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**CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL SPECTRUM OF SINO-NASAL MALIGNANCY:   
OUR EXPERIENCE**

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**ABSTRACT**

BACKGROUND :Sino-nasal malignancies present some of the most challenging scenarios in head and neck oncology practice. Rarity of these tumours and myriad of individual histology with individual natural histories renders large clinical trials and subsequent statistical analysis difficult. We aim to evaluate the inter-relationship of clinical, radiological and histopathological characteristics in cases sino-nasal malignancies.

METHODS :This prospective observational study was conducted in Dept of ENT, Nil Ratan Sircar Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata, over 18 months period, where patients with primary sinonasal malignancy were selected for accrual following a pre-defined inclusion and exclusion criteria with prior clearance from Institutional Ethics Committee. After clinical, endoscopic and radiological examination, histopathology of tissue sample or resected specimen was mandatorily performed in all the cases.

RESULTS :Total number of patients was 32. Most of the patients with primary sinonasal malignancy were male (26). Patients in 7th decade (61-70 years) comprised of almost one-third of all the cases studied. Nasal discharge, nasal obstruction and nasal bleeding were present in all patients. Maxillary sinus was the commonest primary site of involvement found on CT scans. Contrast-enhanced CT scan showed evidence of bone erosion and contrast-enhancement in all cases. Squamous cell carcinoma was the commonest histopathological type found. Adenocarcinoma was the second most common type.

CONCLUSION :Integrated clinical, radiological, pathological data alongwith histopathology will optimize the treatment planning and thus, favourably influence the final outcome of sino-nasal malignancy.

KEY WORDS :Sino-nasal malignancy; Histopathology; Immuno-histochemistry