

The patient was followed closely in the post operative recovery area for any signs of airway obstruction. He was given supplemental oxygen for an hour in the recovery area and was discharged to the general floor once his vital signs stabilized. The treating team spoke to the patient and his family members about the discovery of a probable laryngeal mass and a note describing the difficult intubation was given to patient. The orthopedic surgeon was informed about our findings and the patient was referred to a laryngologist (PCS) for further evaluation.

The patient subsequently had a CT scan (Fig. 2) and a MRI of the head and neck, which showed a mass at the level of the cricoid cartilage 3 cm in size in the right posterior paramedian region. He underwent a suspension microlaryngoscopic excision of the subglottic mass with carbon dioxide laser and a 3.5 cm tumor was removed. For this operation, the airway was secured using a 6.5 mm cuffed endotracheal with awake fiberoptic intubation. Anesthesia and recovery were uneventful.

Histologic examination of the laryngeal biopsy revealed fragments of mature hyaline-type cartilage as well as admixed areas of bone (Fig. 3). The hyaline cartilage was noted to be hypercellular with chondrocytes present within well-defined lacunae. Occasional chondrocyte nuclei demonstrated moderate enlargement with low-grade nuclear atypia (Fig. 4), with many areas of enchondral ossification are present. The overall histologic findings were diagnostic of a low-grade (grade 1/3), hyaline type chondrosarcoma of the larynx.

The patient subsequently underwent radiation therapy and his six months and one year follow ups at the laryngology clinic showed improved mobility of the right vocal fold with a mild disruption of the glottic closure and rotation toward the right (Fig. 5), but normal interior contour. There was moderate periarytenoid and post cricoid edema and the voice was mostly intact, with mild roughness. The patient had mild dysphagia following surgery and radiation therapy, which improved in the interval post-operative period to the



Fig. (2). Neck computed tomography, demonstrating laryngeal mass. The axial cuts above demonstrate the mass at the level of the cricoid cartilage in the right posterior paramedian region. Also visible are the coarse, stippled calcifications of the tumor, which are characteristic of chondrosarcoma.

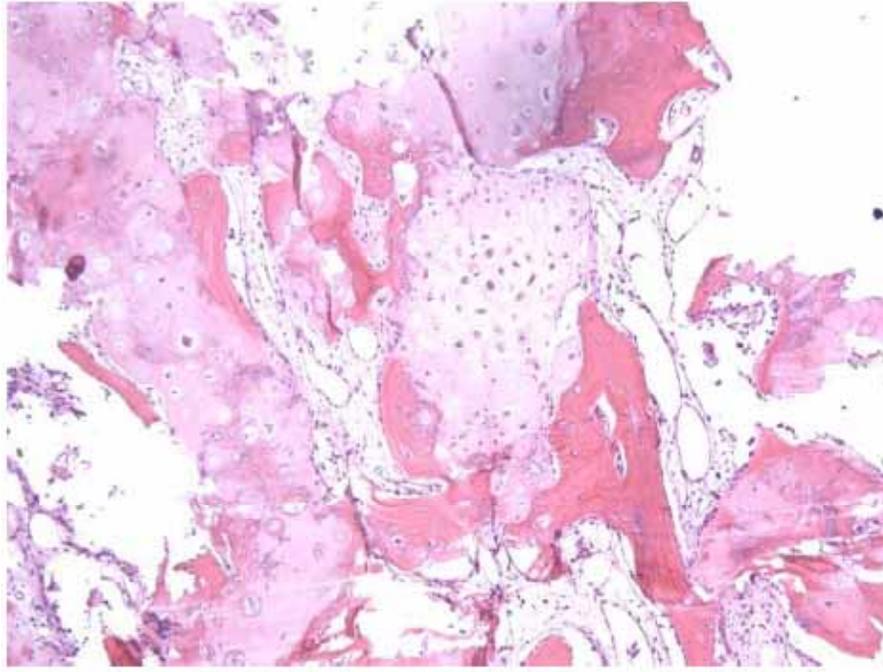


Fig. (3). Low magnification view showing hypercellular areas of cartilage admixed with bone. (H&E, x100).

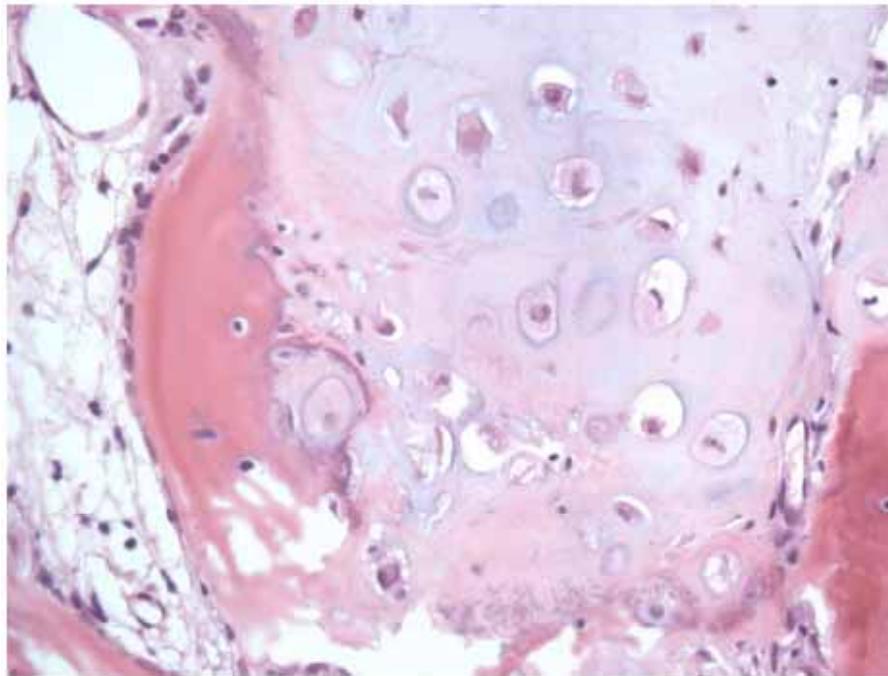


Fig. (4). Low-grade (grade 1/3) hyaline type chondrosarcoma comprised of hypercellular hyaline cartilage with mild nuclear atypia and associated areas of enchondral ossification (left). (H&E, x400).

extent that he was able to resume his pre-operative diet without difficulty. Follow-up CT evaluation 1 year after treatment demonstrated marked reduction in the volume of the tumor mass with residual high-density calcifications (Fig. 6). He is being followed regularly at six monthly intervals with flexible digital-chip video laryngoscopy and to date, 2.5 years after tumor removal, remains symptom free without evidence of growth.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Chondrosarcoma of the larynx is a rare condition and there are less than 200 reports in literature since it was first described by Travers in 1816 [3]. The etiology is unknown and the posterior cricoid cartilage lamina is the site of predilection in most cases [2]. It typically affects men over the age of 50 years, the mean age being 60 to 64 years. Hoarse-



Fig. (5). Follow-up view after excision and completion of radiation therapy. Post-operative view following excision of mass and completion of radiation therapy. The subglottic mass previously seen is markedly diminished in size and the glottic aperture is patent.

ness of the voice is the most common presenting symptom, followed by dyspnea, dysphonia, dysphagia, airway obstruction, and pain. The symptoms are frequently present for a long duration (mean >2 yrs) supporting the theory that this is an indolent tumor [4]. This patient did not have any of these

signs and he was unaware of any discomfort in the neck prior to having his knee surgery.

The tumor is best diagnosed with a CT scan which characteristically shows a coarse or stippled calcification within the tumor mass in 80% of the cases [1, 2] and this feature was seen in our case (Fig. 2). On mirror examination a smooth but firm, submucosal, lobulated, bluish grey, non-ulcerated subglottic mass which may impair normal vocal cord function may be seen.

Laryngeal chondrosarcomas are mostly low-grade neoplasms (grade 1 and 2) histologically and are not clinically aggressive [2]. Less than 5% are grade 3 type of highly aggressive tumors. Nearly all of them arise from the hyaline cartilage and grading of the tumor is based on pronounced irregularity of the size of the cells and their nuclei, the presence of increased cellularity, nuclear hyperchromasia and binucleated or multi nucleated atypical cells.

Since this arises from the cricoid cartilage, the only complete ring of the trachea, a complete removal can lead to disastrous laryngo-tracheal stenosis in the elderly patient. Without the cricoids cartilage, tracheal collapse can ensue causing respiratory distress. As such, preservation of the cricoids is of the utmost importance in surgical dissection of this area

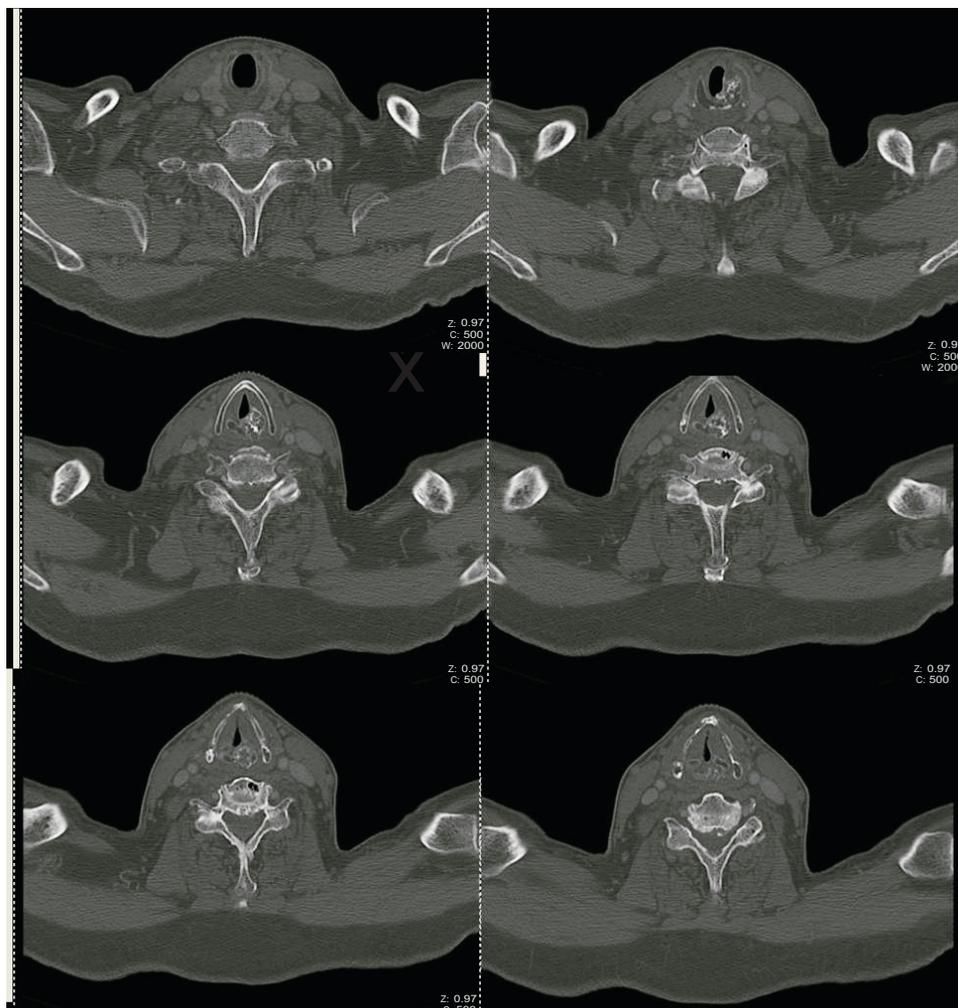


Fig. (6). Neck computed tomography, following endoscopic removal of tumor and radiation treatment. There is marked decrease in size of the laryngeal mass with residual calcifications, which have remained stable to date.

during extirpative surgery. To our knowledge, this is mechanically different from tracheal stenosis in children, but with similar physiologic effects. However, given the multiple potential comorbidities in the elderly, which are mitigating factors, the aberrant physiology is less well-tolerated by elderly patients compared to children. Conservative surgery with all attempts at voice sparing is the primary choice of treatment and can be achieved through endoscopic removal, fissure thyrotomy, partial laryngectomy or rarely total laryngectomy. Recurrence rate is about 35 to 40% and is related to the grade and incomplete excision [1, 2, 5]. Fortunately death from the disease is uncommon and is usually due to local invasion into vital structures [1, 2]. Distant metastasis, though rare has been reported [6]. Intubation difficulties may be encountered in chondrosarcomas because of the fixed nature of the lesion and the mass effect which narrows the glottic aperture. This is the first report of a difficult intubation secondary to an otherwise asymptomatic laryngeal chondrosarcoma. To our knowledge, there have been no published reports of anesthetic-related deaths related to undiagnosed laryngeal chondrosarcoma. Because these lesions arise directly out of the cricoid ring, the mass lesion is fixed and passing an endotracheal tube on the side of the lesion may lead to deviation of the tube laterally into the pyriform sinus and an esophageal intubation. With vocal fold paralysis, the mobility at the cricoarytenoid joint is preserved, and the glottic aperture can be widened by pushing the vocal fold and arytenoid laterally. Vocal fold immobility secondary to mass lesions pose a more difficult intubation problem because the fixation of the cricoarytenoid joint will prevent the flexible endotracheal tube from entering the airway. A smaller endotracheal tube and entering the glottic aperture on the opposite of the lesion is necessary to gain access into the trachea.

In conclusion, laryngeal chondrosarcomas can be a cause of unexpected difficult intubation and has not been reported

before. As the tumor is sub-glottic it is hard to visualize with direct laryngoscopy and could remain undetected unless it is causing symptoms and the average duration before detection is 1.8 years [7]. We do not know how long our patient had the tumor as it was picked up incidentally during the difficult laryngoscopy and fortunately he is doing well more than 2 years after the diagnosis was made and he has an almost intact laryngeal function.

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