

Clinical Analysis of Laryngeal Tuberculosis: Recent 10 Years' Experience

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Background

The overall incidence of laryngeal tuberculosis has generally decreased over the recent years, yet there is still a discrete population of patients newly diagnosed with the disease. Previously our institution has reported the clinical characteristics of laryngeal tuberculosis in the past. This study is aimed to examine the patients with laryngeal tuberculosis over the recent 10 years and to investigate the changes in clinical pattern with respect to the past period.

Methods

A retrospective review has been performed on patients who have been initially diagnosed with laryngeal tuberculosis between 2005 and 2015 at department of otolaryngology, Gangnam Severance Hospital.

Results

There were a total 21 patients in the studied population. The age of the patients ranged from 25 to 95 with an aver-

age age of 45 years. There were 9 males and 12 females. A variety of methods were used for diagnostic confirmation of laryngeal tuberculosis. (AFB 42.9%, pathology 38%, PCR 23.8%, culture 14.3%, clinical presentation 14.3%) Coexisting pulmonary tuberculosis was detected in 16 patients (76.2%). 13 patients (61.9%) showed unilateral involvement of disease and remaining 8 (38.1%) presented bilateral involvement of the larynx.

Conclusion

Based on the analytic results from this study, laryngologists should recognize the changes in the recent clinical patterns of laryngeal tuberculosis and always be ready for clinical suspicion of this disease on such atypical laryngeal findings which can often mimic laryngeal malignancies to provide the pertinent treatment.

Keywords

Laryngeal tuberculosis, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Laryngitis