

Vascular sinonasal tumours: A brief experience at Hospital Kuala Lumpur

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SUMMARY

Introduction: Vascular sinonasal tumors are highly vascular, benign, yet locally invasive tumors characterized by a histological diversity. Diagnosis is based on history, physical examination and radiographic findings. Angiography combined with embolization aids surgeons in identifying the main feeding vessels and decreasing intraoperative blood loss. Different approaches to endoscopic surgery would aid surgeons in complete removal of the extensive tumors. **Methods:** Retrospective review of six patients of vascular sinonasal tumor, managed at Hospital Kuala Lumpur was done. All patients had undergone excision through various surgical approaches, preceded by the embolization. **Results:** All patients were male, comprising of various ethnicities, presented with complaints of unilateral nasal blockage, spontaneous epistaxis and hyposmia. These patients presented with advanced tumor stages. The lesions were mainly supplied by the internal maxillary artery. The surgical approaches applied encompassed an endoscopic left wide septectomy, medial maxillectomy and tumor excision for the first case. An endoscopic excision of the sinonasal mass and a right Caldwell Luc approach with right external carotid artery exposure was applied to the second and third case due to the enormity of the tumor. The fourth case was a rare presentation of a 24-year old with a right nasal cavity angiofibroma, in which the endoscopic excision of tumor with a transpterygoid approach was utilized. The fifth case, was a left vascular mass to which a medial maxillectomy, septectomy and a modified Lothrop procedure was performed. Our sixth case was a recurrent angiomatous antrochoanal polyp for which a combined transcranial and endonasal excision was done. All patients recuperated well with no postoperative complications. **Conclusion:** Vascular sinonasal masses do not abide by fixed surgical approaches. Each distinct tumor demands a custom-made approach in its excision. Hence, the surgeon needs to be pliable in his approach towards the tumor. Preoperative angioembolization will minimize the blood loss intraoperatively.

A report of two unusual cases of atypical distance metastasis of breast malignant Phyllodes tumour to oral cavity

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SUMMARY

Malignant Phyllodes tumors are rare breast neoplasms. Dissemination pathways are local with chest wall invasion, regional with lymph nodes metastasis, and distant hematogenous, mostly to the lungs, bones and brain. Metastasis to the oral cavity is rare, one of the complications of systemic cancer and usually develops in the end stage of a cancer. Prognosis for such patients is poor as they are often unresponsive to chemotherapy with high mortality. We report two cases of recurrence of phyllodes breast tumor with metastasis to oral cavity post mastectomy. First case, is a lady diagnosed with phyllodes breast tumor with metastasis to oral cavity within a year of mastectomy and second case, distant metastasis to the tonsil, eight months post mastectomy. They underwent mastectomy and adjuvant chemo radiotherapy however both patients succumb to the disease. The majority of phyllodes tumours carry a good prognosis, however, dissemination to oral cavity tends to have a very dismal clinical outlook oftentimes leading to death.