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## Evaluation of Risk Factors for Level V in Oral Cavity squamous cell carcinoma.

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### ABSTRACT

Level V lymph node (LN) dissection has been significantly associated with postoperative shoulder dysfunction as a sequel of spinal accessory nerve (SAN) dysfunction. The aim of study was to determine the role of level V LN dissection in clinically node positive (cN+) oral cavity cancer. We have prospectively evaluated 20 patients of oral cavity squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). During neck dissection, the contents of the level V LN were dissected, labelled, and processed separately from the neck dissection specimen. We studied the prevalence of histopathologic metastasis to level V nodes in clinically node negative cN0, cN1 and cN2 groups. Potential risk factors for the involvement of level V LN were also analysed. Of 20 cases, 11 were cN0. and none of cN0 patients had level V metastases and 7 were cN1 and 2 with cN2. Amongst cN1 (7) cases, cN1 with palpable level Ib LN (5), and none of them had level V LN involvement but cN1 with palpable II/III LN (2), had level V LN involvement. 2 patients from cN2 group had level V LN involvement. Over all level V LN involvement was 4%. Tongue was the most common site to give rise to level V LN metastases and extra capsular spread (ECS) was present in 100% patient with level V LN metastases. Thus, we concluded that, apart from cN0, patients with cN1 oral cavity cancer with level Ib as only site, carefully selected cases could safely undergo SND. Potential risk factors for level V LN metastases are clinically evident ECS, multiple LN involvement and cN1 with deep jugular chain of positive, Level V LN metastasis, Selective neck dissection LN involvement.

**Keywords:** Oral cavity cancer, Clinically node positive

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## INTRODUCTION

Head and neck cancer accounts for 10 % of all malignancies worldwide and up to 40 % cancer burden in India [1]. Amongst head and neck cancers oral cavity cancer is the most common and accounting for 30 % of all cases [2]. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is the most common histological type (90 %) of all the oral cavity cancer. Oral cavity cancer is the most common in Indian male with 35 % of total cases and 3rd most common in Indian female with 18 % of total cases [2]. The high incidence of cancer is attributable largely to the habit of chewing betel nuts, tobacco and pan (mixture of tobacco, lime and other substances wrapped in a vegetable leaf). In developing country like India only 10 to 15 % of cases present in localized stages [2].

Metastasis to the regional lymph node (LN) is the single most important prognostic factor in predicting local and distant failure as well as survival. The nodal metastasis reduces the survival by 50 % [3]. The primary treatment of oral cavity cancer is surgical resection with adjuvant chemoradiation therapy reserved for more advance cases, nonresectable disease or patient with significant comorbidities that would preclude surgery. There are certain observations which brought the concept of Selective neck dissection (SND) in the management of neck. First, Regional LN involvement in oral cavity squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is in predictable and sequentially progressive manner. Level V LN involvement in oral cavity SCC is seldom. Second, despite advances in surgical and adjuvant chemoradiation therapy, the diagnosis of oral cavity cancer continues to portend a poor prognosis. This is evidence by the fact that overall 5 year survival has remained essentially unchanged over the past 30 years [4]. Third and most important, level V LN dissection has been significantly associated with postoperative shoulder dysfunction as a sequel of spinal accessory dysfunction in some patients even when the nerve remains intact secondary to traction or with ischemic injury to the nerve [5, 6]. These facts lead to the shift in paradigm of neck management from Radical Neck Dissection (RND) to Modified Radical Neck Dissection (MRND) and subsequently to Selective Neck Dissection (SND). Role of SND in the management of clinically node negative (cN0) oral cavity cancer is undebatable [7, 8]. Still most of the patients of oral cavity cancer with clinically palpable LN (cN+) are subjected to comprehensive lymph node dissection. The aim of this study was to determine the role of level V LN dissection in clinically node positive (N+) oral cavity cancer and to analyse the potential risk factors for level V LN metastasis.

## PATIENTS AND METHOD

This was a retrospective case series conducted in the Department of oral and maxillofacial surgery ,at sree balaji dental college & hospital , Chennai from 2014 to 2016. We have retrospectively evaluated 20 patients of oral cavity SCC who underwent surgical treatment of the primary lesion along with a simultaneous comprehensive neck dissection in the institute during this period. Inclusion Criteria for the study was primary tumor confined to oral cavity, histological SCC type, patients who underwent surgery in our institute only. Exclusion Criteria for the study was recurrent tumor, either of primary or neck surgery done outside, patients who had taken preoperative chemotherapy or radiotherapy and patients with multiple primary tumors. All patients underwent thorough history taking, clinical examination which included oral cavity examination, bilateral cervical examination and general examination. In all patient biopsy confirmation was done preoperatively. Patients with early lesions were evaluated by orthopentogram to assess mandibular involvement. Computer Tomography Scan or Magnetic Resonance Imaging were used as a investigation tool to confirm the local operability in indicated patients like in patients with large lesions having trismus, lesion reaching up to retro molar trigone (RMT) and lesions abutting the mandible where marginal mandibulectomy is being planned. Clinical N stage is confirmed by Ultrasonography. All patients were staged clinically using AJCC/TNM classification. During surgery, contents of the level V lymph nodes were dissected, labelled, and processed separately from neck dissection specimen. Analysis of clinical stage, pathological stage and other variables like differentiation, lymphovascular invasion (LVI), total number of LNs, positive LNs, level of involvement and extra capsular spread (ECS) were done.

## RESULTS

Age range in the study group was 25-60years. The study included 14 males and 6 females. Out of 20 oral cavity cancers, 6 had cancer of buccal mucosa/RMT 6 had cancer of tongue/floor of mouth ,2 had cancer of alveolar process ,5 had cancer involving gingivo buccal complex .and 1 had cancer of lip . Table 1 is showing

distribution of primary cancer according to site of origin. In Total 20 cases , level V lymph node with an average yield of 6.9 nodes

**Table 1: Distribution of primary cancer according to site**

Site	No of cases
Buccal mucosa / retromolar trigone	6
Tongue or floor of the mouth	6
Alveolar process	2
Gingiva buccal complex	5
Lip	1

None of the patient with cN0 stage had level V LN metastasis in their final histopathological examination (HPE) report

Out of 20 cases clinically N+ patients( 8 ),patients with cN1(7), among CN1 5 had level Ib involvement and 2 had level II/III involvement. None of the cN1 patients with level Ib involvement had level V LN metastasis in final report. One out of 2 patients with cN1 with level II/III involvement had level V LN metastasis in final HPE report .Of note there was significant difference in pathological N stage in two subset of cN1. Out of 2 patients with cN2 1 patient had LN at level V metastasis in final report.

Out of 20 patients,2 patients (4%) had metastasis to level V LN in the final report.. No patients had skip metastasis to level V LN in the absence of other nodal involvement in study group. Table 5 is showing comprehensively involvement of level V LN in various clinical nodal situations. All patients with level V LN metastasis had ECS and . tongue cancer was the most common site, which give rise to level V LN metastasis.

**Table 2: Prevalence of level V LN in various clinical stages**

CN stage	+LEVEL v lymph nodes
CN0 stage	
CN1 stage with palpable level IB	
CN stage with palpable level II/III	1
CN2 stage	1
Total	2

**DISCUSSION**

As more surgeons accept the surgical and oncological feasibility of removing involved lymph nodes along with surrounding fibro fatty tissue without removal of important uninvolved structure like spinal accessory nerve, the surgical management of node positive neck has become matter of judgement. Management of neck varies from selective neck dissection to radical neck dissection. Selective neck dissection consists of removal of only nodal groups, which are at highest risk for containing metastases, according to location of primary tumor. The concept of selective neck dissection is based on the clinical observation that SCC of upper digestive tract metastases to the cervical LN in a predictable and sequentially progressive pattern [9]. Various studies have proved the adequacy of selective LN dissection in clinically N0 patients of oral cavity cancer. Review of the literature reveals that the efficacy of selective neck dissection is comparable to comprehensive lymphadenectomy for treatment of the cN0 neck [7, 8]. Pitman et al. have previously demonstrated similar regional recurrence rates between selective neck dissection and comprehensive neck dissection in cN0 oral cavity cancer [10]. Thus, role of selective neck dissection in the management of clinically N0 oral cavity cancer is undebatable. Moreover, apart from controlling the occult metastases, it provides valuable pathological information for staging and for addition of further adjuvant therapy without compromising the oncological safety.

Andre et al. shown that with SND when performed in elective setting risk of ipsilateral nodal recurrence was 5 %, but when performed in patients with cN+ patients ipsilateral nodal recurrence was 9–15 % [11]. He further shown that incidence of occult metastasis in the cN0 patients were 24 %. In our study incidence of occult metastasis in the cN0 patients were nil .Ambrosch et al. evaluated the efficacy of SND in a retrospective study of 503 patients of SCC of the upper aero digestive tract as elective and therapeutic

treatment and shown that local control after SND was comparable to MRND and application of SND should be extended to advanced nodal disease [12]. In another study, Kowalski et al. evaluated the feasibility of SOHND in cN1 and cN2a oral cancer patients and shown that in patients with cN1 or cN2a at level I up to 54.7 % were pathologically N0 [13]. In present study subset analysis shown that, cN1 with level Ib as an only palpable node, 60 % were pN0. These observations reflect the high incidence of palpable level Ib LN in oral cavity cancer often just inflammatory in nature. Only 1 out of 13 patients (8 %) with cN1 with level II/III involvement had level V metastasis in final report. Devidson et al. in his results shown that incidence of level V metastasis in oral cavity cancer was around 3 % [14]. In our study, 4 % patients had metastasis to level V LN.

Byers et al. evaluated the pattern of regional recurrence after SND for cN+ cases, and shown that there was increase in loco regional control with the use of PORT [15]. In his study, regional recurrence for pN1 was 5 % with PORT Vs 35 % without PORT. Anderson et al. further shown loco regional control after SND with PORT in clinically as well pathological node positive patients of 94 % at 2 year [16]. PORT was given for ECS and multiple nodal involvement in that study.

Pellitteri et al. Shown bigger role for SND in selected cases with primary SCC of the upper aero digestive tract even with multiple LN positive cervical disease [17]. But in our study, all patients with level V LN involvement had pN2b, and patients with cN2b level V LN involvement were 16 %. Hence in our study, multiple palpable LN was considered potential risk factor.

John et al. shown in his study that amongst all oral cavity cancers, cancer of tongue and floor of mouth were the most common to have level V metastases [9]. In our observation, tongue was the most common site, which gives rise to level V LN metastasis.

The presence of ECS of tumor has been explored in numerous studies that demonstrated that tumor extension beyond the capsule of lymph node worsen the prognosis. Johnson et al. reported that < 40 % of the patients with histological evidence of ECS were free of disease 24 months after therapy [3]. Fertilo et al. has reported that macroscopically recognizable ECS carries a prognosis worse than that of microscopic spread [18]. In our study, all patients with HPE suggestive of level V LN metastasis had ECS. Hence, clinically evident ECS like, LN size > 3 cm (N2a), LN fixed with mandible, skin or adjacent structures, matted nodal mass were considered potential risk factors in our study.

## CONCLUSION

In the management of patients with clinically node negative oral cavity cancer, selective neck dissection is the standard of care. In patients with clinically N2 and N3 oral cavity cancers comprehensive neck dissection is essential in order to achieve good loco-regional control.

Among patients of oral cavity cancer with clinical N1 disease, patients with clinically palpable level II or III LN comprehensive neck dissection is appropriate as there are high risk of level V lymph node metastasis in such patients. Patients with clinically N1 oral cavity cancer with level Ib as only site, carefully selected patients can safely undergo selective neck dissection.

Potential risk factors for level V lymph node metastases are: clinically evident extra capsular spread like lymph node size > 3 cm, lymph node fixed with mandible, skin or adjacent structures, matted lymph node, multiple lymph node involvement, cN1 with deep jugular chain of lymph node involvement and tongue/floor of mouth as a primary site.

These are the interim results of an ongoing study and we hope to derive robust evidence by comparing selective neck dissections to comprehensive neck dissections in addressing neck in patients with clinically node positive oral cavity cancer.

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