

December 13-14, 2018
Madrid, Spain

J Otol Rhinol 2018, Volume 7
DOI: 10.4172/2324-8785-C5-021

Benign tumors of the nasal cavity, anatomic clinical analysis and review of the literature: Report of 70 cases

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Benign nasal cavity tumors are not common entity with anatomopathological diversity, poor clinical symptomatology and an uncontrolled therapeutic protocol dominated by surgery. It is necessary to distinguish the relatively frequent histological varieties like inverted papillomas, hemangiomas and others rarer or even exceptional, pleomorphic adenoma, osteomas, chondromas and schwannomas. The diagnostic approach is based on three ways: nasal endoscopy, imaging (CT-MRI) and biopsy. The evolutionary profile remains marked by the risk of recurrence (incomplete excision) and malignant transformation. This study reports the results of a series of 70 cases of exclusively endonasal benign tumors collected between January 1998 and December 2017. The age of the patients varies between

10 and 80 years with an average of 46 years. The distribution by sex shows 38 women for 32 men. Topographically tumors of the nasal septum are the most frequent followed by the lateral wall of the nasal cavity. We report a predominance of vascular histologic variety (hemangiomas) followed by epithelial variety (inverted papillomas). Other uncommon varieties (leiomyoma, pleomorphic adenoma) have been noted. The treatment was surgical (external or endoscopic) with one case complementary to radiotherapy (inverted papilloma associated with squamous cell carcinoma). A discussion with review of the literature is made at the end of these results.

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