Comparison of prognosis between squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) and SCC associated with inverted papilloma (SCC+IP) of the maxillary sinus

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ABSTRACT

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DISCUSSION

Most studies reported the relationship between IP and SCCa in 9% to 19% of patients. In the present study, 7.8% (15 patients) of the patients with IP were noted to have associated SCCa. 13 patients (8.7%) appear to have had synchronous neoplasms, and remaining 2 patients (1.0%) metachronous tumors. If clinical data were found to be helpful in predicting which patients had IP with SCCa, then their management may be undertaken indifferently. Benninger et al. reported that time of presentation after the onset of symptoms and presentation of epistaxis were variables believed to be useful in accurately differentiating IP from SCCa. In this present study, IP+SCC patient are more likely to manifest epistaxis. However, there was no significant difference in clinical manifestations between two groups.

INTRODUCTION

We retrospectively evaluated patients with maxillary sinus cancer who received definitive treatment between 1991 and 2007. The treatment results of 47 patients with SCC in the maxillary sinus were compared with those of 15 patients with IP+SCC. Both sets of patients received surgery, radiotherapy or chemoradiotherapy alone or in combination. Survival analysis was performed using Kaplan-Meier method and a log-rank test for comparing subgroups. Logistic regression analysis was employed to define the recurrence-associated prognostic factors. The median follow-up period was 49.7 months.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

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The prognosis of IP+SCC was similar to that of SCCa. However, most studies reported the relationship between IP and SCCa in 9% to 19% of patients. In the present study, 7.8% (15 patients) of the patients with IP were noted to have associated SCCa. 13 patients (8.7%) appear to have had synchronous neoplasms, and remaining 2 patients (1.0%) metachronous tumors. If clinical data were found to be helpful in predicting which patients had IP with SCCa, then their management may be undertaken indifferently. Benninger et al. reported that time of presentation after the onset of symptoms and presentation of epistaxis were variables believed to be useful in accurately differentiating IP from SCCa. In this present study, IP+SCC patient are more likely to manifest epistaxis. However, there was no significant difference in clinical manifestations between two groups.