**INTRODUCTION**

Oncogenic osteomalacia (OO) is a paraneoplastic syndrome seen in tumors of mesenchymal origin that secrete 'phosphatonin,' like fibroblast growth factor-23 (FGF-23). They are characterized by hypophosphatemia and osteomalacia. These patients make remarkable recovery once tumors are localized and excised.

**AIM & OBJECTIVE**

To study retrospectively the clinical, biochemical profile and follow up of the subjects who presented with the features of OO of the head and neck region.

**METHODS AND MATERIALS**

Data of all the patients diagnosed to have OO from 2004-2013 were collected using the computerized database.

**RESULTS**

Among the total 29 presentations of 27 with OO, 12(44%) were found to have a histopathologically proven lesion. 9(75%) of these were found to be in the head and neck region.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Head and neck region was the most common site where tumor was localized in patients with OO. In all hypophosphatemic osteomalacia, where oncogenic osteomalacia is suspected, nasal endoscopy and imaging of head and neck region should be done. Surgical excision remains the main stay of treatment. These patients warrant a long term follow up as a recurrence can occur several years after the initial response.

**REFERENCES**

