

ONCOLOGICAL OUTCOME ANALYSIS OF TRANS-NASAL MINIMALLY INVASIVE ENDOSCOPIC RESECTION OF SINO-NASAL MALIGNANCY NOT TRANSGRESSING DURA:A SINGLE CENTRE STUDY .

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ABSTRACT:

Objective:

To evaluate the oncological results and efficacy of trans-nasal minimally invasive endoscopic resection of nose and para nasal sinus malignancy.

Methods:

A retrospective observational study including 29 cases of nose and paranasal sinus malignancy stage I-IV of varied histopathological types operated from January 2006 to July 2016. All the patients underwent trans- nasal laser/microdebrider assisted endoscopic resection of the primary tumor with adequate margins. Neck dissection was carried out in 8 cases. All stage III/IV cases and 5 cases of stage-II including olfactory neuroblastoma received post –operative radiotherapy/ Chemo-radiotherapy and one case of malignant melanoma referred for post-operative immunotherapy. Average follow up period was 7 months. Data was analysed using Kaplan Meier method to estimate the overall and disease specific survival rate along with the median survival time wherever applicable. Statistical analysis was carried out using STATA 13.

Results:

The age range was 39-64 years with a mean of 49.4yrs. 67 % of the patients were males. Overall, there were 2cases (7.1%) in T1, 8 (28.5%) in T2, 12(42.8%) in T3 and 6 cases (21.4%) in T4 stage. 22 patients (75.8%) were N0, 5(17.2%) were N1 and 2(6.8%) were N2 to begin with. 24/ 29 patients had no disease on their last follow up. One case of olfactory neuroblastoma in Kadish stage B had no recurrence on last follow-up after 18 months. 5 cases had local recurrence of which T1 and T2 cases had no contribution. Out of the 2 cases of recurrence in T3, one at 14 months was managed with endoscopic re-excision and the other at 28 months with external resection. 3 recurrences in T4were observed and open approach adopted for 2 cases at 16 and 34 months respectively and one case refused treatment at 19 months. 2 patients had lung metastasis after 3 years. 15 out of the 18 patients followed up for 2 years were disease free. The study showed an overall survival rate of 82.7% while the 2 year disease specific survival rate was found to be 83.33%.

Conclusion:

Endoscopic resection of paranasal sinus malignancy has provided an efficient tool to the skull base surgeon for providing good oncological results with favourable cosmesis avoiding the potential morbidities of open approaches.

Keywords: [Endoscopic resection, paranasal sinus malignancy, microdebrider, skull base.](#)