



## MANAGEMENT OF LARYNGEAL TUMOURS AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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**ABSTRACT**

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:** To study the prevalence of various types of Tumours of larynx and their etiology, prognosis and treatment of the case in the light of recent modified diagnostic and therapeutic techniques

**METHODS & MATERIALS---** In this study total 150 patients who attended OPD with complaints of hoarseness of voice for more than 3 weeks were studied.

**RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS---** Benign tumours are most commonly due to vocal abuse.

Malignant tumours are most commonly due to smoking and alcohol. In conclusion, increasing awareness among lower strata about the health and early detection of the cases of malignancy due to latest and sophisticated equipment like videolaryngoscopy, CT scan, MRI and therapeutic surgical procedures like microlaryngeal excision; relatively the management has become easier and better with good prognosis.

**KEYWORDS :** laryngeal tumours, Hoarseness of voice, IDL examination, MLS

**INTRODUCTION—**

The benign neoplastic tumours of the larynx other than squamous papilloma are rare.

Benign tumours like hemangioma/lymphangioma are congenital in origin. Malignant neoplasms of the larynx are most commonly seen in elderly patients. Cigarette smoking is the principal risk factor.

Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common type of the malignancy of the larynx.

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The aims and objectives of this study is to study the prevalence of various types of Tumours of larynx and their etiology, prognosis and treatment of the case in the light of recent modified diagnostic and therapeutic techniques.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

In this study total 150 patients who attended OPD with complaints of hoarseness of voice for more than 3 weeks were studied.

A thorough history, clinical examination and investigations were carried out.

Biopsy was taken from the lesion under G/A or L/A and sent for histopathological examination.

Excision biopsy was done in case of suspected benign lesion. Patient was referred to radiotherapy department in case of malignancy.

**Radiotherapy-dosage:**

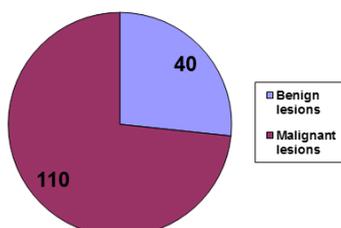
Patient was given a total dose of 6000 CentiGray in a period of 6 weeks in 30 cycles with 200 CentiGray per day for 5 days in a week.

All the patients were on follow up for 6 months.

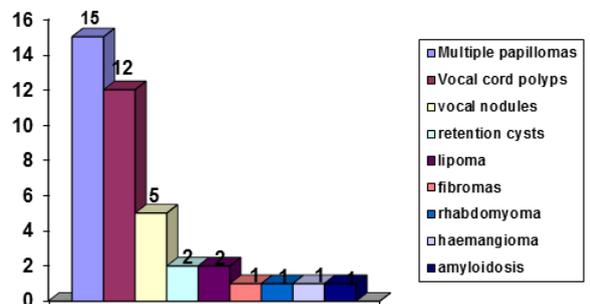
**RESULTS****TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES STUDIED (150)**

Benign lesions – 40

Malignant lesions – 110

**LIST OF BENIGN TUMOURS DURING THE PERIOD OF 2015-2018****Total number of cases - 40**

S.no	Benign tumourss	No. of cases
1	Multiple papillomas	15
2	Vocal cord polyps	12
3	Vocal nodules	5
4	Retention cysts	2
5	Lipoma	2
6	Fibromas	1
7	Rhabdomyoma	1
8	Haemangioma	1
9	Amyloidosis	1
	Total	40

**AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION**

Benign tumours more common in first and second decades.

Malignant tumours are more common between 4 and 7 decades.

**ETIOLOGY**

Benign tumours are most commonly due to vocal abuse.

Malignant tumours are most commonly due to smoking and alcohol.

**THERAPEUTIC ADVANTAGES**

Benign tumours are excised without injuring the free margin of vocal cords with CARL ZEISS microscope with 400mm lens or with 0° endoscopes with precision.

**MALIGNANT TUMOURS WITH RECENT ADVANCES IN RADIOTHERAPY**

Resulted in complete regression of disease.

Radiation reactions are more common in first month; completely subsides by 3<sup>rd</sup> month of radiotherapy.

## DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

During the study, I have taken the study of tumours of larynx. The percentage of cases, the behaviour of the cases individually taking into consideration about the age, sex, personal habits, environmental influence and the social status of the cases. During the above tenure about 150 cases were studied and the inference is drawn.

During my study of benign cases of the larynx there is high incidence of multiple papilloma with benign cystic lesions forming only 3% of cases studied (out of which 1 is recorded). The incidence of solitary cases are more on 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> decades. In spite of other benign lesions like myomas, fibromas, lipomas, the papillomas have got more predilection.

Etiology in case of malignancy; social factors like illiteracy and low socio-economic status; and personal habits like smoking and alcohol are dominant. The vocal strain is also influential. In some cases the genetic factor is also noted.

The dictum was no patient is allowed to be hoarse for more than 3 weeks is strictly followed, this has led to early detection, early treatment and good prognosis.

The prognosis in case of glottic cancers is relatively better as the presentation and diagnosis is early and the anatomical factors like less lymphatics and less vascularity are also responsible.

In this study most of the patients who had radiotherapy responded well with good speech preservation and less morbidity.

In case of multiple papilloma as the condition is protracted, long follow-up with frequent surgical intervention [micro laryngeal excision] is necessary.

In conclusion, increasing awareness among lower strata about the health and early detection of the cases of malignancy due to latest and sophisticated equipment like videolaryngoscopy, CT scan, MRI and therapeutic surgical procedures like microlaryngeal excision; relatively the management has become easier and better with good prognosis.

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