

Glomus tumor of the proximal trachea: A case report

Proksimal trakea yerleşimli glomus tümörü: Olgu sunumu

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Glomus tumors are uncommon benign neoplasms, which rarely occur in the trachea, usually originating from the posterior wall of the distal portion. Most of tracheal glomus tumors are located in the lower two thirds of the trachea. In this article, we present a 50-year-old male patient with a glomus tumor located on the upper third of the posterior wall of the trachea. A transoral endoscopic laser excision was performed. No finding suggesting tumoral regrowth at 36 months following surgery was found, as assessed by laryngoscopy and imaging studies.

Key Words: Endoscopic; glomus tumor; laser excision; trachea.

Glomus tümörleri, trakeada nadiren görülen ve genellikle distal kısmın arka duvarından köken alan sık görülmeyen benign tümörlerdir. Trakea yerleşimli glomus tümörlerinin birçoğu, trakeanın alt kısmının üçte ikisini tutar. Bu makalede trakeanın arka duvarının üstten üçüncü kısmında yer alan glomus tümörlü 50 yaşında bir erkek hasta sunuldu. Hastaya transoral endoskopik lazer eksizyon yapıldı. Laringoskopi ve görüntüleme çalışmaları ile değerlendirildiği üzere, ameliyattan sonra 36. ayda tümörün yeniden büyüdüğüne işaret eden herhangi bir bulguya rastlanmadı.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Endoskopik; glomus tümörü; lazer eksizyon; trakea.

Glomus tumors originate from the modified smooth muscle cells of the glomus body. With rare exceptions the tumors are benign and most commonly arise in the deep dermis and adjacent subcutaneous tissue, particularly in the subungual region of the fingers. Other common locations where glomus tumors originate include the palm, wrist, forearm, and foot. They develop in extracutaneous locations rarely, including the trachea.^[1-15] Masson first described this tumor in

the tactile regions in 1924.^[2] Since then varying types and locations of glomus tumors have been reported in the literature. Four distinctive subtypes of glomus tumor have been classified based on ultrastructural differences and on the relative proportions of glomus cells, vascular structures, and smooth muscle tissue in the tumor. Among these subtypes: 75% are classic glomus tumors, 20% are glomangiomas and rare examples of oncocyctic glomus tumors have been reported.^[12]