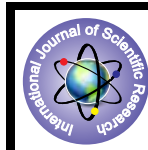


Case Study of Non Neoplastic Lesions of Nose, Paranasal Sinuses and Nasopharynx



Medical Science

KEYWORDS : Non-neoplastic lesion, Nasal Polyp

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: A variety of non-neoplastic and neoplastic conditions involve nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses and nasopharynx and these are very common lesion encountered in clinical practice.

Aim : To study the incidence of Non neoplastic lesion of nose, paranasal sinuses and nasopharynx in relation to different age groups and sex, common location of tumor ,common histopathological type in Civil hospital Ahmedabad.

Method: 100 Cases of Non neoplastic lesion of nose, paranasal sinuses and nasopharynx were studied from the department of pathology, civil hospital, ahmedabad from january 2013 to august 2014.

Result: In 100 cases of these study, Non neoplastic lesion are common in adolescence and middle age. There is 63 were male and 37 were female. and male-female ratio was 1.7:1. Age of presentation ranged from 1st to 6th decade of life. Out of 100 cases 75 cases (75%) has Inflammatory polyp, 9 cases (9%) has Allergic polyp, 2 cases has Angiomatous polyp(2%), 9 cases has Fungal infection (9%), 3 cases has Rhinoscleroma(3%), 2 cases has Tuberculosis (2%).

Conclusion: Incidence in nasal cavity was highest with nasal polyp was most common histopathological subtype with male preponderance in the present study.

❖ INTRODUCTION

- A variety of non-neoplastic and neoplastic conditions involve the nasal cavity(NS), paranasal sinuses(PNS) and nasopharynx(NP) and these are very common lesion encountered in clinical practice.
- The presenting features and symptomatology and advance imaging techniques help to reach a presumptive diagnosis but histopathological examination remain the mainstay to final definitive diagnosis.

❖ OBJECTIVE

- To study the incidence of Non neoplastic lesion of nose, paranasal sinuses and nasopharynx in relation to different age groups and sex ,common location of tumor ,common histopathological type in Civil hospital ,Ahmedabad and compare the data with other similar study.

❖ METHODS AND MATERIAL

- 100 Cases of Non neoplastic lesion of nose, paranasal sinuses and nasopharynx were studied from the department of pathology ,civil hospital, ahmedabad from january 2013 to august 2014.

❖ RESULTS

- Age incidence of Non neoplastic lesion of NC,PNS,NP

Age	Incidence	Percentages(%)
1 to 10 years	03	03
11 to 20 years	22	22
21 to 30 years	22	22
31 to 40 years	18	18
41 to 50 years	19	19
51 to 60 years	06	06
61 to 70 years	10	10
Total	100	100

❖ MALE- FEMALE RATIO

Age	Incidence	Percentages(%)	Ratio
Inflammatory polyp	50	25	2:1
Allergic polyp	5	4	1.25:1
Angiomatous polyp	1	1	1:1
Fungal	5	4	1.25:1

Rhinoscleroma	1	2	1:2
Tuberculosis	1	1	1:1
Total	63	37	1.7:1

❖ Site of origin

Age	Incidence	Percentages(%)
Site of non-neoplastic lesion of NC,PNS,NP	Nasal cavity	Paranasal sinus
Inflammatory polyp	57	18
Allergic polyp	06	03
Angiomatous polyp	02	-
Fungal	04	06
Rhinoscleroma	03	-
Tuberculosis	01	01
Total	72	28

❖ INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS TYPES OF NON NEOPLASTIC LESION OF NC,PNS, NP

Type of non-neoplastic lesion of NC,PNS,NP	Cases	Percentage(%)
Inflammatory polyp	75	75 %
Allergic polyp	09	9 %
Angiomatous polyp	02	2 %
Fungal	09	9 %
Rhinoscleroma	03	3 %
Tuberculosis	02	2 %
Total	100	100 %

❖ DISCUSSION

- In 100 cases of these study, Non neoplastic lesions are common in adolescence and middle age i.e. from 11 to 20 years and 21 to 50 years of age.
- There is 63 were male and 37 were female and male-female ratio was 1.7:1
- The most common type was nasal polyp(86%) followed by fungal infection (9%) and rhinoscleroma(3%).
- Among the fungal infection ,mucormycosis was the most common type, followed by rhinosporidiosis.
- Age of presentation ranged from 1st to 6th decade of life.
- In 100 cases 72 lesions involved in nasal cavity and 28 lesion in paranasal sinus. No non neoplastic lesion was found in nasopharynx.

❖ COMPARISON WITH OTHER STUDY

- Comparative study of age distribution with Uzma Zafar

study.

Type of lesion	Uzma zafar(decade)	Present study(decade)
Nasal polyp	2 nd and 3 rd	2 nd 3 rd
Fungal	4 th	4 th and 5 th
Rhinoscleroma	4 th and 5 th	3 rd and 4 th
Tuberculosis	3 rd and 4 th	2 nd and 7 th

❖ **Comparative study of sexual predilection.**

sex	Uzma zafar		Present study	
	No of cases	%	No of cases	%
male	94	64.83 %	63	63 %
Female	51	35.17 %	37	37 %
Total	145	100 %	100	100 %

❖ **Comparative study of site of lesion**

Site	Uzma zafar		Present study	
	No of cases	%	No of cases	%
Nasal cavity	108	74.48 %	72	72 %
Paranasal sinus	37	25.5 %	28	28 %
Total	145	100 %	100	100 %

❖ **Comparative study of various types of lesions.**

Site	Uzma zafar		Present study	
	No of cases	%	No of cases	%
Nasal polyp	119	82.06 %	86	86 %
Fungal	7	4.83 %	09	9 %
rhinoscleroma	6	4.14 %	03	3 %
Tuberculosis	5	3.45 %	02	2 %

- Present study is comparable with Uzma zafar study in in all parameter and maximum cases were of nasal polyp which is slightly higher as compared to the Uzma zafar study.

❖ **CONCLUSION**

- Incidence in nasal cavity was highest with nasal polyp was most common histopathological subtype with male preponderance in the present study.

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