INTRODUCTION: Hypopharyngeal and laryngeal cancer management remains complex, despite the recent improvements in diagnostic imaging and treatment modalities available.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY: To evaluate the epidemiologic, clinicopathologic profile and management outcomes of hypopharyngeal (HSCC) and laryngeal squamous cell cancer (LSCC).

RESULTS: Total of patients: 122
Gender: 119 (97.5%) males and 3 (2.5%) females
Mean age: 60.01 ± 12.82 years.
History of cigarette smoking: 90.8%
History of alcohol consumption: 76.7%
2 Year Survival: 73%

CONCLUSION: Overall survival of these tumours is still poor, particularly in hypopharyngeal cancer. This might be a reflection of the late presentation of patients with HSCC who often remain asymptomatic for a longer period and are therefore more commonly seen in later stages of the disease. Multimodal strategy including surgery with adjuvant radiotherapy and/or chemoradiation is the most common approach in our department for locally advanced disease. Despite the evidence of benefit of different treatment modalities, the optimal approach has yet to be determined. Future prospective trials with better patient selection and more reliable clinical outcomes are needed.