Bapuji Cancer Hospital Trust



24X7 Call Center # 984-445-8881





Gentre of excessence for cancer care

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## An Initiative by

Vishwaradhya Cancer Hospital & Research Institute Bapuji Cancer Hospital Trust, 







Bapuji Cancer Hospital Trust





## Message From Chairman

It gives me immense pleasure to roll out our first newsletter issue. I thank the editorial team for doing such a fantastic job.

I would like to thank the medical fraternity community for making VISHWARADHYA CANCER HOSPITAL & RESEARCH INSTITUTE success by referring patients.

We focus on comprehensive cancer management and this fact is emphasised in the article.

> Shri. S.S Mallikarjun, Chairman, • • • • Bapuji Cancer Hospital Trust





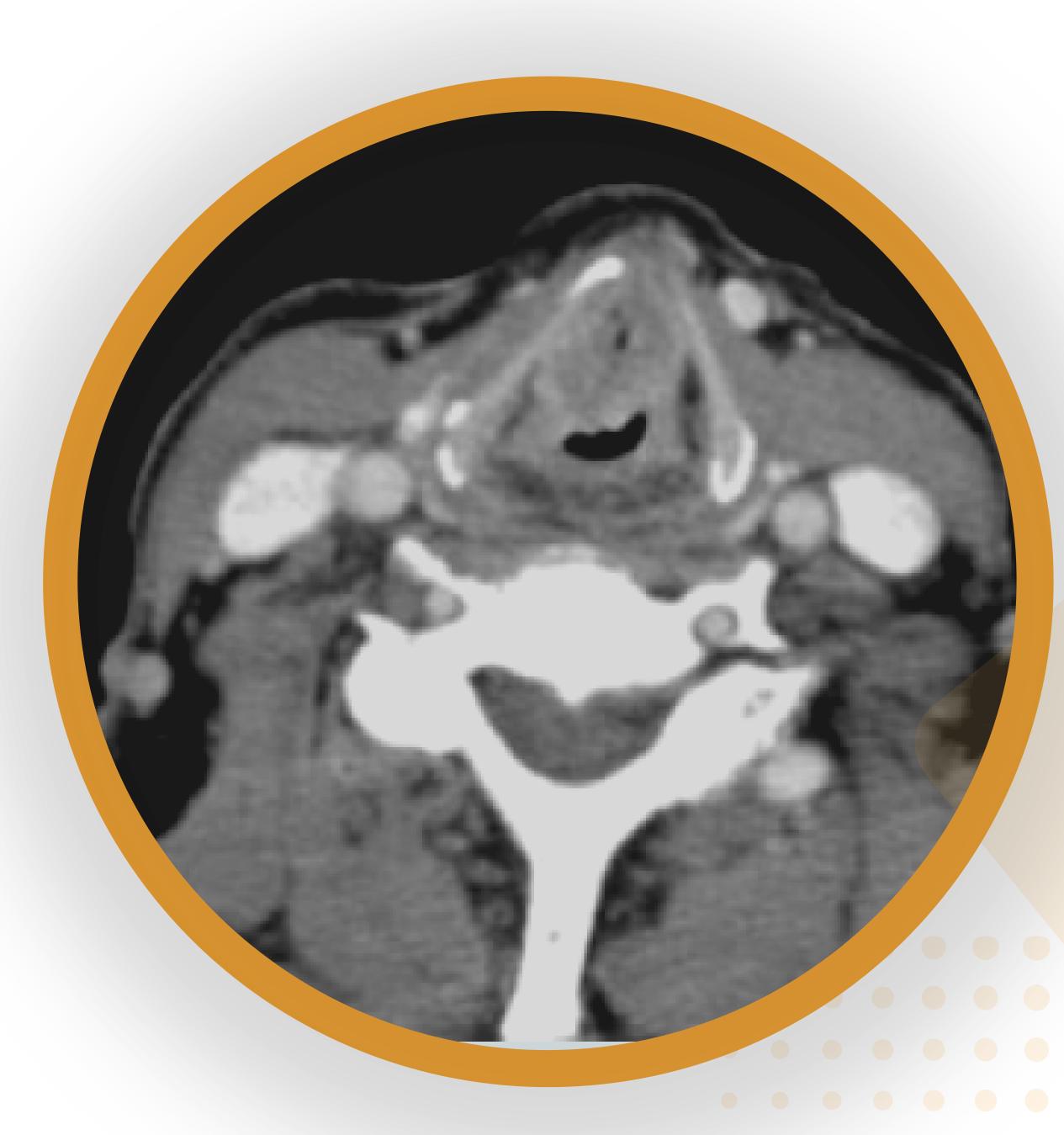


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## STORY OF SALVAGE LARYNGECTOMY

A 54-year-old male presented with a change in voice for 2 months, was evaluated elsewhere and was diagnosed with carcinoma glottis cT1N0M0 stage 1 treated with radiotherapy in December 2020.

Later he presented with complaints of change of voice and foul breath for 4 months. He had difficulty swallowing and breathing. An emergency tracheostomy and laryngoscopy were done, Revealing a residual lesion in the glottis and subglottis. A biopsy was done. This was suggestive of granulation tissue.

A repeat biopsy procedure with deeper bites was attempted, however, histopathology was suggestive of granulation tissue. This is the case of dysfunctional larynx. The patient was counselled for a laryngectomy.







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THE UNFORTUNATE STORY OF A SALVAGE LARYNGECTOMY



Fig. No 2: Total laryngectomy specimen cut open from the posterior showing a frank lesion the right glottis and subglottis.

CECT Imaging revealed non-specific findings of edematous lesions in the glottis and subglottis with post-RT changes. This was a suggestive residual lesion.

Total laryngectomy with partial pharyngectomy was done. Neopharynx augmented with pectoral major myocotaneous flap.

The specimen revealed a frank lesion in the glottis and subglottis. Histopathology confirmed the diagnosis of a residual Squamous cell carcinoma.



Fig. No 3: Anterior view of the total laryngectomy specimen along with the overlying indurated skin.



## **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:**

After radiation therapy to laryngopharynx, there can be residual disease masked by overlying granulation tissue.

This can lead to misdiagnosis and inappropriate treatment. Hence a high index of suspicion and proper counselling of the patient and attenders is mandatory to achieve better outcomes in the management of head and neck malignancy.









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### RADIATION ONCOLOGY

Dr.Rajeev A.G Dr.Mahantesh

### **ANESTHESIOLOGY**

Dr.Deepak Dr.Supriya Lamani

### MEDICAL ONCOLOGY

Dr.Suman Kalyan Dr.Kiran Kattimani

#### **PHYSIOTHERAPY**

Dr.Pooja

### SURGICAL ONCOLOGY

Dr.Channabasappa Kori Dr.Ajay

### **DENTAL SURGERY**

Dr.Priyanka Yelamali

#### ONCOPATHOLOGY

Dr.Mohan Kulkarni Dr.Snehal Reddy Dr.Kanchana

### HEAD AND NECK **ONCOLOGY**

Dr.Jagadish Tubachi Dr.Shirish Patil Dr.Tejesh Yelamali Dr.Vigneshwar.S Dr.Prajwal

### **RADIOLOGY**

Dr.Santhosh Kulgoud Dr.Bharat Jain









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Head & Neck Oncology



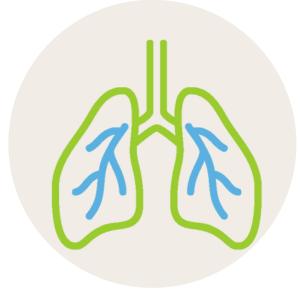
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Gynaecological Oncology



Gastrointestinal Oncology



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