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**Clinico-pathological profile of jaw and sinonasal masses: An experience in tertiary care hospital**Fariha Kauser<sup>1</sup>, Anshoo Agarwal<sup>2</sup> and Arvind Sinha<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Civil Hospital Karachi, Pakistan<sup>2</sup>B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Nepal

**Background:** To study the incidence, mode of presentation and histopathological features of jaw and sinonasal lesions in the surgical pathology material.

**Methods:** Jaw and sinonasal tumors biopsied or surgically excised over a period of five years diagnosed at B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences and Civil Hospital Karachi. The histopathological records of these cases were analyzed to see the prevalence, common site, age of presentation and correlation between clinical and histopathological diagnosis.

**Results:** In five years there were 135 jaw and sinonasal tumor cases diagnosed representing 0.18% of all the surgical specimens received. Epithelial tumors outnumbered the non-epithelial tumors. Malignant tumors were seen predominantly in males. Benign lesions included squamous papilloma and inverted papillomas and angiofibroma. Squamous cell carcinoma was the commonest among malignant tumors. The second most malignant tumor was adenoid cystic carcinoma. Other rare types of malignant tumors included the variants of squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma of the nose, glioma and neurofibroma and neurofibromatosis. The commonest site was nasal cavity, followed by paranasal sinuses and external nose, infra-orbital and jaw region. The age ranged from 12 to 70 years with predominance in males.

**Conclusion:** Commonest site of benign tumors is nasal cavity. Tumors of external nose are rare. All jaw and sinonasal masses should be subjected to histopathological examination for proper diagnosis due to uncommon presentations.

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