

## DISTRIBUTION OF BENIGN LARYNGEAL TUMORS IN CORRELATION WITH DURATION OF CIGARETTE SMOKING

Slaviša Radosavljević<sup>1</sup>, Miško Živić<sup>2,3</sup>, Marija Conić-Miletić<sup>2</sup>,  
Biljana Kostić-Inić<sup>4</sup>

Primary Healthcare Center „Obilić“<sup>1</sup>  
ENT Clinic, Clinical Center Niš<sup>2</sup>  
University of Niš, Faculty of Medicine, Niš, Serbia<sup>3</sup>  
Internal Clinic of the Clinical Hospital Center Priština-Gračanica<sup>4</sup>

Contact: Slaviša Radosavljević  
Primary Healthcare Center Obilić,  
15 000 Obilić  
E-mail: radosavljevicslavisa@yahoo.com

The tumor cells of benign laryngeal tumors resemble the normal cells from which they originated; however, the ration between these cells is disturbed and does not serve any purpose. Benign tumors are widespread to the extent that practically each person has some benign tumor. The largest number of benign tumors remain benign a lifetime.

Sixty-two persons were diagnosed with benign laryngeal tumors, of which 42 (67.7%) were male and 20 (32.3%) female. Statistically significant difference in duration of smoking with regard to the sex of the patients was not found in the population diagnosed with benign laryngeal tumors ( $\chi^2 = 10.32$ ;  $p = 0.243$ ).

There were 62 persons diagnosed with benign laryngeal tumors, of which 42 (67.7%) were male and 20 (32.3%) female. The ratio between male and female population diagnosed with benign laryngeal tumors was 2:1.

The largest number of men were in the sixth and seventh decade of life, whereas the majority of the female population was in the fifth and sixth decade of life. Statistically significant difference in the distribution of benign laryngeal tumors by decades of life with regard to the sex of the patients was not found ( $\chi^2 = 4.39$ ;  $p = 0.624$ ). Benign laryngeal tumors can be of neoplastic origin (papilloma, fibroma); they can also be the consequence of allergy or some metabolic disorder (polyp), or the consequence of internal or external traumas (vocal cord nodules, granulation tissue after intubation) or smoking. *Acta Medica Medianae* 2017;56(2):13-17.

**Key words:** larynx, benign tumor, smoking