DRC3: Maxillary Sinus Squamous Cell Carcinoma in a Tertiary Hospital in the Philippines

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Maxillary Sinus Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCCA) is a rare cancer that usually presents in advanced stages. Conflicting literature from various studies done worldwide necessitates the establishment of baseline local data to guide physicians in managing patients with this disease. A cross-sectional, retrospective review of patient records was done at a tertiary government hospital, including patients who were histopathologically confirmed to have Maxillary Sinus Squamous Cell Carcinoma and admitted at the Department of Otorhinolaryngology from 2013 to 2016. Sociodemographic data such as: age, sex, location, past medical history, family medical history, personal social history, as well as clinical data like chief complaint, time between symptom onset and initial consult, signs/symptoms, staging (T, N, M), biopsy approach, histopathologic diagnosis/grading, intraoperative anatomic involvement, regional metastasis, and distal metastasis, were collected. Over a period of 4 years, a total of 22 patients were included in the study. Most of them were male, with a mean age of 50 years old. Most common chief complaint is still a maxillary mass associated with a palatal bulge, and most common histopathologic diagnosis is Well-Differentiated Squamous Cell Carcinoma. Sixteen (16) patients underwent surgery + radiotherapy, while 6 patients received radiotherapy (RT) +/- chemotherapy. Regional and distant metastases were uncommon. Similarities in symptoms of Maxillary SCCA and rhinosinusitis have been considered to have an effect in the delay of diagnosis. Further studies are recommended, to better determine treatment outcomes and establish a more comprehensive baseline data for the improvement in the management of patients with this disease.

KEYWORDS: Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Maxillary Carcinoma, Sinonasal Cancer