

Table 1: Details of the recurrent tumours.

	Number (%)
Site	
Glottis and supraglottis	11 (37.9)
Glottis	7 (24.1)
Glottis and subglottis	7 (24.1)
Supraglottis	4 (13.9)
TNM classification	
T 2	3 (10.3)
T 3	16 (55.2)
T 4	10 (34.5)
N 0	25 (86.2)
N 1	4 (13.8)
Pathological type	
Squamous cell carcinoma	28 (96.6)
Adenocarcinoma	1 (3.4)
Grade	
I	4 (13.8)
II	25 (86.2)
Total number of patients	29

Table 2: Postoperative pathology.

	Number (%)
Site	
Glottis and supraglottis	11 (37.9)
Trans glottis	8 (27.6)
Glottis and subglottis	5 (17.3)
Glottis	4 (13.8)
Supraglottis	1 (3.4)
Pathological TNM stage	
T 0	1 (3.4)
T 3	9 (31.1)
T 4	19 (65.5)
N 0	16 (55.2)
N 1	7 (24.1)
Pathological type	
Squamous cell carcinoma	28 (96.6)
Adenocarcinoma	1 (3.4)
Grade	
I	1 (3.4)
II	26 (89.7)
III	2 (6.9)
Margins	
R1	6 (21.6)
R0	23 (78.4)
Total number of patients	29

All early (PCF, bleeding, or wound dehiscence) and late (recurrent tumour, swallowing problems, or speech problems) postoperative complications were analysed (Table 3).

Table 3: Postoperative complications.

	Number (%)
Early postoperative complications	
PCF	16 (55.2)
Carotid blowout	5 (17.2)
Venous blowout	1 (3.4)
Wound dehiscence	3 (10.3)
Late postoperative complications	
Recurrent malignancy	7 (24.1)
Dysphagia required dilatation	5 (17.2)

Table 4: Causes of death.

	Number (%)
Recurrent malignancy	7 (24.1)
Local malignancy	5 (17.2)
Distant malignancy	2 (6.9)
Related to surgery	6 (20.7)
Carotid blowout	5 (17.2)
Venous blowout	1 (3.4)

Other causes	5 (17.2)
Myocardial infarction	2 (6.9)
Stroke	2 (6.9)
Covid-19	1 (3.4)