

Dilatation in laryngoscleroma; a simple and safe technique

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Laryngeal scleroma is usually secondary to rhinoscleroma. Its incidence in the larynx is about 15-40% of cases scleroma. Nose and throat surgeons face a double challenge for the treatment of these cases; identification of the site, degree of stenosis and the appropriate management.

12 cases were treated for laryngeal scleroma gradually using tracheal dilators of different diameters. In 8 cases, one session was enough to enable extubation. The remaining 4 cases required an additional session.

Treatment of laryngeal scleroma using graded tracheal dilators of different diameters achieved satisfactory results in cases with mild stenotic segments, not exceeding one centimeter in length.