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# Mięsak włóknisto-histiocytny krtani

Malignant fibrohistiocytna of the larynx

*R. Bilewicz , M. Wierzchow ska, P.K. Burduk, J. Szukalski*

## Summary

**Introduction.** Malignant fibrohistiocytna is one of the rare neoplasms of the larynx. It has nonepithelial origin. The most common sites of the neoplasm are: limbs, trunk and retroperitoneal space. Other localizations within head and neck are very rare. There are 5 histologic types. The most common is pleomorphic type. It is built of histiocytes, fibroblasts and multinuclear giant cells. An examination of the neoplasms consists of microscopic and immunohistologic examination with identification specific tissue markers and intermediate filaments of proteins. Treatment methods of the neoplasms are radical surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy and associate methods of therapy. Prognosis is very bad. **Material and methodic.** We present 71 years old man with croak for four mounths. The tumor of the larynx was examined in laryn-goscopy. Biopsy of the tumor confirmed malignant fibrohistiocytna. Laser surgery (chordectomy) was used to treatment this tumor without radiotherapy. **Results.** One year observation of the patient didn't show recurrence of neoplasm, but he had only croak. **Conclusions.** Malignant fibrohistiocytna of the larynx doesn't differ from other malignant neoplasms of the larynx. Malignant fibrohistiocytna of the larynx is very rare malignant neoplasms of the larynx.