

PATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NASOPHARYNGEAL CARCINOMA AT HUE CENTRAL HOSPITAL

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SUMMARY

Materials and Methods: This is a retrospective review of all patients at Pathology Department, Hue Central Hospital with the diagnosis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma between January 1st 2017 and June 30th, 2018. The patient's clinical data and histopathological findings are presented. The histopathological diagnosis was in accordance with the WHO 1991 classification table.

Results: A total of 73 patients with histologically confirmed nasopharyngeal carcinoma was recorded at Hue Central Hospital. There were 53 males and 20 females. Histologically, undifferentiated carcinoma was the most common (71.2%) followed by well-differentiated keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma (20.6%) and other carcinoma (8.2%). Immunohistochemistry with CKAE1/3 was positive to 32/32 of well-differentiated keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma, and negative to 30/32 of undifferentiated carcinoma.

I. BACKGROUND

Nasopharyngeal cancer is a type of cancer that comes from the epithelial mucosa in the nasopharynx area. Nasopharyngeal cancer is the most common cancer among head and neck cancer and is one of the ten most common cancers in Vietnam [1]. In Hue Central Hospital, incidence rate of nasopharyngeal cancer is increasing and cancer age of this type is getting younger. The specific study of pathological characteristics and immunohistological characteristics of this type of cancer in Hue Central Hospital has not been much. We carried out the topic: "Pathological characteristics of nasopharyngeal carcinoma in hue central hospital" to learn more about this problem, for diagnosis and treatment better.

II. PATIENTS AND METHOD

The study of 73 patients recorded at Pathology Department, Hue Central Hospital with the

diagnosis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma, picked up between January 1st 2017 and June 30th, 2018. The patient's clinical data, histopathological and immunohistochemistry results are presented. The histopathological diagnosis was in accordance with the WHO 1991 classification.

Data were processed using SPSS 16.0 for Microsoft Excel 2003.

III. RESULTS

3.1. Patients characteristics

3.1.1. Gender

Table 1: Gender

Gender	Number	%
Male	50	68,5
Female	23	31,5
Total	73	100

1. Hue central hospital

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Remarks: Men is twice as likely as women to have this condition.

3.1.2. Age groups

Table 2: Age groups

Age groups	Number	%
<30	8	11
30 - < 55	40	54,8
≥ 55	25	34,2
Total	73	100

Remarks: The age group from 30 to 55 years old accounts for the highest percentage. Youngest: 27 years old - the oldest patient is 89 years old.

2. The histopathological diagnosis was according to the WHO 1991 classification.

WHO 1991	Number	%
Undifferentiated carcinoma	52	71,2
Well differentiated carcinoma	15	20,6
Other carcinoma	6	8,2
Total	73	100

3.3. Immunohistological characteristics

Histopathology typ	CKAE1/3 positive	%
Undifferentiated carcinoma	2	6,25
Well differentiated carcinoma	32	100
Other carcinoma	0	0

IV. DISCUSSION

Our research found that in nasopharyngeal carcinoma, men has a higher rate than women. This rate is consistent with other studies in the country as well as abroad, the rate of nasopharyngeal carcinoma in men is higher than that of women [1], [4], [5].

In this study, the youngest was 28 years, the highest was 92 years. The age group from 30 to under 55 years old has the highest proportion (54.8%). This result is also similar to the research of Nghiem Duc Thuan [5]. According to Nguyen Thi Bich Ha, 1993, the highest age between 40 and 60 years old is 58.33% [6]. According to Shan R., Baker's average age of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is

48.4 years [7]. According to Dickson R.I., patients over 40 years old accounted for 69%, under 10 years old is only 1% [8].

The diagnosis according to the WHO 1991, thenasopharyngeal carcinoma, the undifferentiated nasopharyngeal carcinoma accounts for the highest rate (71.2%), the well-differentiated carcinoma accounts for 20.6%, another types of cancer is 8.2% . Nghiem Duc Thuan's research showed that the undifferentiated nasopharyngeal carcinomaaccounted for the highest rate of 88.89%, also applied according to WHO 1991's histological classification table, show that the rate of undifferentiated cancers is highest.

About immunohistochemistry: We use the CKAE1/3marker in the nasopharyngeal carcinoma to study the reveal ofimmunohistochemistry markers in each type of histology of this cancer. Accordingly, the well-differentiated nasopharyngeal carcinoma is positive for CKAE1/3markeris 100%, while the nasopharyngeal carcinomaand other types of cancer are low. This is the same to the literature because the CKAE1/3markeris a marker of epithelial cell specificity. The negative of un differentiated and another type of cancer for CKAE1/3markerin this case is explainable and therefore, staining immunohistochemistry with CKAE1/3marker in this case is for the differential diagnosis from the well- differentiated squamous carcinoma and the remaining types of nasopharyngeal carcinoma, because some cases is very difficult to diagnose with traditional Hematoxylin – Eosin staining.

V. CONCLUSION

- The proportion of men suffering from nasopharyngeal carcinoma is nearly double the of women's ratio.

- Undifferentiated carcinoma is common in nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

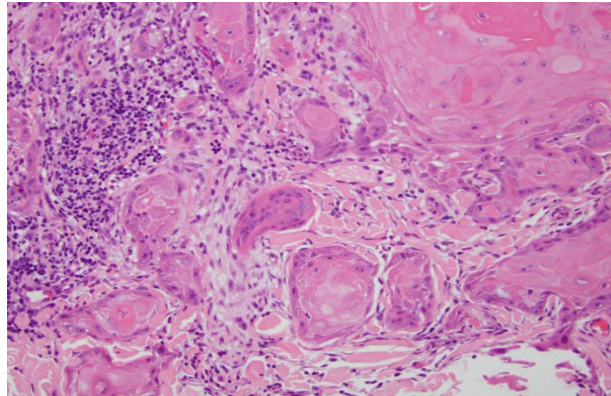
- 100% case of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is positive CKAE1/3markerin well- differentiated squamous carcinoma, and negative almost in undifferentiated carcinoma. The use of immunohistochemistry

is effective when it is necessary to diagnose the origin of the types of cancer cell in metastatic lymph nodes, or to confirm the types of thenasopharyngeal carcinomain the case of difficult diagnosis with the HE staining.

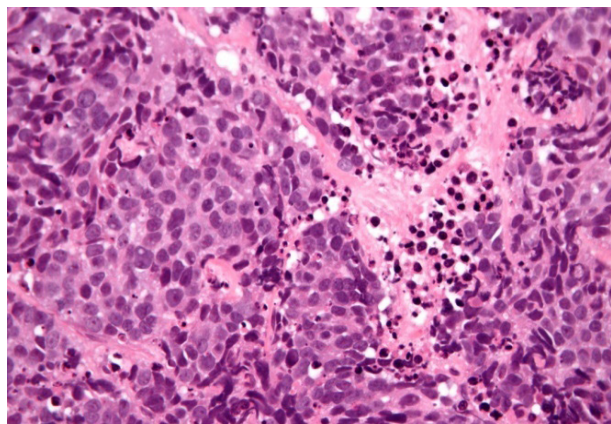
VI. REQUESTING

- Most cancerous tissue pieces are from a biopsy. It is recommended that the specimen should get the right and large enough area of injury, avoid taking the necrosis area and taking the edge of the lesion. Clinical doctors, of the Otolaryngology Department and the Oncology Department should have a consult fordeterminating the location and general characteristics of the lesion for diagnosis and prognosis.

-Nasopharyngeal carcinoma is a very dangerous disease and difficult to detect, so the only way to detect signs of cancer in general and nasopharyngeal carcinoma in particular is screening for lesion. Every 6 months or when there are signs of sore throat, the patient should be checked by the experts to have the right diagnosis and treatment.



Well differentiated carcinoma. H.E x400



Undifferentiated carcinoma, H.E x 400.

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