

## **CERTIFICATE OF PRESENTATION**

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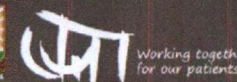




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## CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SINONASAL MALIGNANCIES: A STUDY FROM A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL OF INDONESIA

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### Introduction

The diagnosis of sinonasal malignancies is challenging. Most patients with sinonasal malignancies have advanced stage at presentation. Recognizing the common symptoms is important. The purpose of this study was to describe the clinical presentation and pathological characteristics of sinonasal malignancies in a tertiary care hospital in West Sumatra Indonesia.

### Method

We reviewed all cases of sinonasal malignancies presented to the Department of Otorhinolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery Dr. M. Djamil hospital, Padang, Indonesia from January 2010 to December 2013. Patient's bio data, clinical presentation, location, staging and histopathology were collected. Each patient was staged according to the TNM at presentation. The American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) the International Union Against Cancer (UICC) 2002 and 7<sup>th</sup> edition classification and stage grouping was used.

### Results

A total number of 15 patients with sinonasal malignancy presented during the study period. There were 8 males and 7 females (ratio 1.1:1) with a median age of 44 year at diagnosis.

All of the patients presented with multiple symptoms, epistaxis is the most common presenting complaint (93.3%) followed by nasal obstruction (80.0%), facial swelling (46.6%), eye-related symptoms (40.0%), ear-related symptoms (33.3%) and headache (26.6%).

The most common defined localization was maxillary sinus (40.0%), but due to advanced stage at presentation in 46.6% of cases, the primary tumor site was difficult to determine.

Histologically, squamous cell carcinoma was the most common (53.3%) followed by adenocarcinoma (13.3%) and undifferentiated carcinoma (13.3%). Most patients present with stage IV (60.0%) followed by stage III (26.6%), stage II (13.3%) and no stage I.

### Discussion

Diagnosis of sinonasal malignancies is often delayed and tends to be difficult due to the hidden location of the sinonasal tract. Clinical symptoms at presentation are influenced by these factors.

As in this study epistaxis is the most common patient's complaints, followed by nasal obstruction, facial swelling and eye-related symptoms. These are not too different from observation reported by other studies. Squamous cell carcinoma was the most frequent histopathologic type in our study population, it similar to other studies.

### Conclusion

All of the patients with sinonasal malignancies presented with multiple symptoms, which epistaxis is the most common presenting complaint, squamous cell carcinoma was the most common histopathology.

### Disclosure

In relation to this presentation, I declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

### References

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