

# 원발 및 재발한 내장성 유두종의 치료성적 : 96예의 분석

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## Treatment Outcomes of Primary and Recurred Inverting Papilloma : An Analysis of 96 Cases

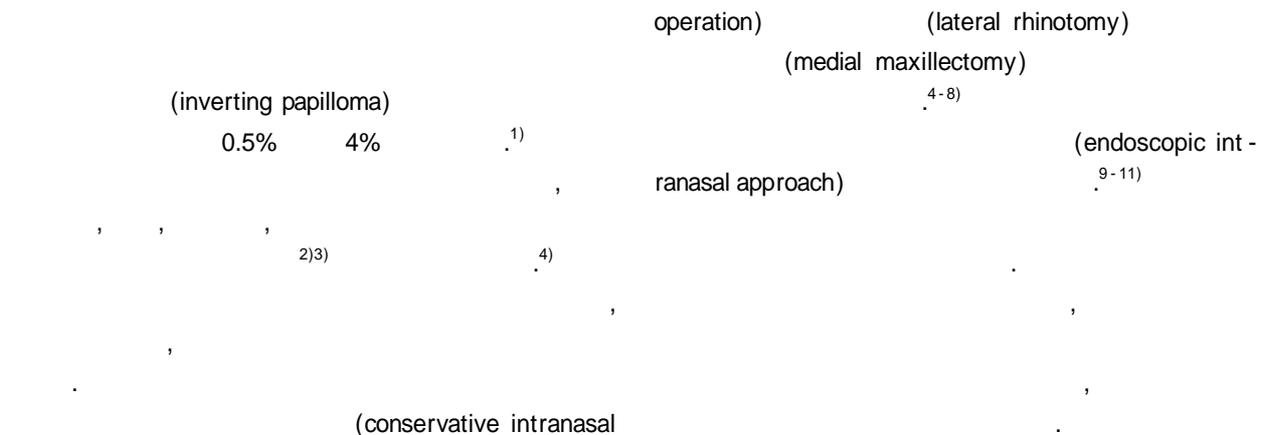
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### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : Inverting papilloma is a relatively uncommon sinonasal lesion of uncertain etiology and pathogenesis. This series was undertaken to investigate the incidence of associated polyps and the recurrence rates of inverting papillomas with or without malignancies, as well as the surgical outcomes of the recurred cases. **Materials and Methods** : A retrospective study was conducted on 96 patients diagnosed with inverting papilloma between 1988 and 1998 on the evaluation of pathology, associated polyps, types of operation, recurrence rate after original operation, and surgical outcomes of recurred cases. Only histologically proven cases of inverting papilloma were included in this study. The follow-up period ranged from 24 to 72 months. **Results** : The overall malignancy rate was 11.5% (11 cases), with synchronous tumors accounting for 9.4% (9 cases) and metachronous tumors accounting for 2.1% (2 cases). Inflammatory polyps were found in association with inverting papilloma in 21 cases (21.9%). For cases without malignancies, the overall recurrence rate after the original surgical procedure and the conservative procedure was 27.6% and 33.9%, respectively, whereas as, it was 14.3% after a medial maxillectomy. In cases with malignancies, the recurrence rate after the original surgical procedure was 22.2% (2 of 9 cases). **Conclusions** : Our study indicates that irregularly surfaced polyps or mucosae during ethmoidectomy and polypectomy should be confirmed by tissue biopsy, and that more aggressive and bolder surgical resection of inverting papilloma should be undertaken as a primary treatment method, or as a treatment for recurring cases to reduce the recurrence rate of inverting papilloma, with or without malignancy. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2001;44:731-5)

**KEY WORDS** : Inverting papilloma · Type of surgery · Treatment outcome.



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96 cases, 67 (70%) were male and 29 (30%) were female. The age distribution was as follows: 10 (10.4%) in the 31-40 age group, 18 (18.8%) in the 41-50 age group, 16 (16.6%) in the 51-60 age group, 21 (21.9%) in the 61-70 age group, and 2 (2.1%) in the 71+ age group. The total number of cases was 96 (100%).

Initial pathology results are shown in Table 2. 87 (90.6%) cases were IP without malignancy, 21 (21.9%) were IP with malignancy (synchronous), and 9 (9.4%) were IP with malignancy (metachronous).

(transantral excision) 28

**Table 1.** Sex and age distribution of total 96 cases of inverting papilloma

Age	Male (%)	Female (%)	Number of cases (%)
31 - 40	10	5	15 (15.6)
41 - 50	18	7	25 (26.0)
51 - 60	16	8	24 (25.0)
61 - 70	21	6	27 (28.1)
71 -	2	3	5 ( 5.2)
Total	67 (69.8)	29 (30.2)	96 ( 100)

**Table 2.** Initial pathology results of total 96 cases of inverting papilloma

Pathology	Number of cases (%)
IP without malignancy	87 (90.6)
IP alone	63 (65.6)
IP with polyp	21 (21.9)
IP with atypia or dysplasia	3 ( 3.1)
IP with malignancy (synchronous)	9 ( 9.4)
IP with squamous cell carcinoma	7 ( 7.3)
IP with transitional cell carcinoma	2 ( 2.1)
Total	96 ( 100)

IP : inverting papilloma

(midfacial degloving approach)

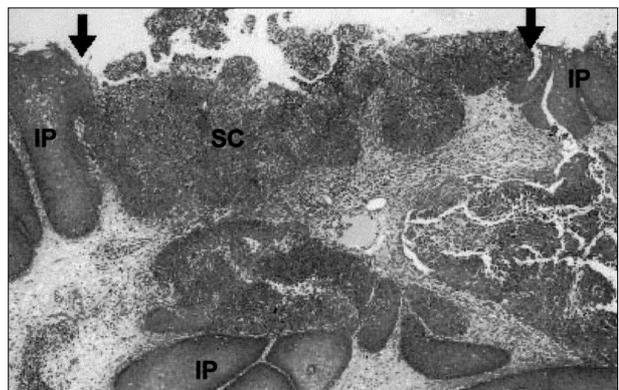
33.9% (59/20), 14.3% (28/4) (Table 3).

96 cases (Fig. 1), 7 (squamous cell carcinoma), 2 (transitional cell carcinoma), 9.4% (synchronous malignancy) (Table 2). 2 (metachronous malignancy) 96 2 2. 1%

**Table 3.** Recurrence rates after various initial treatments in total 96 cases of inverting papilloma with or without malignancy

Operation	Recurred/Total (%)
IP without malignancy	24/87 (27.6)
Endoscopic intranasal and/or transantral excision	20/59 (33.9)
MM via LR or MDA	4/28 (14.3)
IP with malignancy	2/9 (22.2)
MM + RT	1/1 (100.0)
TM with orbital exenteration + RT	0/2 ( 0.0)
Craniofacial resection + RT	1/6 (16.7)
Total	26/96 (27.1)

IP : inverting papilloma MM : medial maxillectomy LR : lateral rhinotomy MDA : midfacial degloving approach TM : total maxillectomy RT : radiation therapy



**Fig. 1.** Light microscopic finding of a case of inverting papilloma with malignancy. The arrows point to the lesions that show a transition from the benign inverting papilloma to the invasive squamous cell carcinoma (IP : inverting papilloma, SC : squamous cell carcinoma, hematoxylineosin stain,  $\times 100$ ).

9.4% metachronous malignancy 2.1% 11.5% 가

(Table 4).

(total maxillectomy with orbital exenteration) 2 6 (craniofacial resection) 5 1-3)12) 40 60 1 9 30 39 22.2%(9) (Table 3). 2)가

96 26 (27.1%) 2 : 1 가 70% 24 (27.6%) 87 1-3) 7 17 가 13 4 21.9%(21) (Table 2). 23% 4) , metachro - nous malignancy가

13 , 8 4 , 4 23% 4) , metachro - nous malignancy가

8 4 2 4 , 3

**Table 4.** Treatment outcomes of recurred inverting papilloma according to the surgical options

Primary treatment method	Time to recurrence (months)	Secondary treatment method	Status	Follow-up period (months)
Endoscopic intranasal and/or transantral excision (13)	3 - 36	Medial maxillectomy (8)	NED (8)	24 - 72
		Endoscopic intranasal and/or transantral excision (4)	NED (2) R (2)	24 - 72
		Radiation therapy (1) -Development of metachronous cancer	DOD (1)	28
Medial maxillectomy via LR or MDA (4)	10 - 16	Endoscopic intranasal and/or transantral excision (3)	NED (2) R (1)	24 - 48
		Craniofacial resection (1) -Development of metachronous cancer	NED (1)	72
LR : lateral rhinotomy DOD : died of disease	MDA : midfacial degloving approach R : recurrence	NED : no evidence of disease		



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