

## Embryonal Rhabdomyosarcoma of the Adult's Vocal Cord: A Case Report

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**Introduction:** Although embryonal rhabdomyosarcomas (ERMS) represent the most common (50% - 60%) clinical form of rhabdomyosarcoma, these are extremely rare in adult's vocal cords. To date, only five cases of laryngeal ERMS have been reported in adults and only one of them involved the vocal cords.

**Case Presentation:** Herein, we reported a case of a 22-year-old woman diagnosed with ERMS, T1N0M0 stage, localized at the right vocal cord. Tumor was successfully treated with a radical excision and selective neck dissection and followed-up for 5 years with no evidence of local recurrence.

**Conclusions:** Immunohistochemistry combined with computerized tomography (CT) and color Doppler sonography of the neck and thorax should be performed. This study suggested that surgical resection was suitable for the treatment of this disease and reported the evaluations of an extremely rare case for five years.

**Keywords:** Rhabdomyosarcoma, Embryonal; Adult; Immunohistochemistry, Vocal Cord

### 1. Introduction

Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS), one of the most common soft tissue sarcomas, is a malignant tumor composed of striated muscle myoblasts at different stages of differentiation (1). There are four principal histological varieties of RMS depending on the degree of cellular differentiation and maturity including embryonal, alveolar, pleomorphic and botryoid (2). Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma (ERMS) accounted for 50% - 60% of RMS cases (3). It was extremely rare in adults while usually occurred in children aged 3 to 12 years (4). ERMS belongs to lymph node metastasis and more than the late with blood type transfer. In the past few years, molecular biology researches showed that chromosome 11p15.5 anomaly resulted in ERMS (5). Multiple investigations affecting chromosome have been detected in ERMS cases, including knockout or insertion of specific genes associated with cancer progression (6).

Most vocal cord cancers occurred in squamous tissue (7). Spindle cell tumors accounted for only 1% of all laryngeal neoplasms (8). We reported an unusual case of adult ERMS of the vocal cord and discussed the diagnosis and treatment.

### 2. Case Presentation

A 22-year-old woman with a one-month history of hoarseness was referred to department of otolaryngology and head and neck surgery, the first hospital of Jilin University in China. She had sustained hoarseness without history of a sore throat or symptoms suggesting laryngopharyngeal

reflux since July 2008. During fibrolaryngoscopy (Kawe, Germany), a lesion as a red, smooth sublobe mass (1.5 × 0.7 × 0.5 cm) was found in her right vocal cord (Figure 1).

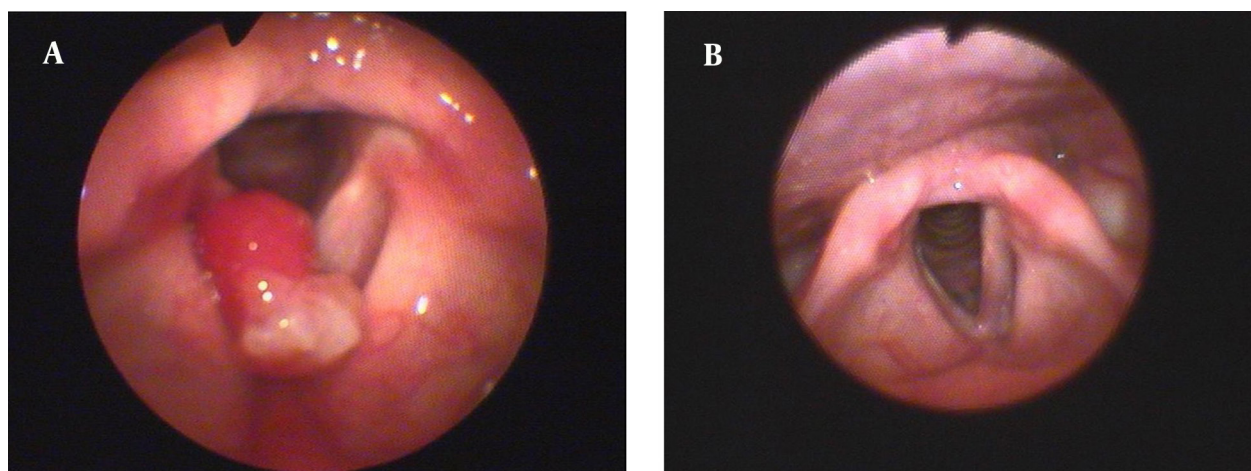
In August 2008, the lesion was excised using a prop-up laryngoscope (WelchAllyn, USA). Macroscopically, the mass was brittle and vulnerable to bleeding. Fibroepithelial papilloma was diagnosed based on instant frozen pathology. The immunohistochemistry results showed MyoD-1 positivity, 20% - 30% Ki-67-positive cells, a few actin and smooth muscle actin-positive cells and S-100 negativity (Table 1), which confirmed that the mass was ERMS (Figure 2). Computed tomography (CT, GE Healthcare) of the lung and color Doppler sonography (Mindray, China) of the neck and abdominal regions were performed, which showed many ellipsoidal low echo-level echogenic masses in the neck. Of these masses, a 12 × 5 mm mass on the left and a 10 × 4 mm mass on the right were the largest and had clear margins, which confirmed the diagnosis of ERMS of the vocal cords. No lesions were detected in the liver, gall bladder, pancreas, kidneys or lungs. Under general anesthesia, selective neck dissection and right cordectomy were performed. Pathological examination showed residual ERMS with hemorrhage, necrosis, fibroplasias and foreign-body reactive giant cells in the periphery. No tumor cells were detected along the surgical margin or in the lymph nodes of the neck. We corrected the clinical diagnosis to ERMS of the right vocal cord (T1N0M0).

The patient was followed-up every three months during

the first year after surgery and every four months during 2010. From 2011 to 2012, the patient was followed-up every

six months. After 2013, the 5-year follow-up visit showed no local recurrence.

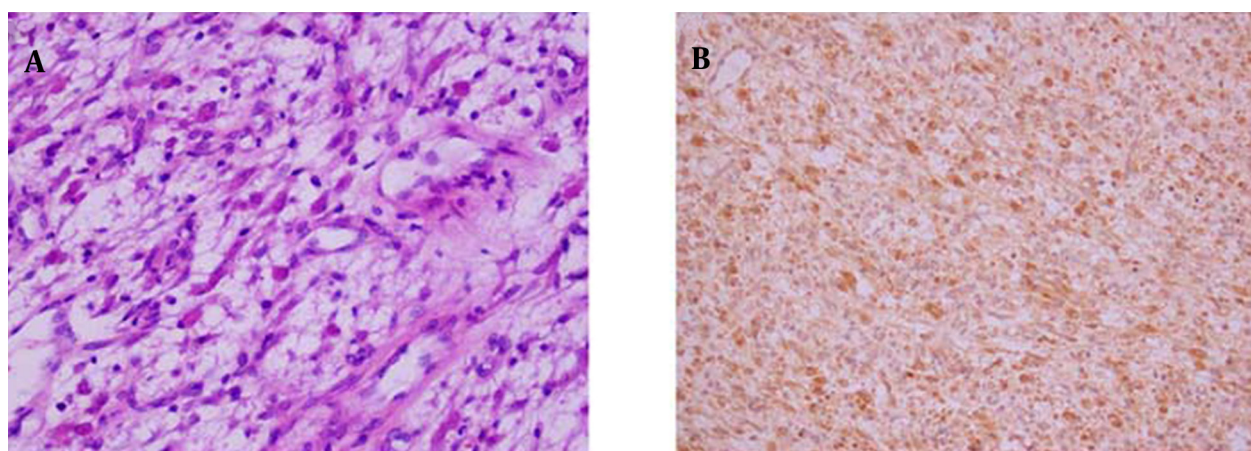
**Figure 1.** Findings of Fibrolaryngoscopic Examination



A, Fibrolaryngoscopic examination performed in August 2008 showing a 1.5 × 0.7 × 0.5 cm tumor on the right vocal cord presented as a red, smooth sub-lobar mass. B, Fibrolaryngoscopic examination performed in the fourth year after operation showed that the vocal cord is smooth.

**Table 1.** Immunocytochemistry Results of Each Protein

Proteins	Positive Rate, %
MyoD-1	70 - 80
Ki-67	20 - 30
Actin	50 - 60
Smooth muscle actin	50 - 60
S-100	5 - 10



**Figure 2.** A, Round to Spindle-Shaped Tumor Cells With Abundant Red-Stained Cytoplasm, Loose Chromatin, Unclear Nucleoli and a Nucleus to One Side. (hematoxylin-Eosin × 400). B, Positive MyoD1 Staining

### 3. Discussion

Rhabdomyosarcoma is the most common soft tissue sarcoma in children, which accounts for approximately 400 cases per year in the United States. Over 80% of cases in children occur before the age of 15 (9). On the other hand, adult rhabdomyosarcoma is less common and as a result, less information is available to guide clinicians to

the treatment and prognosis of patient (9). In this study, we reported this interesting adult case to provide some evidence for treatment.

Many biomarkers for myogenic differentiation including myoglobin, vimentin, troponin, actin, myoglobulin etc. were developed to help diagnosis of RMS (10). How-

ever, the low specificity and sensibility determined that detection for these biomarkers could not provide exact evidence for treatment of RMS. Yuhong et al. (11) proved that myogenic regulatory factors (MRFs) including MyoD1, myogenin, Myf5 and MRF4 had positive results in RMS, but negative in other soft tissue tumors. However, they suggested that MyoD1 could be the most efficient biomarker to determine the difference between RMS and soft tissue tumors. Our research showed that expression of actin, desmin and MyoD1 were positive based on Immunohistochemistry. Our study indicated that using an optical microscope and hematoxylin and eosin immunohistochemical staining was reliable for diagnosis of RMS.

In this case, the boundary of the tumor was limited. In addition, no metastasis was noted. Tumescant lymph nodes in the neck were detected in color Doppler ultrasonography. It was possible to diagnose the tumor in early stage, with the development of iconography, pathology and biology. We performed radical excision and selective neck dissection and no radiotherapy or chemotherapy was administered after the operation. Although the survival rate has been improved from 25% in 1970 to approximately 75% today, local tumor recurrence and metastasis remained challenging. Recent studies have shown that the recurrence rate exceeded 40% (12). In this case, the patient underwent micro-laryngoscopic evaluations, which provided no findings for malignancy and did not show metastasis. This case involved in the prognosis of ERMS of the adult vocal cord would improve dramatically with multidisciplinary treatment. However, varieties of these cases remained to be investigated.

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### Authors' Contributions

Study concept and design: Yining Li and Wei Zhu. Analy-

sis and interpretation of data: Yining Li, Lixin Yang, Zhongying Fu, and Weilun Chen. Drafting of the manuscript: Yining Li and Wei Zhu. Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Zhongying Fu, Wei Zhu, and Weilun Chen. Statistical analysis: Yining Li, Lixin Yang and Wei Zhu.

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