

Chapter II

5

HYPOPHARYNX
ICD-10 C12-C13

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Incidence

Age standardized incidence rate of hypopharyngeal cancer in Thailand is 1.0 and 0.2 per 100 000 population for males and females respectively (Figure 2.5.1). The sex ratio of male to female is 6:1. The incidence varies in different registry sites. There is only 1 case recorded at Nakhon Phanom. The incidence of both sexes in the Northeast of Thailand is only 0.3 but in Songkhla which is in the south, the incidence rate in males is much higher (2.71).

Hypopharyngeal cancer is disease of the adulthood and old age. The incidence is highest for those over 75 years old in both sexes (Figure 2.5.2). Percent morphological verified may insignificant because of very low number of total cases in each center.

Risk factors

The causal relationship between alcohol and tobacco intake, genetic predisposition, diet and socioeconomic condition in the development of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck applies as well to the hypopharyngeal cancer. Alcohol intake appears to be more common in patients with hypopharyngeal cancer when compare to laryngeal cancer (Maier, *et al.*,1994).

Plummer-Vinson syndrome of dysphagia, iron deficiency anemia, esophageal webs and post cricoid hypopharyngeal cancer primarily affects women. This syndrome is predominantly reported in the United States, Wales and Sweden. It is rarely seen in Thailand.

Figure 2.5.1 Hypopharynx cancer in different regions, 1998-2000

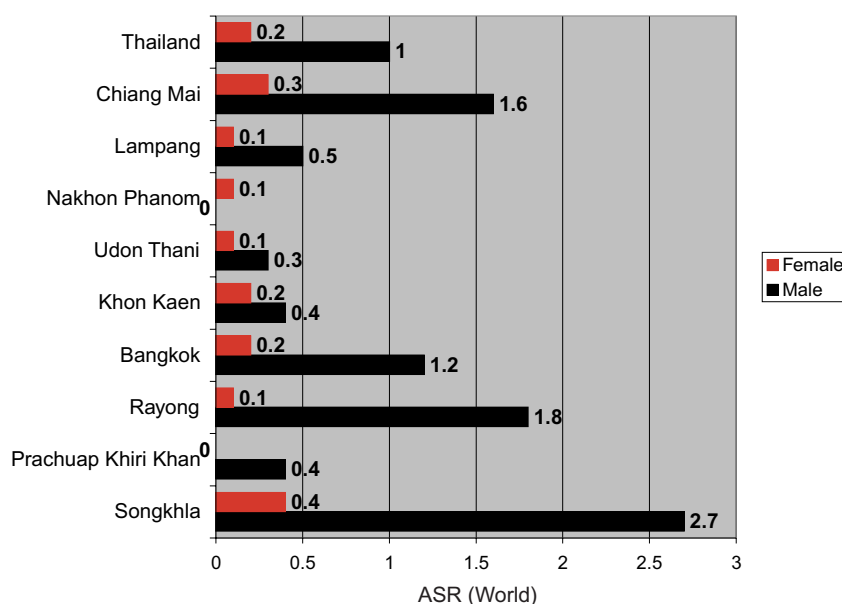


Figure 2.5.2 Age-specific incidence rates of hypopharynx cancer, 1999 (1998-2000)

