SOLITARY FIBROUS TUMORS OF THE NASAL CAVITY

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Introduction: Solitary fibrous tumors are rare mesenchymal-derived neoplasms that are derived from serosal membranes, most commonly from pleural origin. However, a wide variety of extraplural locations have been described. Twenty-two cases originating in the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses have been reported. We present a case report of a 49-year-old female with a solitary fibrous tumor of the left nasal cavity, as well as a review of the literature with recommendations of peri-operative management.

Methods: We present a case report of a 49-year-old female who presented with left-sided epistaxis, nasal airway obstruction, and nasal cavity mass. A current review of the literature revealed twenty-two previously reported cases.

Results: To date, twenty-three cases of solitary fibrous tumors of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses have been reported. The mean age of presentation was 51 years (range 30-71). 15 patients were women and 8 were men. Most patients presented with epistaxis and nasal obstruction. One case of malignancy in a 70-year-old male was reported.

Conclusion: Solitary fibrous tumors of the nasal cavity and paranasal cavities are rare entities. Immunohistochemistry is required for diagnosis because pathologic features can often mimic other soft-tissue neoplasms found in the head and neck. The vast majority of cases behave in a benign manner and complete resectability remains the most important prognostic factor.