Carcinosarcoma of the Larynx, A Case report
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ABSTRACT
Describe the different therapeutic modalities of Carcinosarcoma of the Larynx. We report the case of a 55-year-old patient who presented with a Carcinosarcoma of the Larynx. Mr. M., 55 years old, chronic smoker, consults for dysphonia and dysphagia associated with dyspnea, which has been evolving for 12 months, progressively worsening, and necessitated an emergency tracheotomy. CT scan showed a well-circumscribed three-stage process of tissue density. Containing hyperdense images, without cartilage lysis. Carcinosarcoma of the larynx is an extraordinarily rare histological type and prone to metastases to the cervical ganglion. A complete surgical procedure of primary laryngeal lesions with wide margins, associated with a well-established bilateral cervical lymph node dissection is the best therapeutic option. Close and frequent monitoring is necessary to detect a local recurrence or a metastatic. It is essential to collect more data on the biological behavior of these tumors to determine the prognostic factors and the appropriate treatment modalities.

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Introduction
Carcinosarcoma is an extremely rare malignant tumor, made up of a double carcinomatous and sarcomatous component. The histological development of carcinosarcoma remains controversial, because no formal evidence shows so far, whether this tumor comes from two very distinct clones of carcinoma and sarcoma (the mutliclonal hypothesis) or a single malignant clone capable of epithelial differentiation and mesenchymal (the monoclonal hypothesis) [1].

The most frequent locations of carcinosarcoma are more precisely located in the urogenital tract, the gastrointestinal tract, the respiratory tract, and the mammary gland, but the ENT localization of this histological type remains exceptional.

The most common sites affected by carcinosarcoma in the head and neck region are the parotid gland, followed by the submandibular gland [2]. Carcinosarcomas of the salivary glands are aggressive, with a tendency to local recurrence and distant metastases. However, laryngeal localization is extremely rare, so carcinosarcomas occurring in the larynx and hypopharynx represent less than 1% of all malignant tumors [3], and their behavior is not well described, due to the rarity of this type of tumor.

In general, the epithelial components of carcinosarcoma would consist of a focal carcinoma, which can be in the form of any type of squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), either a transitional cell carcinoma or even an adenocarcinoma. On the other hand, the mesenchymal component can consist of either chondrosarcoma, osteosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, or leiomyosarcoma. So far, there have been some literature reports describing cases of laryngeal carcinosarcomas formed by epithelial tumors, such as squamous cell carcinoma, and mesenchymal tumors, such as osteosarcoma and leiomyosarcoma [4].

Case report
Mr. M., 55 years old, chronic smoker, consults for dysphonia and dysphagia associated with dyspnea, which has been evolving for 12 months, progressively worsening, and necessitated an emergency tracheotomy. CT scan showed a well-circumscribed three-stage process of tissue density. Containing hyperdense images, without cartilage lysis (Figure 1 and 2).
Carcinosarcoma of the larynx is an extraordinarily rare histological type and prone to metastasizes to the cervical ganglion. The term carcinosarcoma appropriately describes tumors with both carcinomatous and sarcomatous differentiation, which could represent divergent differentiation of a totipotent precursor cell. Thorough histological and immunohistochemical evaluation is the key to a well-established diagnosis. A complete surgical procedure of primary laryngeal lesions with wide margins, associated with a well-established bilateral cervical lymph node dissection is the best therapeutic option. Close and frequent monitoring is necessary to detect a local recurrence or a metastatic.

It is essential to collect more data on the biological behavior of these tumors to determine the prognostic factors and the appropriate treatment modalities.

References