

Sinonasal malignant neoplasm

Sinonasal malignant neoplasms are rare tumors that constitute about 3% of tumors in the upper respiratory tract. Only a fraction arises at the nasal cavity.

Due to the contiguity of the nasal cavities with the paranasal sinuses, identifying the specific site of origin of large sinonasal tumors is often difficult. Hence, malignant tumors of the nasal cavities are often grouped with those of the paranasal sinuses. Their proximity to vital structures such as the brain, optic nerves, and internal carotid artery pose significant challenges for their treatment and may be the source of significant morbidity to the patients. Malignant tumors of the sinonasal tract are derived from diverse histologic elements within the nasal cavity. They include the following: Epithelial

See the list below:

- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Transitional cell carcinoma
- Adenocarcinoma
- Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- Melanoma
- Olfactory neuroblastoma
- Undifferentiated carcinoma

Nonepithelial

See the list below:

- Soft-tissue sarcoma
- Rhabdomyosarcoma
- Leiomyosarcoma
- Fibrosarcoma
- Liposarcoma
- Angiosarcoma
- Myxosarcoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Connective tissue sarcoma
- Chondrosarcoma
- Osteosarcoma
- Synovial sarcoma

Lymphoreticular tumors

See the list below:

- Lymphoma
- Plasmacytoma
- Giant cell tumor
- Metastatic carcinoma

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