

Trudności diagnostyczne w przebiegu mięsaka polimorficznego krtani

Diffi culty in diagnostic procedure in the malignant fibrous histiocytomas of larynx

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Malignant fibrous histiocytomas (MFH) of the upper respiratory tract are rare, aggressive mesenchymal neoplasms. Ultrastructurally MFH consisted of five different types of cells. It occurs principally as a mass of the extremities, abdominal cavity, or retroperitoneum in adults. There have been sporadic laryngeal cases reported in the literature. We report a case of a glottic malignant fibrous histiocytoma on a 45 year old man. There was difficulty to find final diagnosis. Pathologic and immunohistochemical evaluation revealed tumor a few months after first symptoms. There was unilateral metastases into the neck lymph nodes. Immunohistochemical staining was positive for F13a, CD68 and negative for desmin and cytokeratin. Wide, aggressive excision of the tumour with total laryngectomy to be the treatment of choice because it was difficult to prove clinically and pathologically that it was MFH. Unilateral neck dissection was done due to metastases into the neck lymph nodes. Radiation have been used after surgery. About two years after total laryngectomy the patient is well and free of disease