

A Unilateral Maxillary Sinus Tumor

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Received: 11 Mar 2013 / Accepted: 13 Apr 2013
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Introduction

A 22-year-old male patient presented to the ENT department with complaint of progressive, painless left facial swelling over the maxillary area of 2 months' duration. On examination, there was a 10 × 12 cm swelling extending over the left maxillary area reaching the nose medially which was tender on palpation. A 3 × 2 cm level II lymph node was appreciated at the left upper deep cervical group. Oral cavity examination revealed a swollen left side gum and hard palate with multiple dental caries. Other ENT examinations were normal.

The computed tomography (CT) scan showed a large mass filling the left maxillary sinus causing destruction of the sinus wall anteromedially and anterolaterally, osteomeatal complex, and the hard palate. (Figs. 1 and 2)



Figure 1: Computed tomography scan (front view).

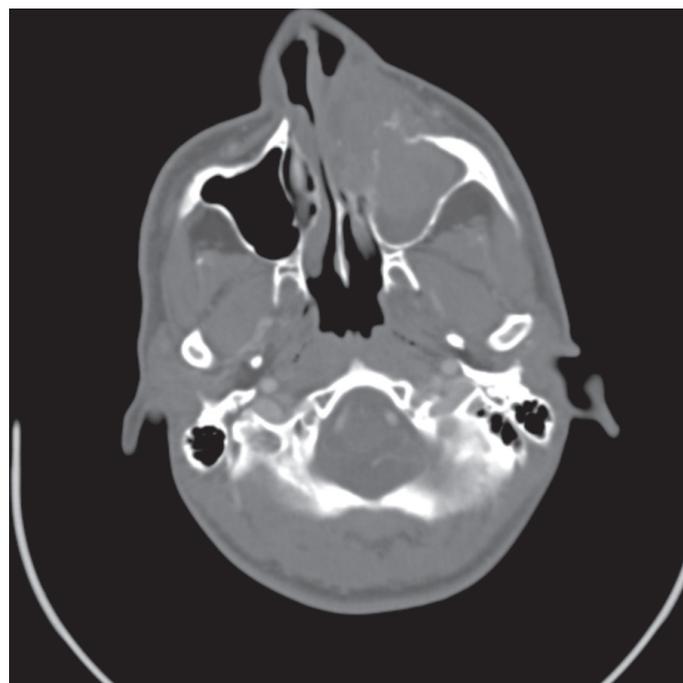


Figure 2: Computed tomography scan (top view).

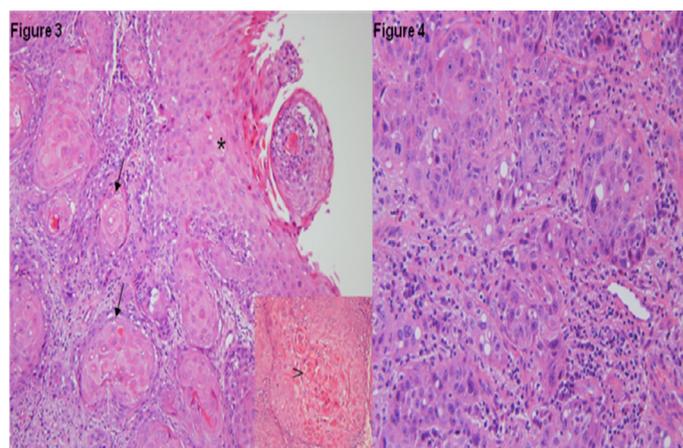


Figure 3 and 4: The biopsy from the lesion showed the histological features of the tumor.

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Questions

1. What is the diagnosis?
2. What is the role of CT scan imaging in this case?
3. What is the T stage of the tumor as seen on CT scan?

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Answers

1. Maxillary sinus squamous cell carcinoma.
2. The CT scan is important in assessing the extent of the tumor and demonstrating the involvement of the adjacent bony structures.
3. Tumor causing bone erosion or destruction including extension into the hard palate and/or middle nasal meatus, except extension to posterior wall of maxillary sinus and pterygoid plates is a T2 stage tumor.

Discussion

Maxillary sinus malignancies are relatively rare neoplasms which are often reported along with nasal sinus and other paranasal sinus carcinomas.^{1,4} The process of maxillary sinus development continues until about the age of eight years.⁵ The lateral expansion of maxillary sinus to the infraorbital canal is complete by the age of four years, and by the age of eight, lateral pneumatization up to the same canal occurs.⁵ Maxillary sinus cancer represents 0.2% of human malignant tumors and only 1.5% of all head and neck malignant neoplasms.³ Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is the most common tumor of the sinonasal tract which is commonly reported in white men in their fifth to sixth decade.⁶ The highest incidence is reported in the seventh decade of life.⁷ Our patient is only 22 years old and presented with squamous cell carcinoma which is a rare presentation for his age. History of chronic sinusitis, smoking and working in places that deals with nickel refining, chrome and mustard gas manufacturing are suspected to be risk factors.⁴

Patients usually present with symptoms identical to those caused by inflammatory sinus disease, such as nasal airway obstruction, epistaxis, headache, facial pain and nasal discharge. They are frequently asymptomatic in 9% to 12% of patients, contributing to a delay in the diagnosis and advanced stage of disease.⁶ Most SCC arises from the lateral wall of the nasal cavity with 50% developing on the turbinates.⁷ Imaging is an essential tool in diagnosing and staging of these tumors. Computed tomography scanning with contrast is superior for the evaluation of the bony confines of the sinonasal tract and skull base. The use of contrast provides an estimate of the tumor vascularity and its relation to the carotid artery.⁶ The particular benefit of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is its ability to differentiate tissue density and predict with excellent accuracy the difference between tumor and retained secretions in the sinuses.⁸ Biopsy and histopathology result can give a helpful

information regarding the diagnosis. Figure 1 above showed invasive well-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma (arrows) arising from dysplastic surface epithelium (asterisk) and keratin pearl formation (arrowhead). Less differentiated areas in the tumor showing less keratinization and more nuclear pleomorphism is shown in Fig. 4.

This study confirmed our diagnosis in this case. The optimal therapy of SCC is still to be defined.² Surgery, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy are the modalities of treatment depending on the extent of the tumor and the fitness of the patient. Surgery alone can produce a high local control rate in a limited number of patients with early stage disease. However, few patients have benefited from this procedure because most patients are usually diagnosed at advanced stages.¹ The combination of surgery and postoperative radiation therapy (RT) is the treatment of choice for patients with more advanced but resectable disease. Definitive RT is recommended only for patients who are medically unfit for surgery, refuse radical operation, or have unresectable advanced disease.⁶ In our case, a combination of surgery and postop chemo/radiotherapy with reconstruction of the face was the option for treatment.

Acknowledgements

The authors reported no conflict of interest and no funding has been received for this work.

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