Concurrent Squamous Cell Carcinoma and Leiomyosarcoma in the Larynx at Relapse 15 Years Post-radiation for Primary Laryngeal Cancer

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ABSTRACT
Malignant tumours of the larynx account for 50% of all head and neck neoplasms. Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common malignancy of the larynx and accounts for 95-98%. Leiomyosarcoma (LMS) originating in larynx is a very rare malignant tumour derived from the smooth muscle tissue. The authors present a case of a 75-year man with coexistent squamous cell carcinoma and leiomyosarcoma in the larynx 15 years after radiation therapy for primary laryngeal cancer. Two cases of the synchronous presence of these neoplasms have been reported so far in English literature. This paper presents the clinical picture, radiological and histopathological diagnoses, and treatment of this case.

Key Words: Squamous cell carcinoma, Leiomyosarcoma, Larynx.

INTRODUCTION
Malignant tumours of the larynx account for 50% of all head and neck neoplasms. Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common malignancy of the larynx and accounts for 95-98%.¹ Leiomyosarcoma (LMS) of larynx is a very rare malignant neoplasm derived from the smooth muscle tissue, and belongs to the group of soft tissue sarcomas. It very rarely occurs in the larynx, with the incidence of less than 1% of all malignant laryngeal tumours.² LMS located in the region of the head and neck represents only 3% of all sarcomas. The coexistence of the malignancies described above is very rare and its etiology is unclear. Two cases with synergistic squamous cell carcinoma and leiomyosarcoma in the larynx (LLMS) have been described so far in English literature.

CASE REPORT
A 75-year man was admitted to our department with recurrent sore throat, hoarseness, difficult swallowing and dyspnoea for 2 months. He was receiving regular treatment for hypertension and diabetes.

Previously, he was diagnosed with laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma 15 years ago, which was treated with radiation therapy. Since then, he was on regular check-ups and was relapse-free till his present complaints. The personal history revealed that he was a heavy smoker with history of 45 pack years. The family history was insignificant.

At admission, the indirect laryngoscopy found a tumour in the left aryepiglottic fold, true glottis, considerably narrowed subglottic area and reduced mobility of the vocal folds. The lymph nodes were palpable. Baseline laboratory workup was unremarkable.

Computed tomography (CT) showed a lesion in the left aryepiglottic fold, true glottis, considerably narrowed subglottic area and reduced mobility of the vocal folds. The lymph nodes were impalpable. Baseline laboratory workup was unremarkable.

Computed tomography (CT) showed a lesion in the left aryepiglottic fold, with a size of 14 displaying contrast enhancement, infiltrating the upper horn of the thyroid cartilage and indenting and narrowing the lumen of the lower part of the throat. Oedematous-inflammatory lesions of the laryngeal vestibule, glottis and the subglottic area were noted. There were also enlarged lymph nodes in the left submandibular area (7 mm), and the left submental region (8 mm).

The chest X-ray and abdominal ultrasound excluded the presence of distant metastases. Because of dyspnoea, the patient underwent emergency tracheotomy and the collection of material for the histopathological examination. Leiomyosarcoma was demonstrated in the histopathological examination of the lesion. Based on the clinical picture, the tumour stage was established as YcT4N0M0.

The patient was subjected to surgical treatment - total laryngectomy with left-sided radical neck dissection.
The histopathological result of the postoperative specimen showed moderately differentiated squamous cell carcinoma Grade 2, pathological stage ypT4N0M0. The tumour, was involving the subglottic area, the submucosal layer of the glottis on the right side and the tracheal mucosa (Figures 1 and 2). Leiomyosarcoma was found in the subglottic area (Figures 3 and 4).

DISCUSSION

Malignant tumours of the larynx account for 1-5% of all malignancies. Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common. LMS occurs very rarely in the larynx. The first case was described by Jackson in 1939. Since then, more than 50 cases have been reported in English literature. LLMS occurs in the fifth decade of life. It more often appears in men than in women, urethr ratio of 4:1. In our case, it was a 75-year man.

The coexistence of two malignant neoplasms in the larynx is extremely rare. English literature describes only 4 such cases. They included the coexistence of chondrosarcoma and squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma and two cases of LMS and squamous cell carcinoma. In our case, the patient had synchronous LLMS and squamous cell carcinoma in the larynx. The etiology of malignancies of the respiratory system is unclear: Sarcoma most likely develops on the basis of mesenchymal metaplasia of the neoplastic tumour. Volker et al. suggested the development of LLMS as a local relapse of squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx.

LLMS is usually found in the area of glottis and epiglottis. Marioni et al. have analysed 31 cases of patients with LLMS, concluding that 48% of the neoplasms involved the glottis, 32% epiglottis, and 5 to 6% the subglottic area. In our case, LMS was found in the subglottic region, and this is a very rare site. Apart from the larynx, LMS located in the head and neck area, can also be found in the paranasal sinuses, on the scalp or in the oesophagus.

Theetiology of laryngeal malignancies remains unclear. For squa-
Laryngeal leiomyosarcoma (LLMS) is a very rare malignancy of the larynx; it extremely rarely coexists with squamous cell carcinoma. Follow-up after laryngeal cancer treatment, especially after the use of radiation therapy, should be meticulous and regular.

**PATIENT’S CONSENT:**
Patient’s informed consent was obtained for publication of the case data.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST:**
The authors declare no conflict of interest.

**AUTHORS’ CONTRIBUTION:**
KD, MF, PK, TZ: All authors were involved in writing the work.
KD, TZ: Carried out the research project, data acquisition, analysis and interpretation of the results.
PK: Analysed and prepared histopathological examinations.

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