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CLINICAL FEATURES OF LOCOREGIONAL RECURRENCE

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Background

Locoregional recurrence (LRR) remains one of the major causes of treatment failure in patients with malignant neoplasms. Despite significant advances in surgical techniques, radiotherapy, and systemic therapy, the risk of LRR persists and has a substantial impact on disease-free and overall survival. Investigation of the clinical characteristics of locoregional recurrence is essential for its early detection and the selection of the most appropriate treatment strategy.

Keywords: locoregional recurrence, clinical features, oncology, diagnosis, survival.

Objective

To evaluate the clinical features of locoregional recurrence in patients following radical treatment for malignant tumors.

Materials and Methods

A retrospective analysis of clinical data from patients diagnosed with locoregional recurrence was performed. The following parameters were assessed: time to recurrence, clinical manifestations, recurrence site, regional lymph node involvement, imaging and histopathological findings, and characteristics of the primary treatment.

Results

Locoregional recurrence most frequently developed within the first 2–3 years after completion of radical treatment. The predominant clinical manifestations included the appearance of a palpable mass at the site of the primary tumor or postoperative scar, enlargement of regional lymph nodes, pain, impaired function of the affected organ, and symptoms related to compression of adjacent structures. In a proportion of patients, recurrence remained asymptomatic and was detected only during routine follow-up imaging. The severity and pattern of clinical manifestations depended on the

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primary tumor location, the extent of initial treatment, and the spread of recurrent disease.

Conclusion

Locoregional recurrence demonstrates diverse clinical manifestations, highlighting the importance of regular follow-up after completion of primary treatment. The use of modern imaging modalities combined with histopathological verification facilitates early diagnosis and supports timely implementation of appropriate therapeutic interventions.