
RECURRENT RESPIRATORY PAPILLOMATOSIS IN CHILDREN AGE

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Recurrent respiratory papillomatosis is an unfrequent but debilitating and frustrating disease evoked by HPV. It is associated with exophytic lesions in aerodigestive tract, which can cause airway obstruction and suffocation. It is the most common neoplasm of the upper airway among children and the second most frequent cause of childhood hoarseness. Review of facts about origin, transmission and epidemiology of the disease is mentioned. The course of the disease is still unpredictable, because it varies from spontaneous remission to aggressive form requiring multiple operations.

The aims of therapy in extensive disease should be to reduce tumor masses, maintain patent airway, improve voice quality and increase intervals between surgical procedures. Although surgical management plays key role in treatment, still 20% of patients will require some form of adjuvant therapy.

Formerly used interferon has been replaced by cidofovir in last years. The project of vaccination against HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18 could bring more hope and give chances of decreasing numbers of new patients.

Only further research and international cooperation could lead to better future achievements concerning this controversial disease.

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