

Surgical management and outcome of juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma in a single centre: a fifteen-year experience

Jeyasakthy Saniasiaya, Baharuddin Abdullah, RamizaRamza Ramli

Department of Otorhinolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery, School of Medical Sciences, UniversitiSains Malaysia Health Campus, Kelantan, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma (JNA) is a locally aggressive benign vascular tumour exclusively amongst adolescence males. General characteristics, management and outcomes of 11 cases of JNA presented to our centre between 2000 and 2015 were studied and evaluated. **Objective:** This is a retrospective study to determine general characteristics, management and outcomes amongst the local population of Kelantan, Malaysia. **Methods:** Eleven patients from the local population of Kelantan who presented between 2000 and 2015 were evaluated respectively. Demographical data, clinical presentation, duration of symptoms, stage of disease, surgical approach and outcomes of these 11 patients were reviewed and collected from the medical record office at our centre. **Results:** All 11 patients were Malay male with the average age at diagnosis being 15 years (range 11-21) years. Among the local population, predominant clinical presentation includes nasal obstruction followed by spontaneous painless epistaxis. All 11 patients were subjected to embolization prior to surgery. Surgery was the first line treatment for all our patients. Our patients were mostly subjected to endoscopic approach (37%) and combined approach (36%). Recurrence were seen in five patients (64%). Two patients underwent radiotherapy one of which was combined with chemotherapy due to intracranial involvement. None of our patients sustained major intra- or post-operative complications. **Conclusion:** Surgery combined with preoperative embolization is the main modality of treatment at our centre. Based on our observation, patients delay and refusal of surgery, ineffective embolization have led to recurrence. Timely diagnosis and management together with patient's co-operation are critical for successful outcome.

Inverted papilloma: a single tertiary centre 18-year experience

Maruthamuthu T, Md Shukri N, Ramli RR, Mohamad I, Abdullah B

Department of Otorhinolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery, Universiti Sains Malaysia Health Campus, Kelantan, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aims is to review our experience on inverted papilloma management; demography, presenting symptoms, surgical approaches, final diagnosis and rate of recurrence. **Method:** A retrospective review of patients diagnosed with inverted papilloma and underwent surgical intervention between 1999 and 2016. The entire patient underwent either external approach or endoscopic surgery at Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia. **Result:** A total of 16 patients' medical records were reviewed. The average age of symptom onset was 45 years old (ranged from 24 to 69) with male patients predominant, consisted of total 14 and four females. Thirteen patients (81.25%) presented with nasal blockage, followed by two patients with epistaxis (12.50%) and one (6.25%) rhinorrhoea. All patients had computed tomography as the tool for diagnosis. The type of surgery performed is determined by location, extent of disease and surgeon preference. There were 12 patients (75.00%) underwent external surgical approach including one initial endoscopic case converted into external approach. Three patients (18.80%) experience recurrence during follow up 6, 12 and 13 months. Two patients (12.50%) diagnosed with sinonasal carcinoma arising from inverted papilloma. **Conclusion:** Clinical and radiological features supported by confirmatory tissue biopsy diagnosis favour early and accurate diagnosis. Inverted papilloma, albeit rare warrants complete clearance with safe margin in order to minimise recurrence and anticipating potential malignant transformation.