

# CLINICAL CASE

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## Laryngeal Scleroma – Clinical Pictures of the Case

### Twrdziel krtani – opis przypadku

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#### Abstract

The authors present a case of 62-year-old female suffering from laryngeal scleroma. The authors also present images of the lesion. The authors thought that it was good opportunity to report this case and show how lesion looked like. At present scleroma occurs very rarely in Europe (Adv Clin Exp Med 2005, 14, 5, 1125–1126).

**Key words:** scleroma, larynx, *Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis*, Mikulicz cells.

#### Streszczenie

W pracy przedstawiono przypadek 62-letniej kobiety z twrdzielą krtani wraz z dokumentacją fotograficzną zmian w krtani i nosogardle. Autorzy uważają ten przypadek za dobrą okazję do przypomnienia, jak wygląda i przebiega twrdziel – choroba obecnie rzadko występująca w Europie (Adv Clin Exp Med 2005, 14, 5, 1125–1126).

**Słowa kluczowe:** twrdziel, krtień, *Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis*, komórki Mikulicza.

A 62-year-old female was admitted to the ENT Department of the Wrocław University Hospital in August 2002 with a few years history of hoarseness and throat drying. Scleroma was confirmed in serologic test 20 years ago.

In the videolaryngoscopic examination subglottic stenosis below frontal commissure was diagnosed (Fig. 1). In the endoscopic examination of epipharynx scars were observed (Fig. 2).



**Fig. 1.** Larynx – subglottic stenosis

**Ryc. 1.** Krtień – zwężenie podgłośnia



**Fig. 2.** Scars of epipharynx

**Ryc. 2.** Blizny gardła górnego

Gram-negative bacteria is the causal organism. It is sensitive to streptomycine. Principal diagnostic procedure is based on positive serologic Bordet Gengou reaction with an antigen of scleroma, histopathologic result (e.g. large Mikulicz cells) and typical clinical picture.

Scleroma is endemic in North Africa, Ukraine, India or Mexico, but geographic distribution of this granulomatous disease is discussed.

Abou El-Hamd describes two cases of proven

long-term rhinolaryngoscleroma followed by the development of laryngeal cancer [3].

The disease, that was common in Eastern Europe in the thirties of the XX<sup>th</sup> century, at present occurs rarely. No literature concerning such cases in this region was found.

The role of laryngological examination is established in the diagnosis of asymptomatic and early laryngeal lesions and in assessing of the response to initial treatment.

## References

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