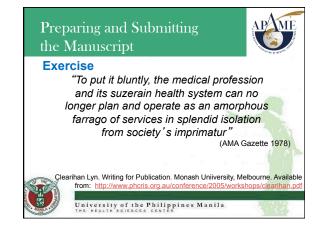
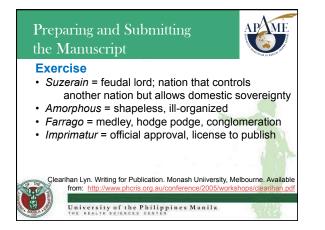


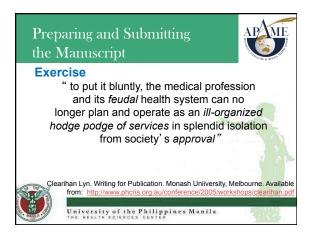
Preparing and Submitting between the provided and the provided an





Can Carotid-Sparing Radiotherapy Treatment Approaches Take The Conventional Techniques' Place in Treating T1 Glottic Larynx Cancer among Filipinos?

Early-stage glottic squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is an extremely curable disease (>90% to 80%) with an excellent prognosis when treated properly with simple parallel-opposed small-field radiotherapy treatment protocols. Nevertheless, the experienced acute and late treatment toxicity is low, there has been very minimal interest devoted to the numerous vascular effects that can exist on blood vessels more than 10 years after this therapy.[1] Nowadays several of published studies suggests that utilizing neck radiotherapy (RT) for head and neck cancers likely increases the incidence of stroke and the other cerebrovascular events.[1-5] In the light of these numerous publications, some of the researchers consider that the radiation oncologists must release conventional RT techniques ,which is known as OLBF, for early stage glottic larynx cancer treatment, and which may be outmoded and obsolete. They recommend a new, novel treatment technique including oblique beam angles to decrease carcitid artery doses. [6] This original research, the first of its kind in the country, presents the dosimetric results of carotid arteries doses obtained from different RT techniques and discusses and reviews the literature regarding this issue.



Can Carotid-Sparing Radiotherapy Treatment Approaches Take the Conventional Techniques' Place in Treating T1 Glottic Larynx Cancer among Filipinos?

Early-stage glottic squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is an extremely curable disease (>90% to 80%) with an excellent prognosis when treated properly with simple parallel-opposed small-field radiotherapy treatment protocols Nevertheless, the experienced acute and late treatment toxicity is low, there has been very minimal interest devoted to the numerous vascular effects that can exist on blood vessels more than 10 years after this therapy.[1] Nowadays several of published studies suggests that utilizing neck radiotherapy (RT) for head and neck cancers likely increases the incidence of stroke and the other cerebrovascular events.[1-5] In the light of these numerous publications, some of the researchers consider that the radiation oncologists must release conventional RT techniques, which is known as OLBF, for early stage glottic larynx cancer treatment, and which may be outmoded and obsolete. They recommend a new, novel treatment technique including oblique beam angles to decrease carotid artery doses. [6] This original research, the first of its kind in the country, presents the dosimetric results of carotid arteries doses obtained from different RT techniques and discusses and reviews the literature regarding this issue

Can Carotid-Sparing Radiotherapy Approaches Replace Conventional Techniques in T1 Glottic Laryngeal Cancer?

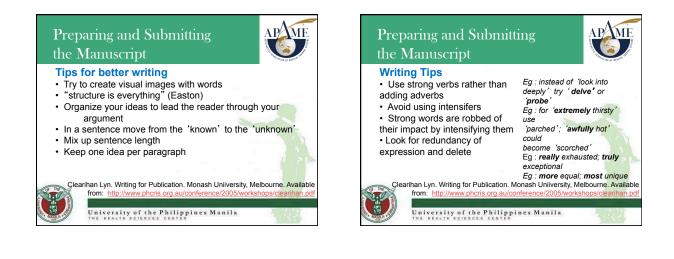
Early-stage glottic squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is extremely curable (>90% to 80%) when treated with simple parallel-opposed small-field radiotherapy. Although acute and late treatment toxicity is low, little interest has been devoted to vascular effects that can present more than 10 years after therapy.[1] Several publications now suggest that neck radiotherapy (RT) for head and neck cancers increases the incidence of stroke and other cerebrovascular events.[1-5] In this light, some researchers recommend abandoning conventional RT techniques for early stage glottic SCC treatment, in favor of a new technique using oblique beam angles to decrease carotid artery doses.[6] This research presents carotid artery

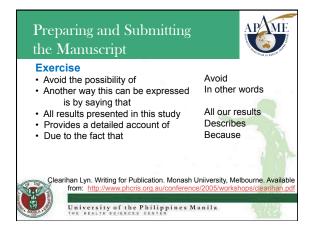
dosimetric results obtained from parallel and oblique beam angle RT techniques.

Preparing and Submitting the Manuscript Finding your voice

- · Grammar is not everything but without it you risk obscurity
- · Find the right word to convey your meaning
- · Focus on correctness and consistency of language
- Don't be afraid of flair and individuality - but do read the guidelines to authors

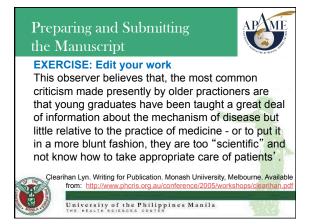
Clearihan Lyn. Writing for Publication. Monash University, Melbourne. Available from: <u>http://www.phcris.org.au/conference/2005/workshops/clearihan.pd/</u> University of the Philippines Manila







"IT HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN"	I didn't look up the original reference.
"A DEFINITE TREND IS EVIDENT"	The data are practically meaningless.
"WHILE IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE TO PROVIDE DEFINITE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS"	An unsuccessful experiment, but I still hope to get it published.
"THREE OF THE SAMPLES WERE CHOSEN FOR DETAILED STUDY"	The other results didn't make any sense.
"TYPICAL RESULTS ARE SHOWN"	This is the prettiest graph.
"THESE RESULTS WILL BE IN A SUBSEQUENT REPORT"	I might get around to this sometime, if published/funded.
"A CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF OBTAINED DATA"	Three pages of notes were obliterated whe I knocked over a glass of beer.
"AFTER ADDITIONAL STUDY BY MY COLLEAGUES"	They didn't understand it, either.
"THANKS ARE DUE TO JOE BLOTZ FOR ASSISTANCE WITH THE EXPERIMENT AND TO CINDY ADAMS FOR VALUABLE DISCUSSIONS"	Mr. Blotz did the work and Ms. Adams explained to me what it meant.
"A HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT AREA FOR EXPLORATORY STUDY"	A totally useless topic selected by my committee.
"IN MY EXPERIENCE"	Once
"IN CASE AFTER CASE"	Twice
"IN A SERIES OF CASES"	Three times
"IT IS BELIEVED THAT"	I think.
"IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT"	A couple of others think so, too.
"CORRECT WITHIN AN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE"	Wrong.
"ACCORDING TO STATISTICAL ANALYSIS"	Rumor has it.
"IT IS CLEAR THAT MUCH ADDITIONAL WORK WILL BE REQUIRED BEFORE A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF THIS PHENOMENON OCCURS"	I don't understand.



Preparing and Submitting the Manuscript

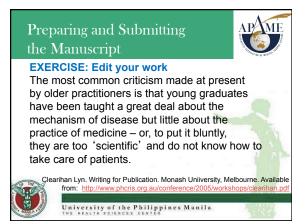
EXERCISE: Edit your work

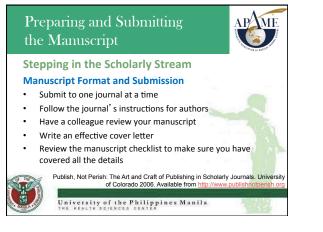
This observer believes that, (wordiness, inappropriate punctation) the most common criticism made presently (misuse) by older practioners (misspelling) are (misuse) that young graduates have been taught a great deal of information (wordiness) about the mechanism of disease but little relative to (wordiness) the practice of medicine - or to put it in a more blunt fashion (wordiness), they are too "scientific" and not (misuse) know how to take appropriate (wordiness) care of patients' (inappropriate)

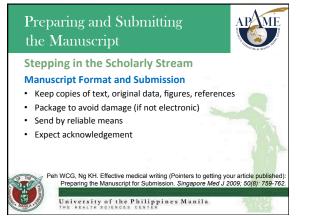
AP/MF

Clearihan Lyn. Writing for Publication. Monash University, Melbourne. Available from: http://www.phcris.org.au/conference/2005/workshops/clearihan.pd

University of the Philippines Manila







Preparing and Submitting the Manuscript Image: Constraint of the second sec



