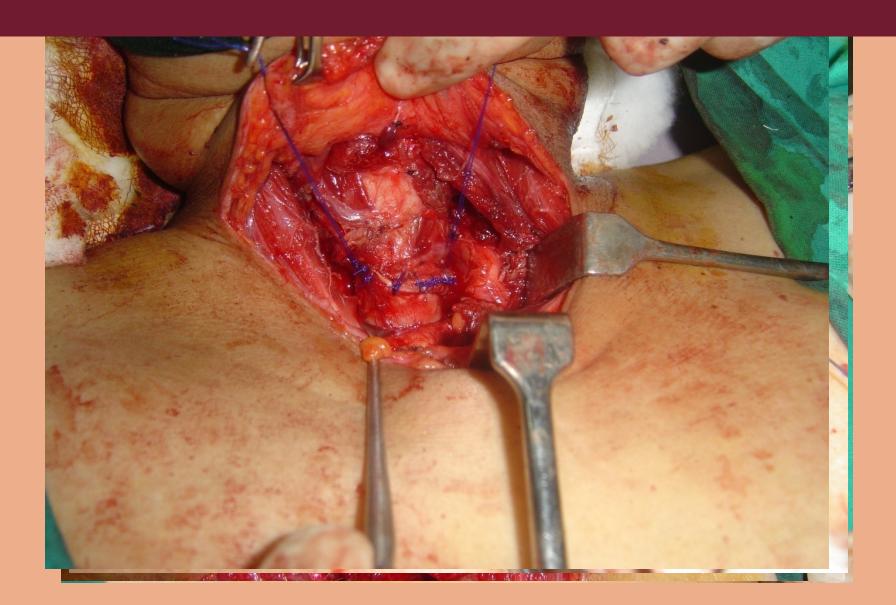
THYROID CANCER FND

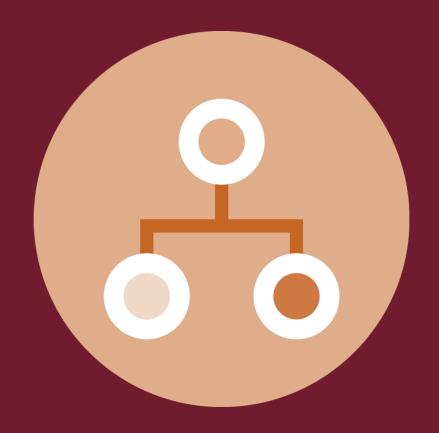


Usually MRND III (FND) - dissecting out level II to V nodes Level I is non regional node for thyroid

But in cases were lymphatic pathway is altered by previous neck surgeries or when there is extra thyroidal invasion by tumor (T4), level I nodes need to be dissected

TREACHEAL RESECTION





ADJUVANT PRINCIPLE ?

TOXICITY

Chemoradiotherapy is more toxic than radiotherapy alone.

To reduce toxicity:-

Preoperative rather than post op

Radiation volume

Dose, fractionation and time

Radiation techniques IMRT

• In modern era, by high end technology

Radiotherapy can be given without adjacent organ damage

CONVENTIONAL VS INTENSITY MODULATED RADIOTHERAPHY

Direction

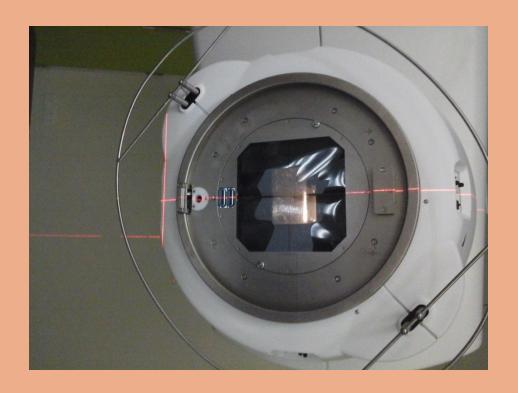
Intensity

Shape

OUR LINAC



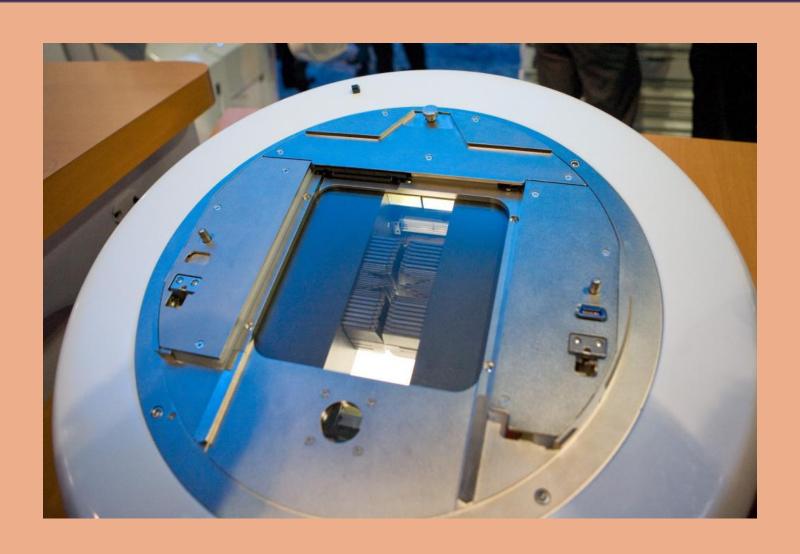
COLLIMATOR



Square / rectangular shaped field.

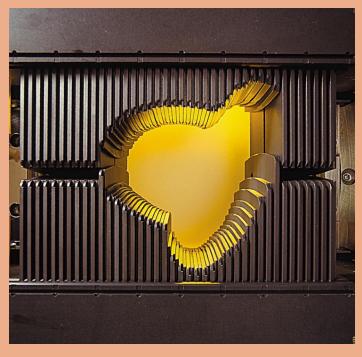
Can increase or decrease the size of field.

MULTI LEAF COLLIMATOR

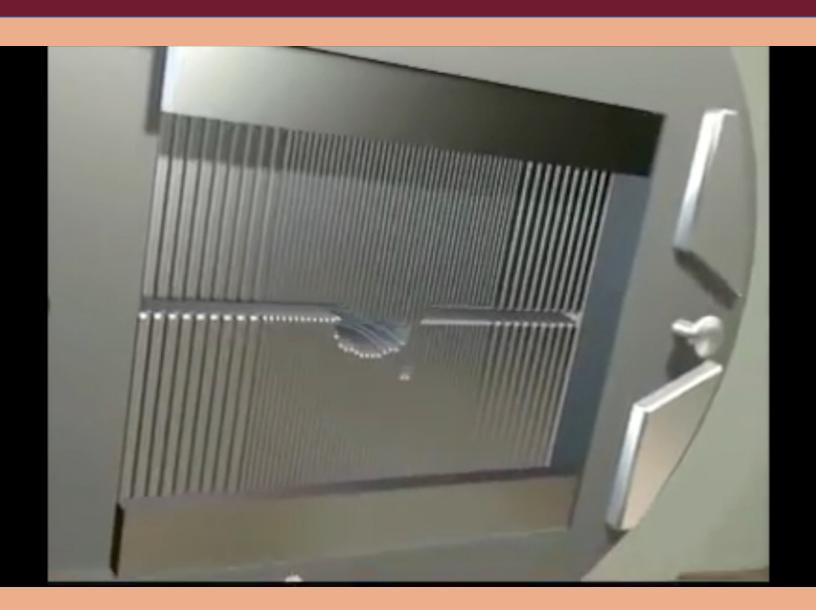


SHAPE

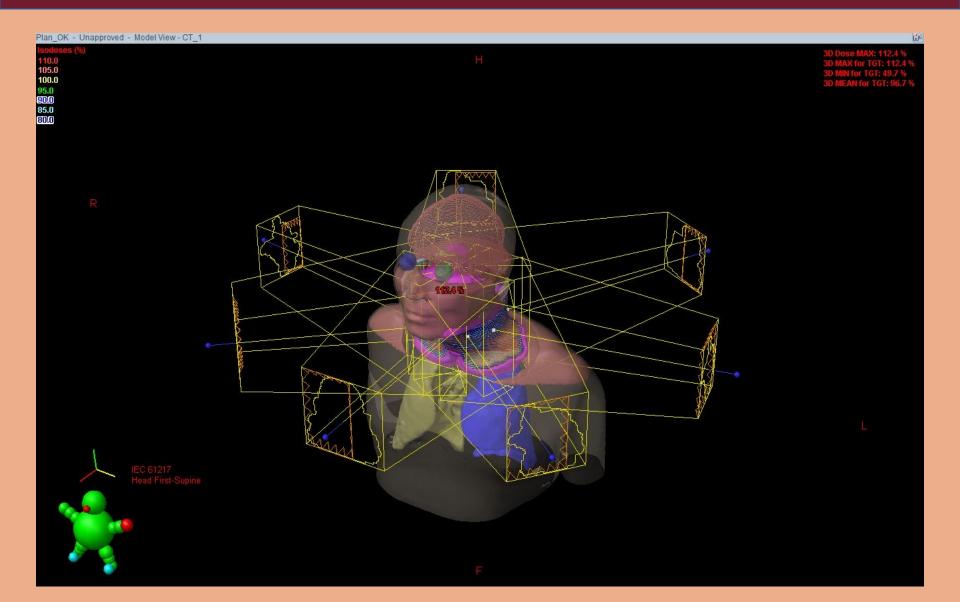




SHAPE

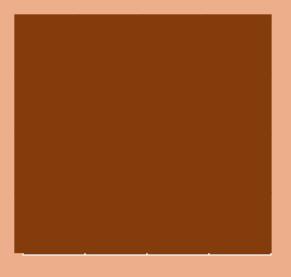


DIRECTION

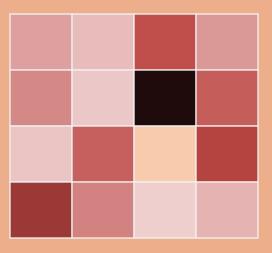


INTENSITY

CONVENTIONAL



IMRT





HOW SURGEON SHOULD BE?

TECHNOLOGY UPDATE

- Learn new techniques at least once a year
- Take time off to do so
- Otherwise you will be

'Residue'

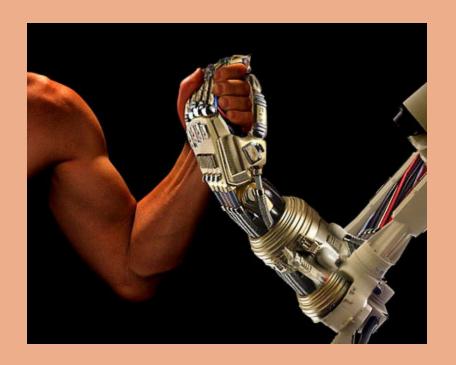
Someone will remove

MIND VS MACHINE

Surgeon should be master for all machines

Machines are the slaves for surgeon





JUST RIDE THE TECHNOLOGY



'PERSONALIZING CANCER CARE'

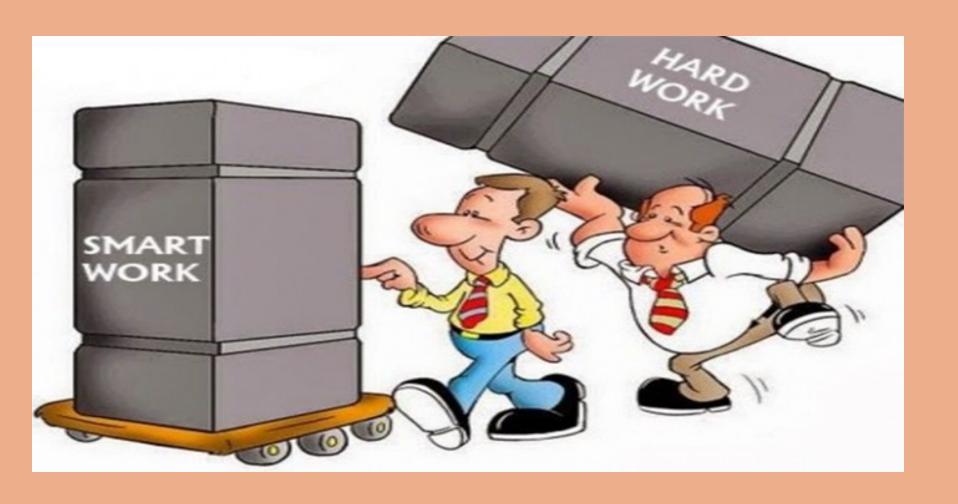
"Oncology is no longer a One-size-fits-all

- "Tailor treatments to an individual's or to a tumor's unique biology, which helps us to improve outcomes for patients by matching the
- Right treatment to
- Right patient at
- Right time."



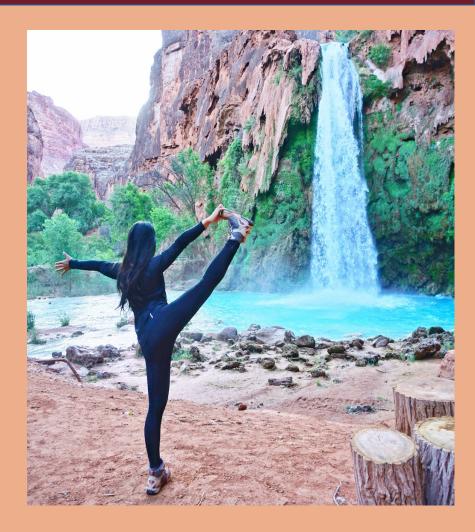
FIGHT AGAINST CANCER WITH FULL FORCE

FIGHT AGAINST CANCER



GOOD WILL

Do good. And good will come to you.



GIVE CONFIDENCE NOT GUARANTEE...



TEAM WORK



DON'T MISS TO START EARLY TREATMENT BY YOURSELF







THE CANCER

TO CURE OR NOT TO CURE

IS IN YOUR HANDS

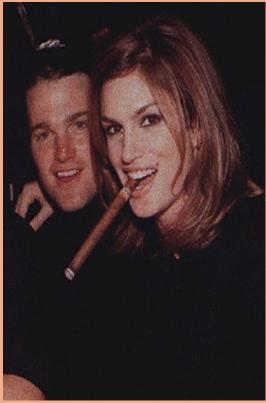


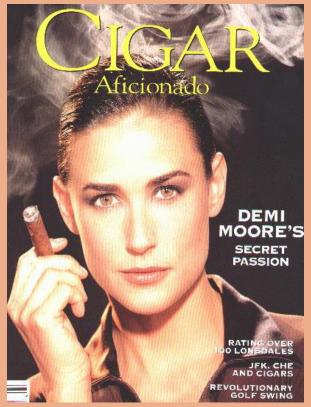
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

SMOKING

Using beauty and fame to promote a dirty, devastating habit









Smoking gives
Cancer
and
Takes back
life



CANCER FIGHTING FOODS



CANCER FIGHTING FOODS, HERBS & SPICES



CANCER RIBBON



