

# Imaging of paranasal sinus cancer

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## Dr. Davide Farina

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## Learning Objectives

1. To learn about the clinical presentation of sinonasal neoplasms
2. To highlight the findings on sinus CT scans that may suggest and underlying tumor
3. To emphasize the histotypes exhibiting specific CT and/or MRI pattern
4. To review the most common patterns of spread of sinonasal neoplasms and the implications on treatment planning

## Abstract

Paranasal sinus cancer is an overall uncommon but extremely varied disease: a long list of malignant histotypes may be encountered in this area, reflecting its complex histologic architecture. Although diverse at histology, the majority of such tumors display overlapping imaging features. However, the combination of signals and densities allows to characterize some entities. The routes of spread of sinonasal neoplasms may be predicted, mostly based on the site of origin and, in some cases, on histology. Awareness of the most common patterns of growth is essential to provide all the information needed for proper treatment planning.

## Teaser

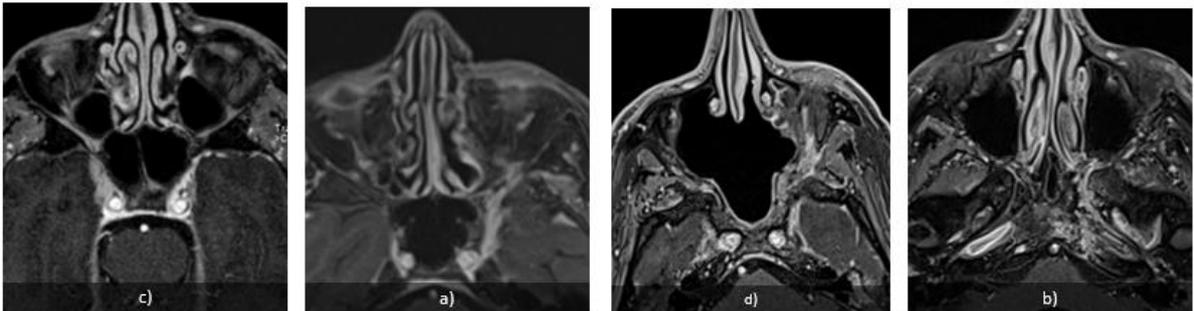
**Q: 45 yr, nasal obstruction: what is your diagnosis?**

- a. benign neoplasm
- b. malignant neoplasm
- c. nasal polyposis
- d. chronic rhinosinusitis



## Test Your Knowledge

1. Which of these images shows perineural spread along the vidian nerve?



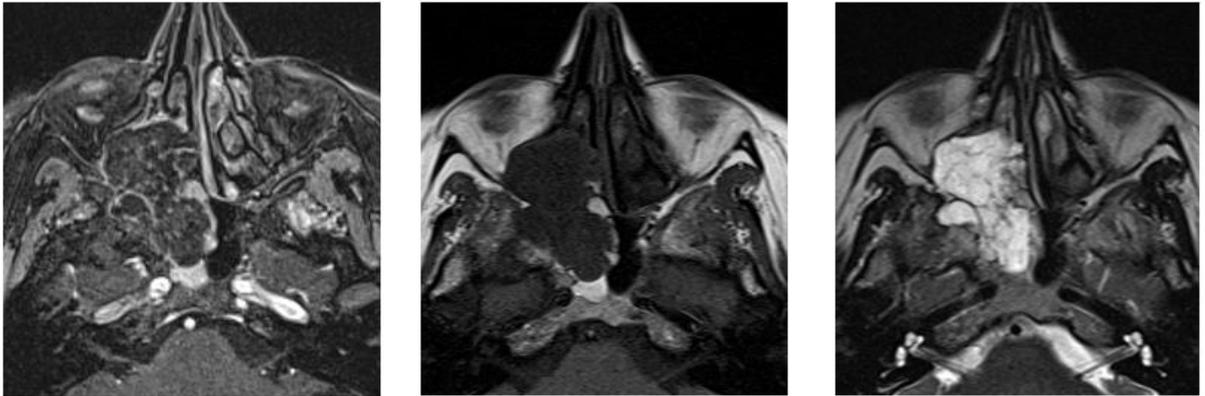
2. Columnar pattern is typically displayed by:

- a. squamous cell carcinoma
- b. inverted papilloma
- c. adenocarcinoma
- d. olfactory neuroblastoma

3. Which of these signs indicates dural infiltration?

- a. effacement of csf surrounding the olfactory bulbs
- b. dural enhancement
- c. dural thickening
- d. leptomenigeal enhancement

4. What is your diagnosis?



- a. mucocele
- b. chordoma
- c. chondrosarcoma
- d. intestinal-type adenocarcinoma

5. Which of these scans shows chronic rhinosinusitis?

