

A Case of Xanthoma Disseminatum Involved in Larynx

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Introduction

Xanthoma disseminatum is a rare benign, normolipemic mucocutaneous xanthomatosis due to proliferation of non-Langerhans cell histiocytes. Xanthoma disseminatum typically involves the skin, particularly the flexor skin folds. Mucocutaneous involvement develops in 40–60% of patient, most commonly affecting the oropharynx, larynx, or cornea and conjunctivae. While the natural history of xanthoma disseminatum is usually benign, lesions in critical anatomical locations may result in morbidity and mortality. Curative therapy is lacking. We report a case with laryngeal involvement in a female patient.

Case

In this patient, xanthomas involved oropharynx and larynx mucosa. Dyspnea occurred due to epiglottis lesion at first. Tracheotomy was performed, and maintenance of breathing and decanulation were possible after epiglottectomy. However lesions in oral cavity and oropharynx recurred four months the first surgery, and mass excision was performed. Dyspnea developed again a year after the second surgery due to recurred laryngeal lesion. Symptoms subsided after the lesion was removed by laryngomicrosurgery.