

A case of laryngeal metastasis from lung cancer

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The common metastatic sites of lung cancer are bone, brain, liver, adrenal gland, and contralateral lung. All other organs are uncommon metastasis site, general less than 5%. Especially, laryngeal metastasis is extremely rare, accounting for less than 1% of all laryngeal tumors. A 78-year-old male was admitted to our hospital because of fever and hemoptysis. He was a heavy smoker with 60-pack-year smoking. A chest CT scan revealed a $(8.6) \times (6.7)$ cm-sized mass obstructing right main bronchus with heterogenous enhancement in the right upper lobe and multiple mediastinal lymphadenopathes. On bronchoscopic examination, there was a luminal narrowing of the right main bronchus by a infiltrative lesion with bleeding. In addition, multi-lobulated nodular lesion was seen on the anterior supraglottic region of larynx. Histopathological examination of the biopsy from the right main broncheal lesion and the supraglottic nodule demonstrated squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), moderately differentiated. He was treated with antibiotics including meropenem for two weeks, but declined chemotherapy for lung cancer due to general health condition. Because there are currently no immunohistochemical markers for the determination of origin of SCC, differentiation between primary and metastatic SCC depends mainly on clinical and histological examination. Here, we report an extremely rare case of laryngeal metastasis from lung cancer.

