



Prikaz slučaja retkog malignoma: fibrosarkom larinksa

Case Report of a Rare Malignoma: Fibrosarcoma of the Larynx

Stevan Stojanović, Dragana Radosavljević

Univerzitetski klinički centar Kragujevac

University Clinical Center Kragujevac

Apstrakt

Uvod: Sarkomi larinksa predstavljaju manje od 1% svih malignoma larinksa. Fibrosarkom larinksa učestvuje u još manjem procentu u ukupnom broju malignoma larinksa. Nema poznatu ni incidencu, ni prevalencu, kao ni jedinstven protokol lečenja u do sada poznatoj literaturi.

Prikaz slučaja: Prikazali smo pacijenta koji je tokom oktobra/novembra 2022. dijagnostikovao i lečen u Klinici za ORL UKC Kragujevac zbog klinički i patohistološki verifikovanog fibrosarkoma larinksa i to laringomikroskopijom sa biopsijom, kao i odgovarajućim imunohistohemijskim bojenjem isečaka tkiva. Lečen je hirgijom, odnosno totalnom laringektomijom, a na onkološkom konzilijumu je doneta odluka da se dalje lečenje nastavi postoperativnom zračnom terapijom.

Diskusija: Razmatraju se različita iskustva u dijagnostici i lečenju fibrosarkoma larinksa u do sada poznatoj svetskoj literaturi.

Zaključak: I pored nepostojanja jedinstvenog protokola lečenja fibrosarkoma larinksa, potrebno je predložiti mere za unapređenje dijagnostičko-terapijskog protokola na osnovu literaturnih podataka i sopstvenih iskustava.

Abstract

Introduction: Laryngeal sarcomas represent less than 1% of all laryngeal malignancies. Fibrosarcoma of the larynx accounts for an even smaller percentage of the total number of larynx malignancies. There is no known incidence, no prevalence, and no unique treatment protocol.

Case report: We presented a patient who during October/November 2022 was diagnosed and treated at the ENT Clinic of the University Hospital of Kragujevac for clinically and pathohistologically verified fibrosarcoma of the larynx by laryngomicroscopy with biopsy, as well as by appropriate immunohistochemical staining of tissue sections. He was treated with surgery, i.e. total laryngectomy, and at the oncology council it was decided to continue further treatment with postoperative radiation therapy.

Discussion: Considers different experiences in the diagnosis and treatment of fibrosarcoma of the larynx in the world literature known so far.

Conclusion: Despite the lack of a unique treatment protocol for fibrosarcoma of the larynx, it is necessary to propose measures to improve the diagnostic and therapeutic protocol based on literature data and own experiences.

