

Subglottic Extramedullary Plasmacytoma With Light Chain Multiple Myeloma Masquerading as Adult-Onset Asthma

*Yijin Jereme Gan, †Akhil Chopra, and *Jeevendra Kanagalingam, *†Singapore

Summary: Extramedullary plasmacytoma (EMP) arises outside the bone marrow and can be associated with multiple myeloma (MM). A 55-year-old gentleman, who presented with dyspnea and expiratory wheeze, was diagnosed and treated for asthma. A subsequent relapse 6 months later prompted an Otolaryngology consult. Preliminary findings showed a benign-looking nodular lesion at the subglottis. Work-up at our institution revealed an Fludeoxyglucose (FDG) avid left subglottic lesion with multiple bone metastases on a Positron Emission Tomography / Computed Tomography (PET/CT). The patient underwent a panendoscopy and laser excision of the subglottic lesion with subglottic jet ventilation. Histology showed an EMP. Further work-up revealed the presence of kappa light chain MM with adverse cytogenetics. Patient was treated systemically with lenalidomide, bortezomib, and dexamethasone for four cycles with rapid improvement in his symptoms. We review the literature about EMP of the subglottis with MM. We present the first case of subglottic laryngeal EMP with MM managed via CO₂ laser excision.

Key Words: Multiple myeloma–Extramedullary plasmacytoma–Laser–Subglottis–Lenalidomide.

INTRODUCTION

Plasmacytoma is a frequent complication of multiple myeloma (MM) either at diagnosis or with disease progression. Plasmacytoma is defined as a tumor mass, which is composed of aberrant monoclonal neoplastic plasma cells. When these lesions are isolated with no other evidence of MM, they are called solitary plasmacytomas. When a solitary plasmacytoma is present in bone marrow, it is termed medullary and when it is present in soft tissue, it is termed extramedullary. Plasmacytoma is present at the time of initial diagnosis in 7–17% of patients with MM and appears during the course of the disease in 6–20% of the patients.^{1–3} Extramedullary plasmacytoma (EMP) represents less than 1% of head and neck malignancies; however, more than 90% of EMPs are diagnosed in the head and neck.⁴ The majority of these lesions are found in the aerodigestive tract, with the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses, the most common sites of presentation.⁵

It is important to distinguish EMP from other plasma cell dyscrasias such as MM for the purposes of prognosis and treatment.

CASE REPORT

A 55-year-old gentleman initially presented in Myanmar with shortness of breath and intermittent expiratory wheeze. He was diagnosed and treated with presumptive diagnosis of asthma for about 6 months. Treatment included inhalers and steroids. His symptoms did improve with therapy but then recurred. His past medical history included a recent diagnosis of diabetes mellitus, which was being managed with diet control. There was no other relevant medical, surgical, or family

history. He was an ex-smoker with a 6 pack-year smoking history.

He was referred to a local ear, nose, and throat (ENT) specialist for further evaluation. The patient underwent a computed tomographic (CT) scan of the neck that showed irregular soft tissue mass in the larynx, which was occluding the airway causing stridor. A CT scan of the chest on the same day was essentially normal. A bronchoscopy done locally in June 2011 apparently revealed a benign-looking nodular lesion at the subglottic level. Bronchial washings were suspicious for invasive squamous cell carcinoma. Laboratory blood testing was essentially unremarkable.

This patient was referred in August 2011 to the head and neck unit at a tertiary hospital in Singapore for a second opinion. On further questioning, he described dysphonia for 4 months and weight loss of 20 kg over the past year. On examination, we noted a soft stridor. Also, no neck nodes were noted. Flexible nasopharyngolaryngoscopy showed a significant left subglottic lesion and a small contact ulcer at the left arytenoid process, with mobile vocal cords (Figure 1) The patient underwent a Positron Emission Tomography/Computed Tomography (PET/CT) scan (Figure 2) for the presumptive diagnosis of a head and neck cancer. This showed a Fludeoxyglucose (FDG) avid lesion in the left subglottis (max SUV 3.8) crossing midline posteriorly, increased activity in bilateral cricoarytenoid joints (maxSUV 5.2) and multiple low grade to mildy FDG avid skeletal metastases. These findings were thought to be somewhat inconsistent with the presentation of a squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck region. A panendoscopy was done in August 2011 with subglottic jet ventilation and showed a submucosal mass in the subglottis involving the posterior and left lateral aspects, extending superiorly to the true cords. The airway was patent (Figure 3). This tumor was excised with a CO₂ laser at setting of 5 W (Figure 4). No other lesions were seen. The histology of this specimen showed EMP. Immunohistochemistry showed atypical plasmacytoid cells to be positive for CD138 and CD79. In Situ Hybridization confirmed light chain restriction with positive reaction with kappa and negative with lambda. The patient was then

Accepted for publication October 21, 2013.

From the *Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore; and the †Medical Oncology, Johns Hopkins Singapore International Medical Centre, Singapore.

Address correspondence and reprint requests to Jeevendra Kanagalingam, Department of Otolaryngology, Tan Tock Seng Hospital, 11 Jalan Tan Tock Seng, Singapore 308433. E-mail: jeevekana@gmail.com

Journal of Voice, Vol. ■, No. ■, pp. 1–4
0892-1997/\$36.00

© 2013 The Voice Foundation

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jvoice.2013.10.016>

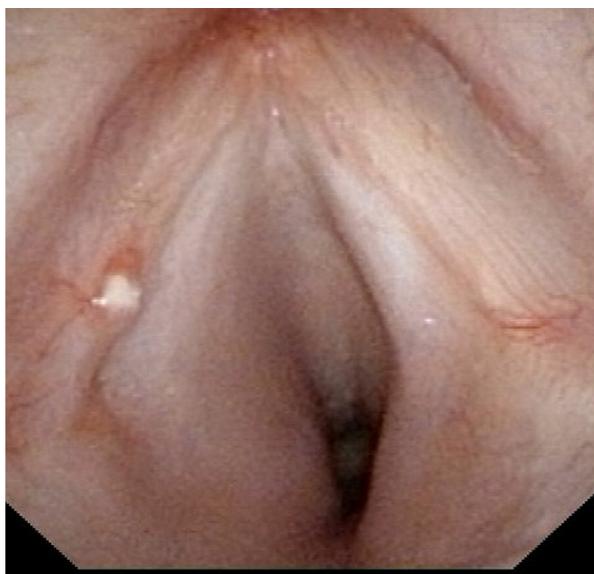


FIGURE 1. Initial consult, photo taken in clinic.

referred to a medical oncologist for further work-up and management.

Serum protein electrophoresis did not reveal a paraprotein band. However, serum immunofixation showed a free kappa light chain band. IgG, IgA, and IgM levels were all below normal limits. Urine protein electrophoresis showed two bands in the levels in the alpha and beta region. Urine immunofixation revealed these bands to be free kappa light chains. Beta-2 microglobulin was exactly at the higher limit of cutoff at 1900. A serum kappa lambda light chain assay was performed that showed extremely elevated serum kappa free light chains at 1281 mg/L (higher limits 20), normal serum lambda free light chain, and extremely abnormal kappa lambda ratio at 220.90 (normal range 0.26–1.65). A diagnostic bone marrow aspirate and biopsy including flow cytometry and cytogenetic analysis confirmed the presence of a clonal plasma cell population consistent with the diagnosis of MM. A 24-hour quantitative Bence Jones (BJ) protein of the urine revealed that 2.9 g of BJ proteinuria per day was positive for BJ proteinuria. Fluorescence in situ hybridization testing revealed the presence of only

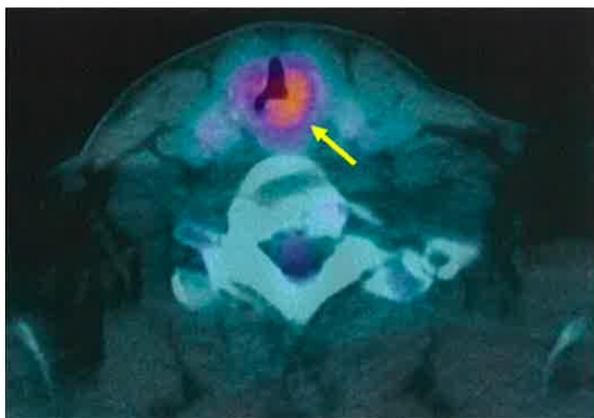


FIGURE 2. PET/CT axial cut.



FIGURE 3. Prelaser excision, photo taken intraoperatively.

one copy of *IGH* gene at 14q32 indicating either monosomy or loss of gene segment and gain of *CCND1* gene at chromosome 11, monosomy 14, and monosomy 17.

In summary, the patient was diagnosed with high-risk kappa light chain MM along with a solitary EMP. Based on the presence of adverse cytogenetic features, induction therapy with lenalidomide, bortezomib, and dexamethasone was initiated. The myeloma responded well to four cycles of the induction regimen with achievement of a very good partial response. In addition, a repeat endoscopy 4 months later and, subsequently, 2 years later revealed an excellent response as well with a much more patent airway as shown (Figures 5 and 6 correspondingly). We will be seeing the patient at six monthly intervals for a long duration.

DISCUSSION

Solitary EMP of the larynx with associated MM is rare but has been reported previously. Werner in 1991 reported a total of



FIGURE 4. Postlaser excision, photo taken intraoperatively.

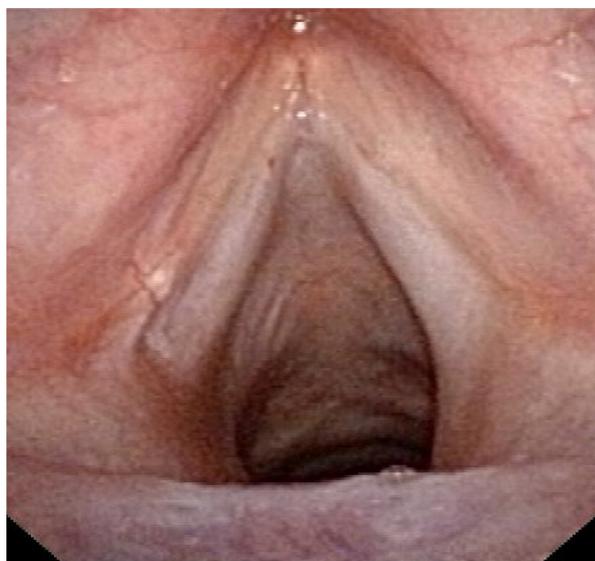


FIGURE 5. Four months posttreatment, photo taken in clinic.

111 cases of laryngeal plasmacytoma, of which 21 had MM.⁶ Wein in 2002 reviewed 12 reports of probable primary plasmacytoma of the subglottis. Average age of diagnosis was 53 years, with a two to one male to female predominance. Six of the 12 presented with or later went on to develop MM. Progressive onset of shortness of breath and/or hoarseness were presenting symptoms in most cases. Most of the patients (58%) required tracheostomy for airway stabilization and underwent local radiation as primary therapy. On direct laryngoscopy, lesions were noted most frequently to arise from the posterior or posterolateral aspect of the cricoid. Interestingly, much like the case presented, three of the 12 cases noted a false-negative in initial biopsy results.⁵ Since 2002, there have been several further case reports of EMP of the subglottis.^{7–10} Of which, one patient presented with EMP at three different sites of the head and neck, all managed via surgical

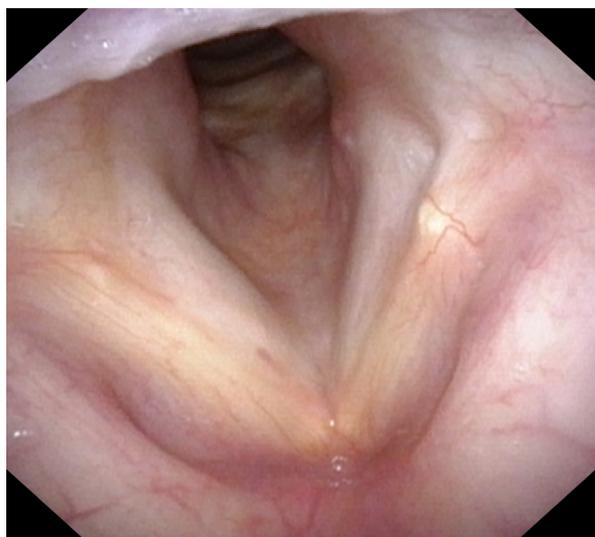


FIGURE 6. Two years posttreatment, photo taken in clinic.

excision, over a period of 30 years and currently remains tumor free.⁸ Another case of EMP of the subglottis and chest was treated with radiotherapy and one cycle of chemotherapy.⁹ A similar case report of EMP of the cricoid, left arytenoid, and vocal process initially treated with radiotherapy that developed MM postprimary treatment.⁷ A recent case report described EMP of the cricoid treated with radiotherapy and peroral steroids.¹⁰ Vanan et al¹¹ recommended XRT alone as the treatment of choice for EMP of the larynx with local control rates of 80–100%. We present the first case of subglottic plasmacytoma with MM managed locally via CO₂ laser excision and systemic therapy and has been well 2 years posttreatment.

Appropriate management of EMP with MM remains controversial. The clinical course of EMP with MM is often aggressive and associated with both early progression and short survival. Response to conventional chemotherapy, thalidomide, or/and high-dose therapy is poor.¹² Focal radiation therapy often in combination with dexamethasone is the treatment of choice for local control. Newer agents such as lenalidomide and bortezomib are associated with high response rates, in the treatment of both MM and plasmacytoma.^{13,14} This is particularly useful to avoid radiation-induced toxicities when treating the head and neck area. However, there is a lack of prospective well-powered studies to guide appropriate treatment of EMP with MM at initial diagnosis.

This case also highlights the importance of a higher index of suspicion of an alternative diagnosis when assessing patients who have an unusual presentation of airway insufficiency. Patients presenting with shortness of breath and especially soft stridor warrant an immediate or early ENT referral.

REFERENCES

- Varettoni M, Corso A, Pica G, et al. Incidence, presenting features and outcome of extramedullary disease in multiple myeloma; a longitudinal study on 1003 consecutive patients. *Ann Oncol.* 2010;21:325–330.
- Cerny J, Fadare O, Hutchinson L, Wang SA. Clinicopathological features of extramedullary recurrence/relapse of multiple myeloma. *Eur J Haematol.* 2008;81:65–69.
- Wu P, Davies FE, Boyd K, et al. The impact of extramedullary disease at presentation on the outcome of myeloma. *Leuk Lymphoma.* 2009;50:230–235.
- Dimopoulos MA, Klamouris C, Mouloupoulos LA. Solitary plasmacytoma of bone and extramedullary plasmacytoma. *Hematol Oncol Clin North Am.* 1999;13:1249–1257.
- Wein RO, Topf P, Sham RL. Subglottic plasmacytoma: a case report and review of the literature. *Am J Otolaryngol.* 2002;23:112–118.
- Werner JA, Lippert BM, Schmidt D, Rudert H. Subglottic metastasis of multiple myeloma. Case report and review of literature of laryngeal plasmacytoma [Article in German]. *HNO.* 1991;39:405–409.
- Pichi B, Terenzi V, Covello R, et al. Cricoid-based extramedullary plasmacytoma. *J Craniofac Surg.* 2011;22:2361–2363.
- Motstiu I, Burns P, Roche P, Hone S. Triple manifestation of extramedullary plasmacytoma in the upper airway: an unusual clinical entity. *J Laryngol Otol.* 2011;125:970–972.
- Sakiyama S, Kondo K, Mitsuteru Y, et al. Extramedullary plasmacytoma immunoglobulin D (lambda) in the chest wall and the subglottic region. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg.* 2005;129:1168–1169.
- Flore B, Hernans R. Multiple myeloma involving the cricoid cartilage. *JBR-BTR.* 2013;96:87–88.

11. Vanan I, Redner A, Atlas M, et al. Solitary extramedullary plasmacytoma of the vocal cord in an adolescent. *J Clin Oncol*. 2009;27:e244–e247.
12. Damaj G, Mohty M, Vey N, et al. Features of extramedullary and extraosseous multiple myeloma: a report of 19 patients from a single center. *Eur J Haematol*. 2004;73:402–406.
13. Laura R, Cibeira MT, Uriburu C, et al. Bortezomib: an effective agent in extramedullary disease in multiple myeloma. *Eur J Haematol*. 2006;76:405–408.
14. Aguado B, Inigo B, Sastre JL, Oriol A. Extramedullary plasmacytomas in the context of multiple myeloma. *Adv Ther*. 2011;28:7–13.