RECURRENT LARYNGEAL PAPILLOMATOSIS
JUVENILE & ADULT. 1990 – 2010

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INTRODUCTION
Laryngeal papillomatosis (LP) is a rare disease, benign, recurrent, with potential for malignancy according to viral type and aggravating factors. Its high recurrence makes us different therapeutic modalities raise.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
Is an descriptive study of a cohort to patients of the University Complex Hospital to Vigo from January 1990 to December 2010, which reviews the behavior of the LP and the different treatments

RESULTS
N 43
Incidence rate: 4.65 / million population/year
Prevalence: 7.6 / 100000hab.
Average age: 51 years ± 16,2 (4 – 83)

FISRT CONSULTATION AND SYMPTOMS

VIRAL TYPING
Histology by HPV in more than half of cases. Viral typing was performed in 9, positive in 6 patients, 85% genotype 6 and 11.

LARYNX LOCALIZATION

SURGERY IN RECURRENCES
CO2 laser surgery was performed in 63% cases, 3 states laryngectomy, and two complementary therapy.

DISCUSSION
LP although infrequent, is highly recurrent, with high health costs, so it became necessary to evaluate its performance in our population. Demographic data are similar to those published.

We observed a greater tendency to relapse when HPV is positive. Less clear relationship between age of onset of illness and greater number of relapses as well as the higher age of onset, increased risk of malignancy.

We found higher incidence of malignancy probably related to age at diagnosis and late arrival to the specialist. Treatment which has gained greater cure rate was with CO2 laser microsurgery. The adjunct to surgery is aimed at reducing frequency of relapses and increased time between each.

CONCLUSIONS
In our area, laryngeal papillomatosis is a rare disease, more common in middle-aged men with malignant potential and frequent relapses. It is important to study HPV engine markers and the cessation of toxic habits for better control and management of the disease after surgery.

REFERENCES