Laryngeal cancer is one of the most common tumors. In Europe around 52,000 new incidences are noted every year out of which a vast majority, around 90%, in men. Incidences of this type of cancer are geographically differentiated with an average 18/100,000 in southern Europe and 6/100,000 in northern Europe. Incidence rate for women is more or less stable and amounts to 1.5/100,000 (1). Frequency of incidences increases with age. Laryngeal cancer in patients who are over 65 years old accounts for 65% of all diagnosed cases. A vast majority of incidences occurs in the 6th and 7th life decade (1). In Poland, according to a research paper published in 2008, malignant tumors in Poland in 2006 (2) 2085 male and 279 female patients were diagnosed with laryngeal cancer in 2006. Laryngeal tumors account for 3.3% of tumors diagnosed in male and 0.5% female patients. Percentage of deaths resulted from it was respectively 3.1% and 0.4%.

There is a very large difference in incidences of laryngeal tumors for patients of different age groups. Before the 45th year of age both incidences and deaths are very rare and constitute around 2-3% for both genders. The highest incidence rate can be observed between the 50 and 69 year of age.

In Cox regression analysis of multivariate failure did not show the statistically related to the recurrence and death p<0.1. Two- and five-year probability of survival was for all group adequately 98% and 97%. 2- and 5-year probability disease free survival for all group was adequately 83% and 78%. In cases T3 and T4 was adequately 86% and 76%. In patients with primary localization in glottis 2 and 5 years disease free survival was adequately 81% and 73% in cases supraglottis 88% and 81%.

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