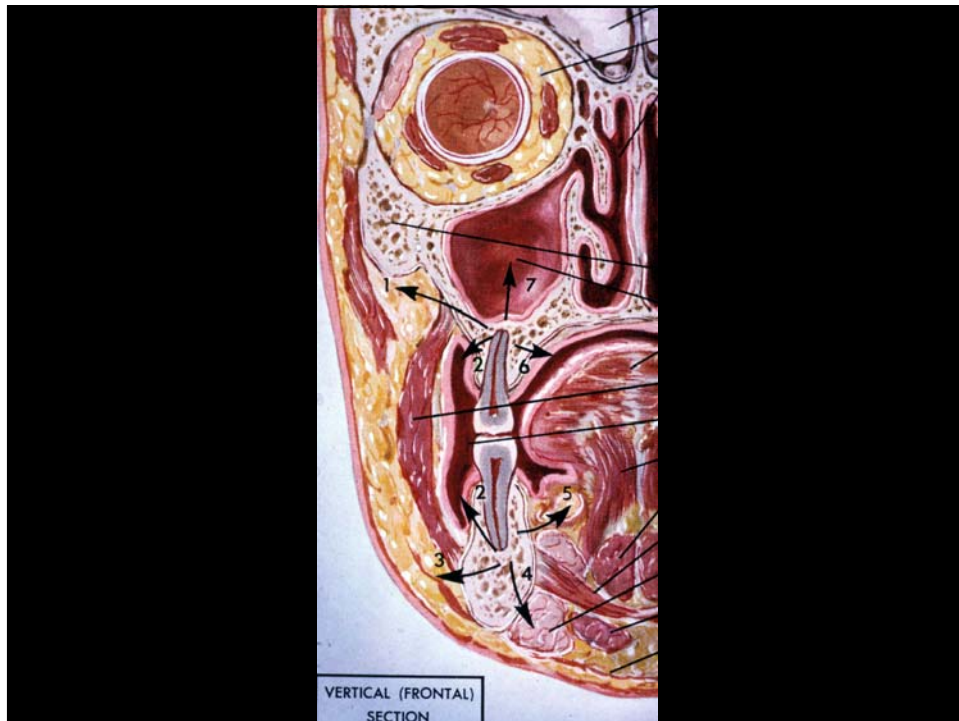


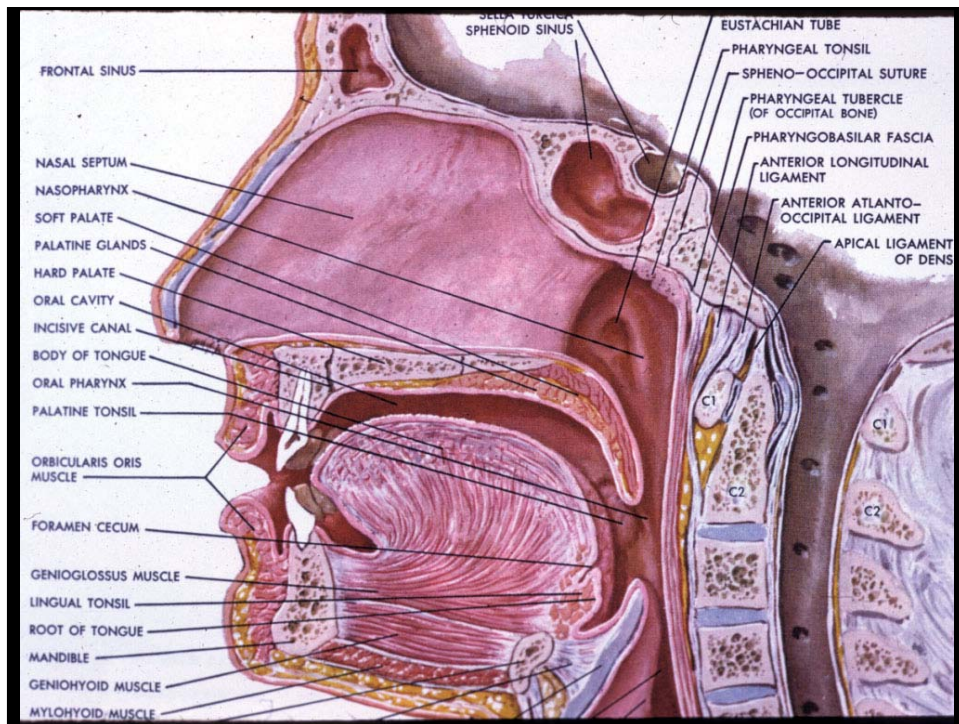
# Infections

Nasal Cavity  
Paranasal Sinuses

Viral  
Bacterial







## Polyp

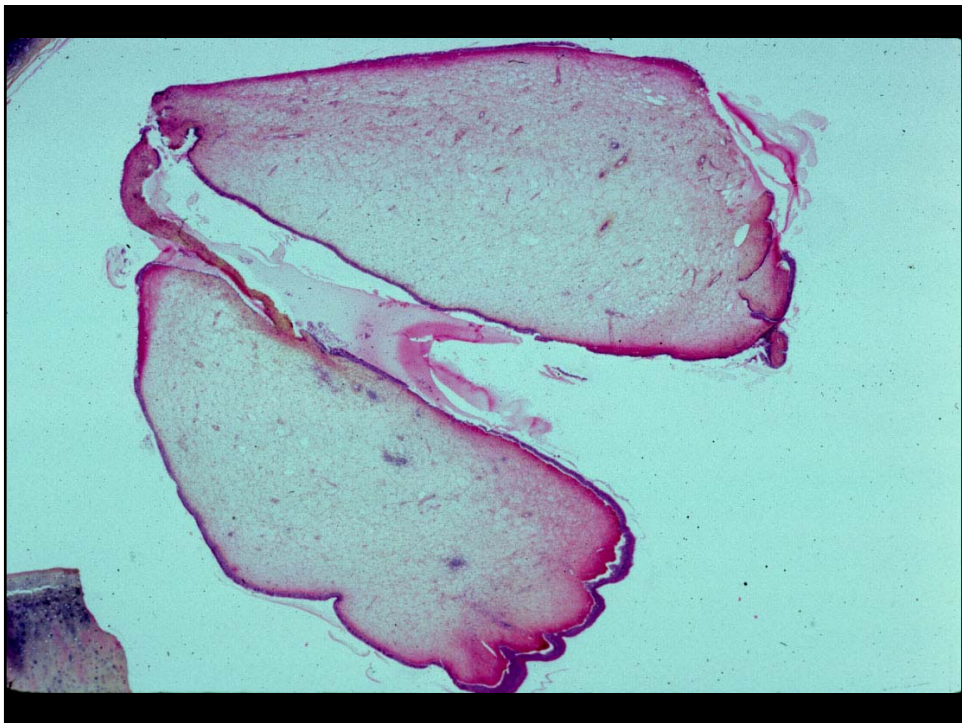
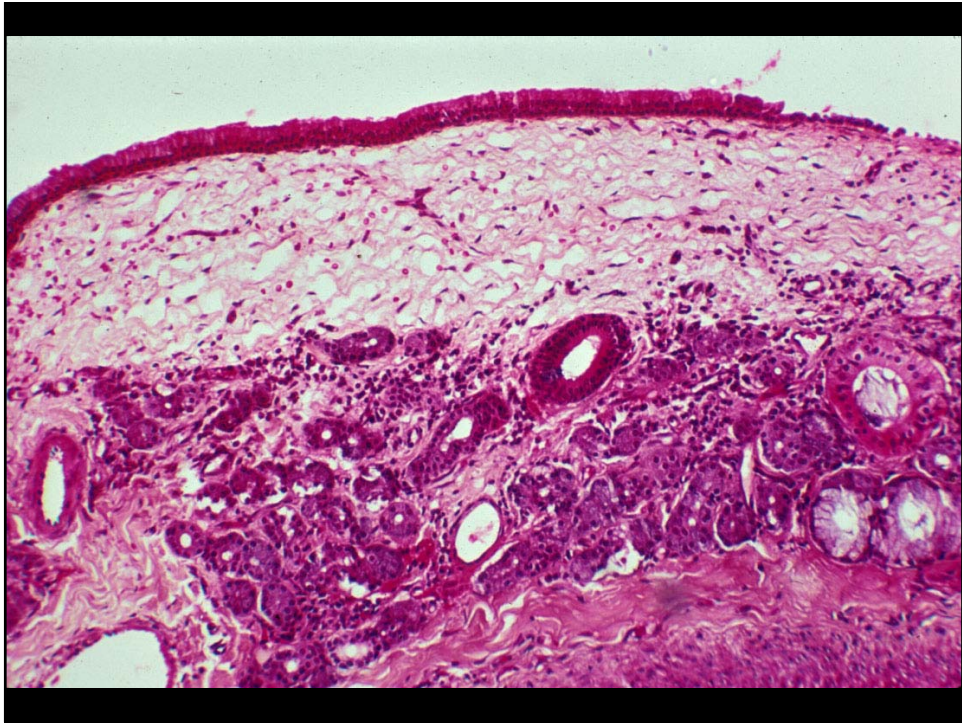
Any growth protruding from mucous membrane

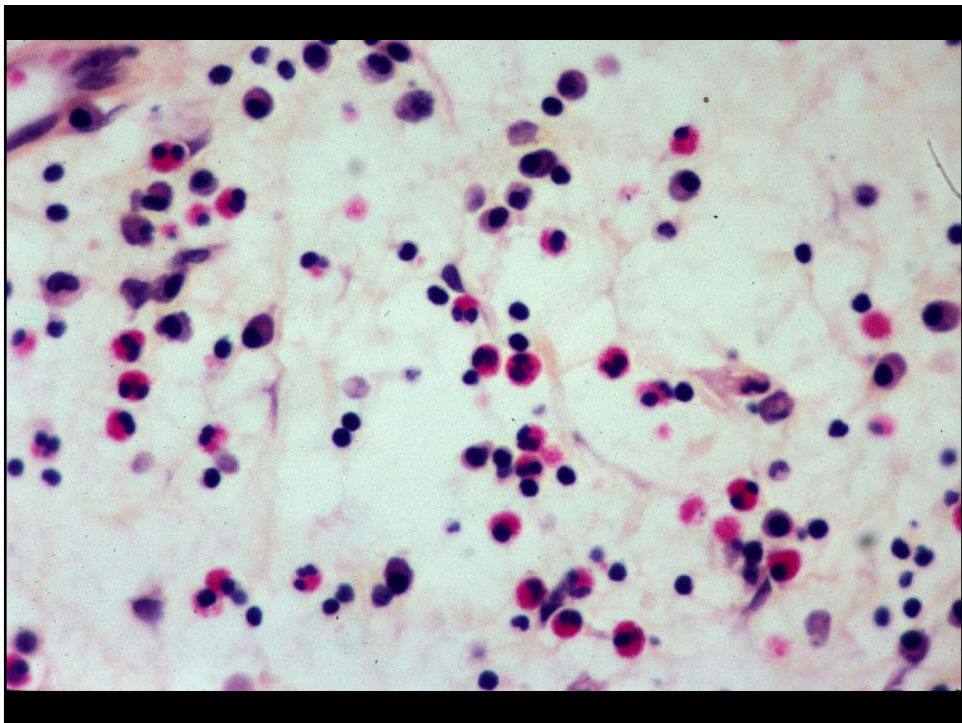
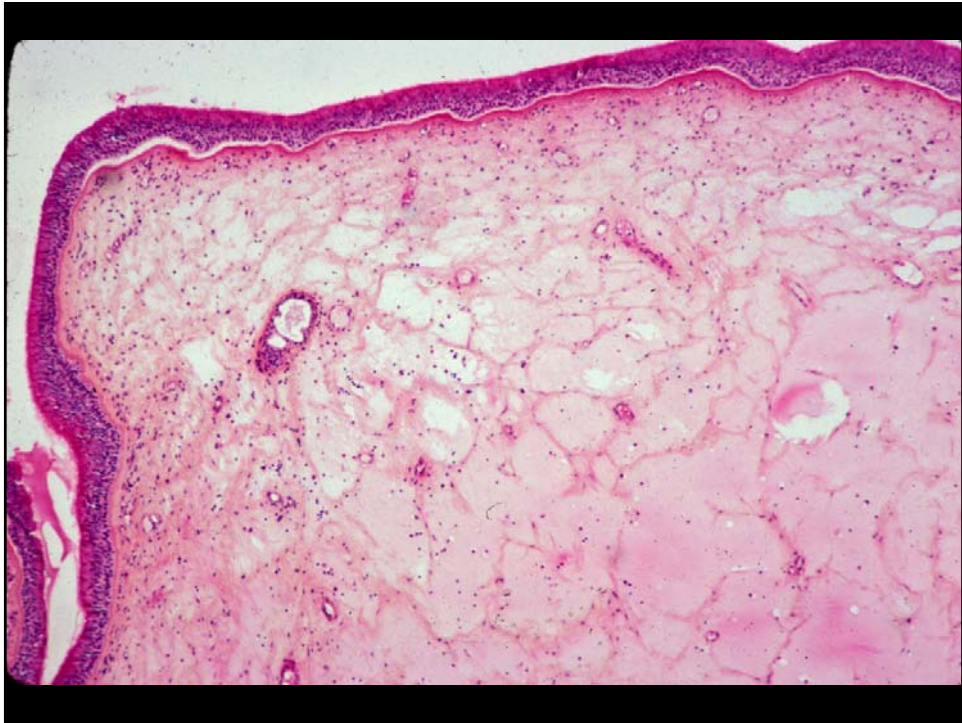
## **Polypoid Lesions**

### **Nasal Cavity, Paranasal Sinuses**

1. Inflammatory polyp
2. Benign tumors
3. Malignant tumors







## **Inflammatory Polyps**

### **Nasal Cavity, Sinuses**

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- A. Common
- B. Allergy, infection
- C. One, multiple
- D. Obstruction
- E. Bleeding
- F. Up to 1.5cm

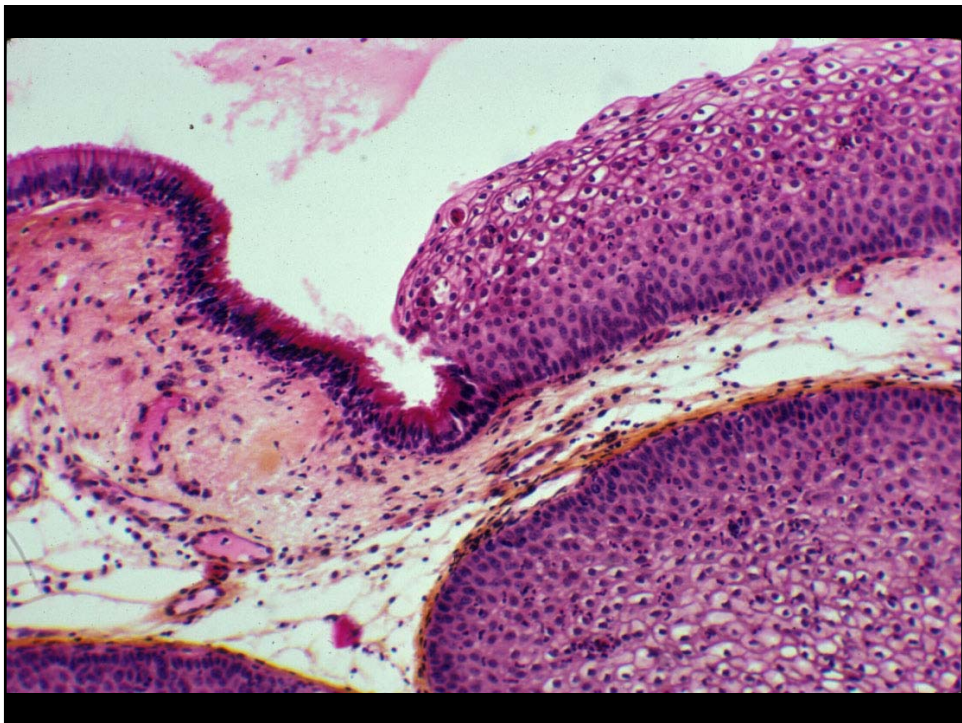
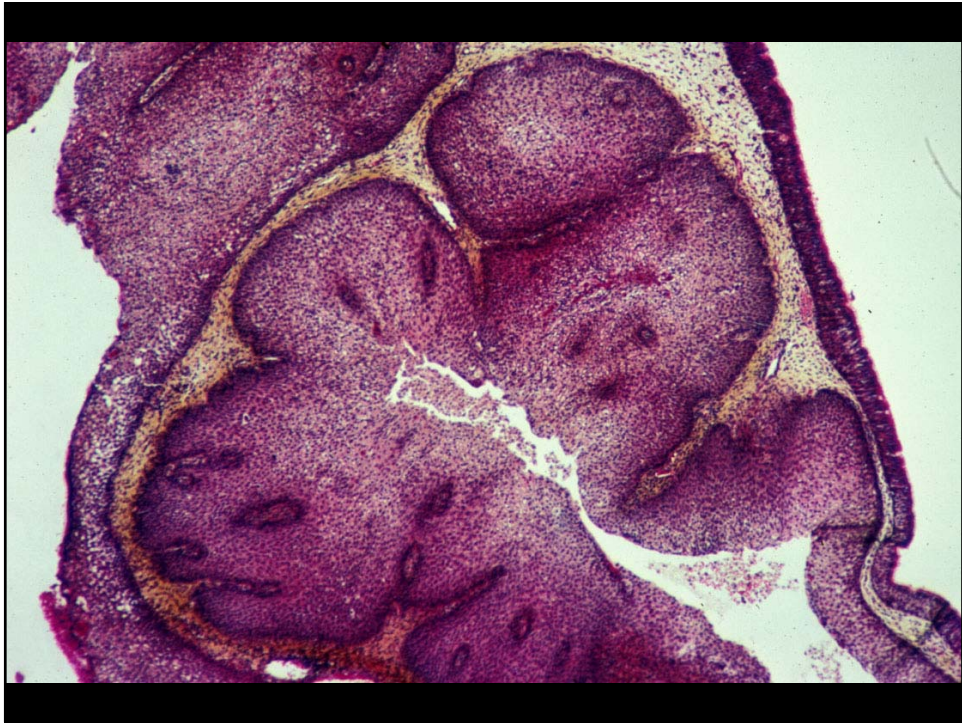
## **Papillomatosis**

### **Inverted Papillomas**

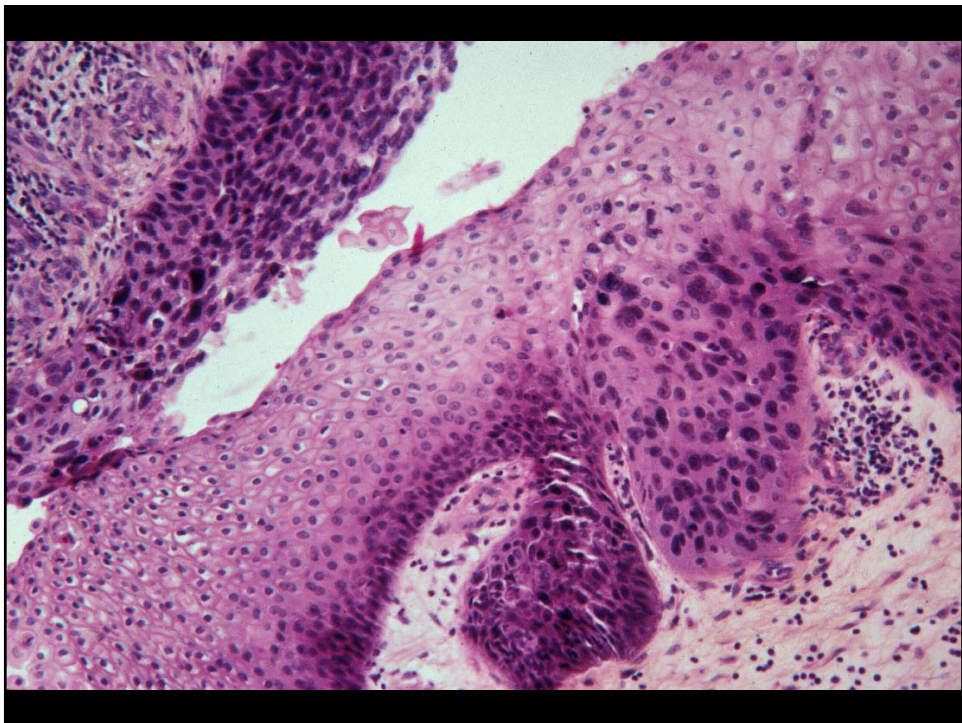
### **Squamous Papillomas**

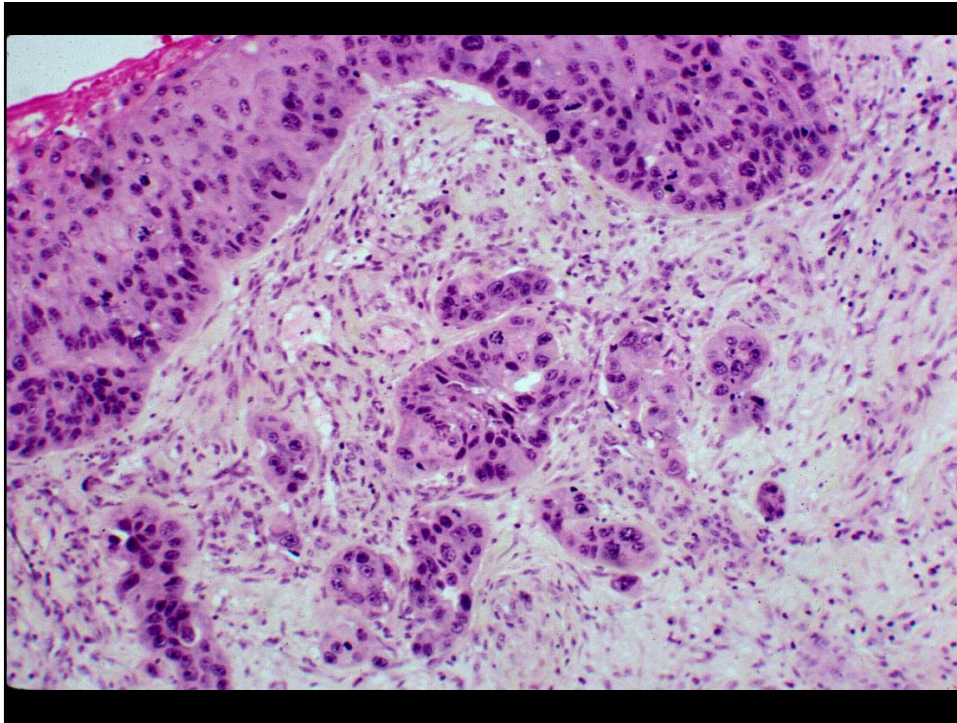
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1. One, multiple polyps
2. Nasal cavity, sinuses
3. Nasal obstruction
4. Bleeding
5. 25 to 50x less common









## Papillomatosis

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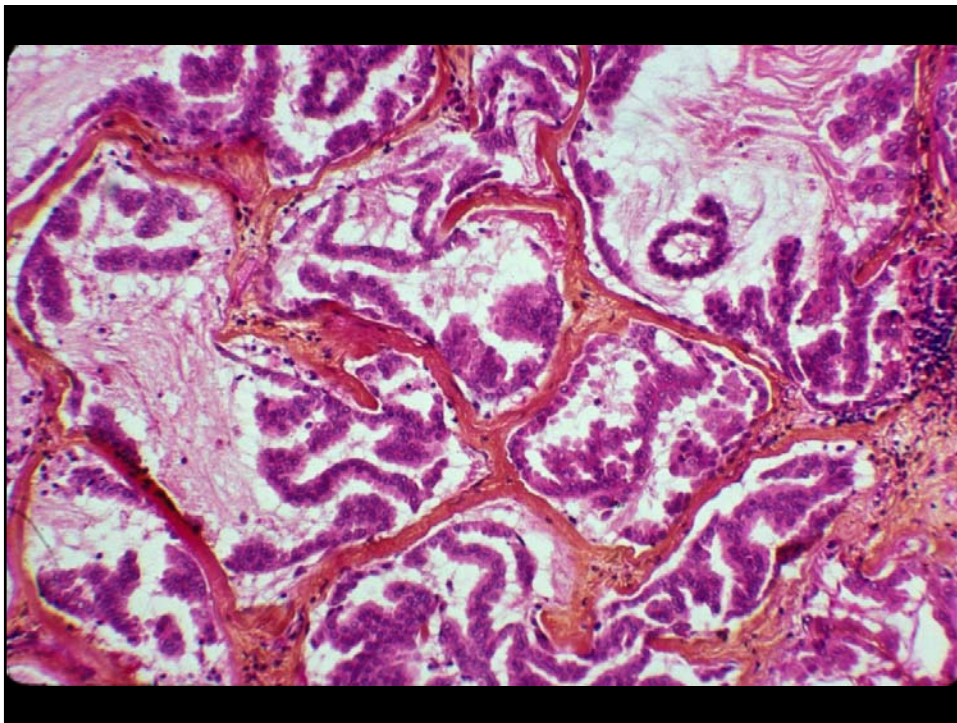
A. Human Papilloma Virus

B. Recurrences: 50 – 70%  
Multiple Recurrences  
Invasive Carcinoma: 5%

## **Carcinoma Nasal Cavity, Sinuses**

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1. Uncommon
2. Papillomatosis
3. Chronic infections
4. Wood workers
5. Nickel smelting
6. Thorotrast



## **Carcinoma Nasal Cavity, Sinuses**

---

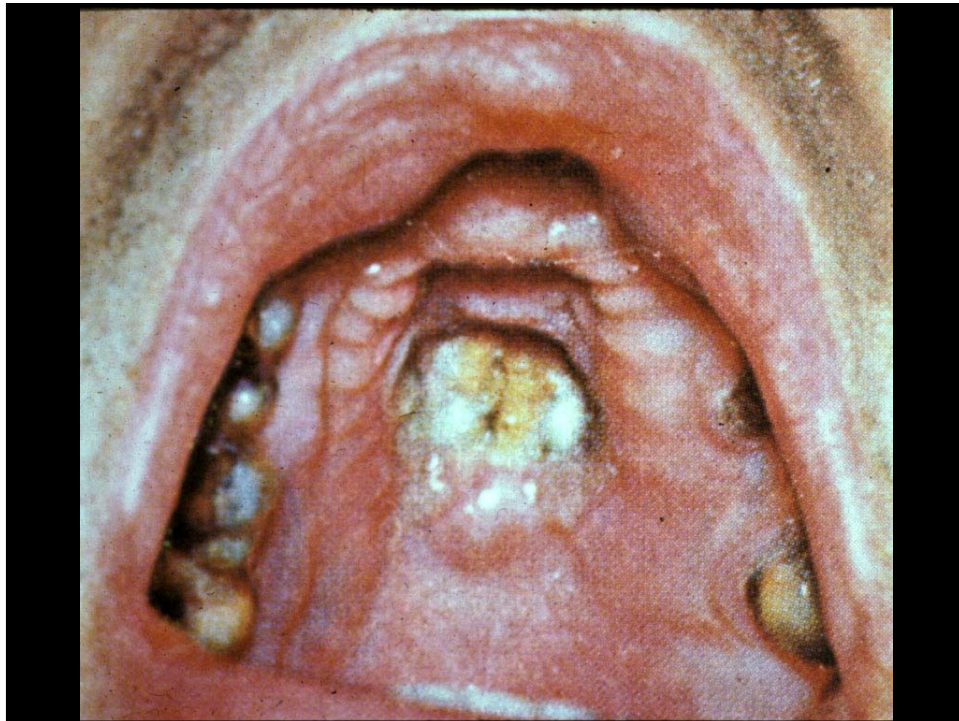
1. Polyp, mass
2. Obstruction
3. Epistaxis
4. Pain



## **Lethal Midline Granuloma Midline Granulomatous Disease**

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- A. Destructive lesions nasal cavity, sinuses
- B. Perforation, nasal septum
- C. Collapse, nasal bridge



# Lethal Midline Granuloma

Malignant lymphomas

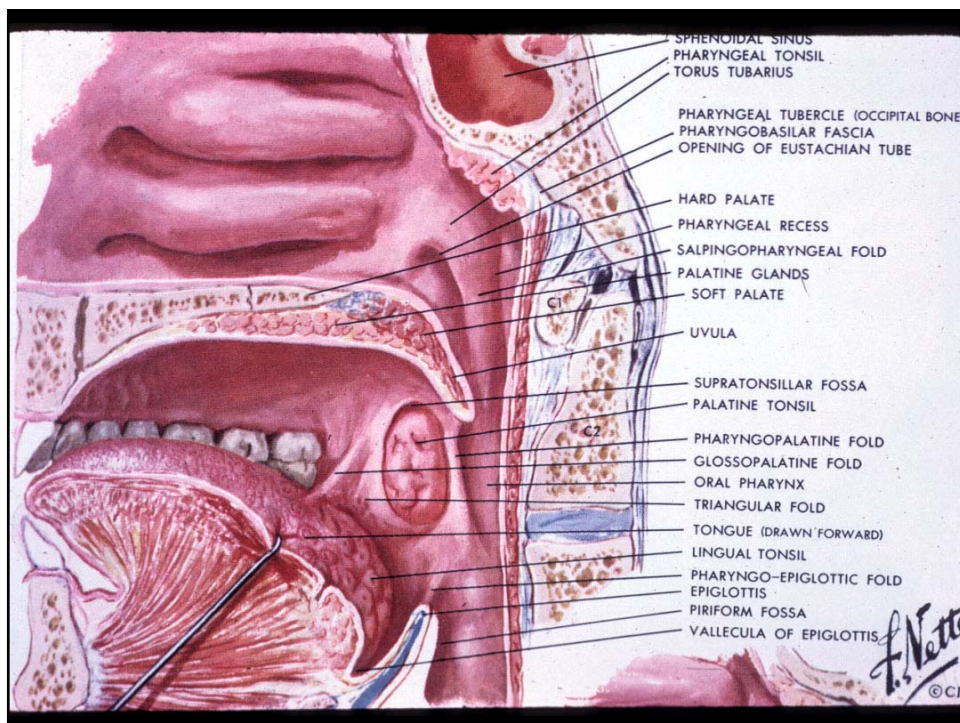
Wegener's Granulomatosis

Carcinoma

Syphilis

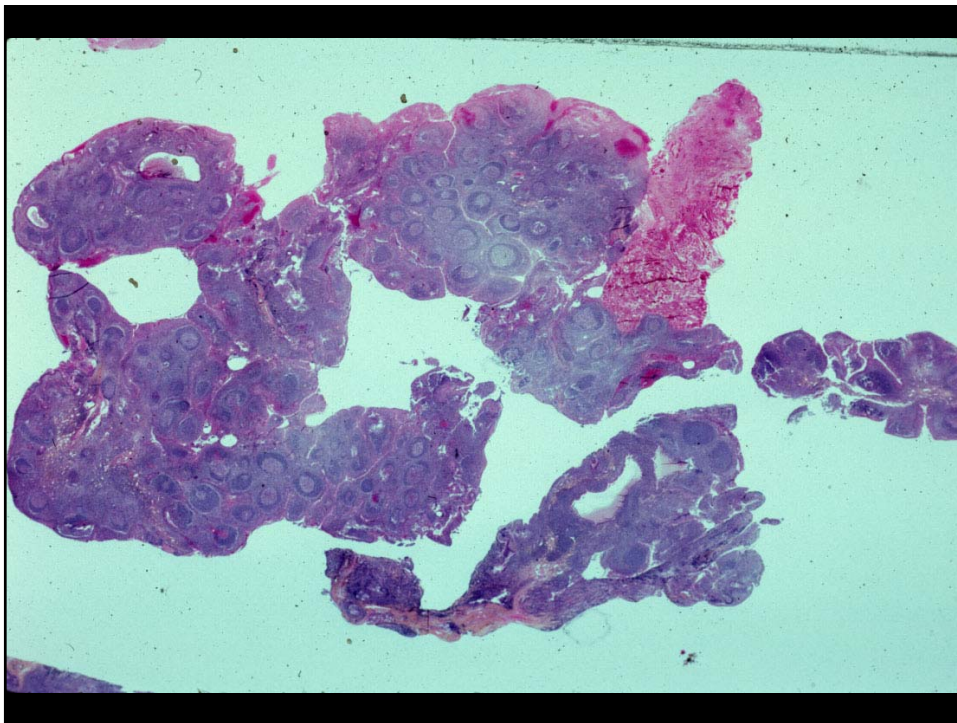
TBC, Leprosy, Fungus

Cocaine Sniffing



## Adenoids

1. Hyperplastic lymphoid tissue:  
Nasopharynx
2. Difficulty breathing
3. Middle ear infections



## **Carcinoma, Nasopharynx**

---

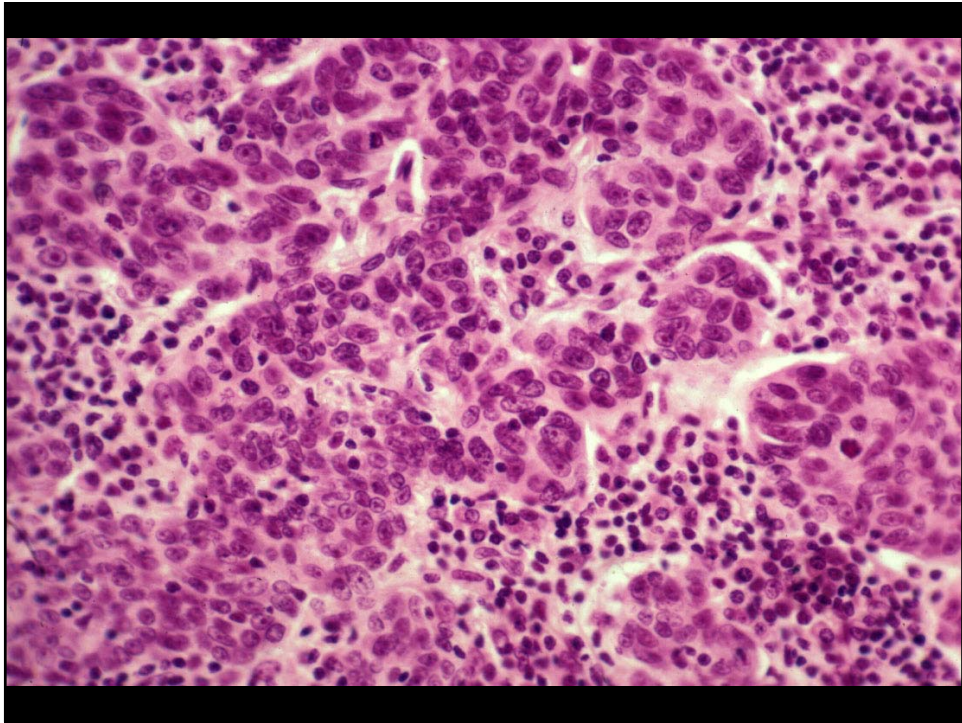
1. Epistaxis
2. Middle ear infections
3. Met.: Cervical L.N.
4. Cranial nerve paralysis
5. Nasopharyngoscope
6. Biopsy
7. Radiation therapy

## **Carcinoma of Nasopharynx**

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1. Chinese
  - a) In china
  - b) Exiles
2. Middle East
3. HLA subgroups
4. Wood smoke esp. childhood
5. High titers: EB Virus
  - ? Transforming Agent

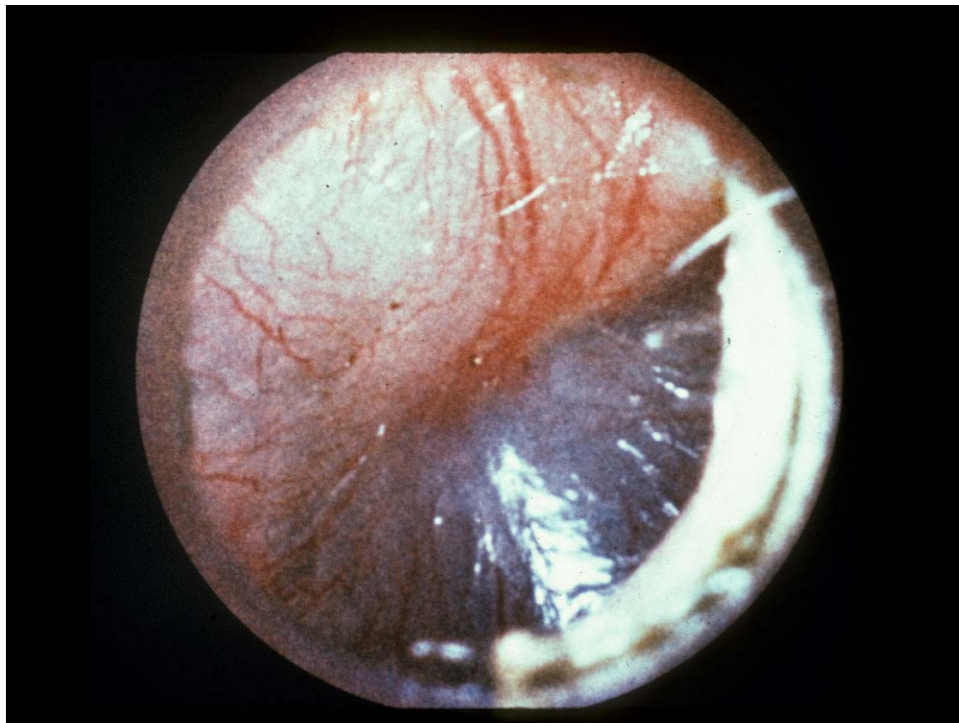




## **Middle Ear Infections (Acute, Chronic Otitis Media)**

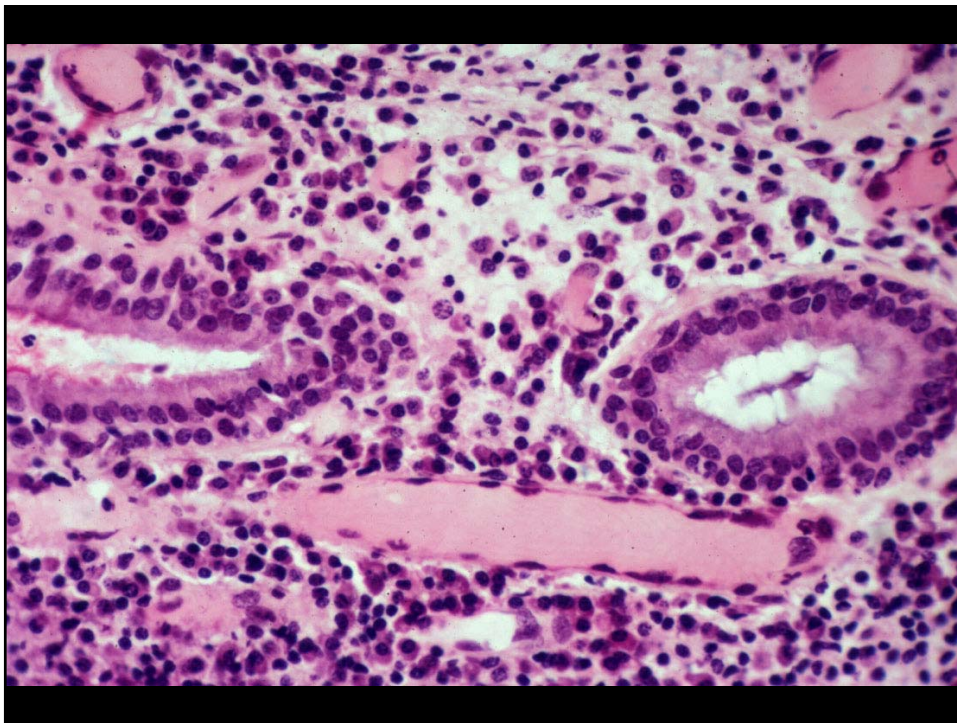
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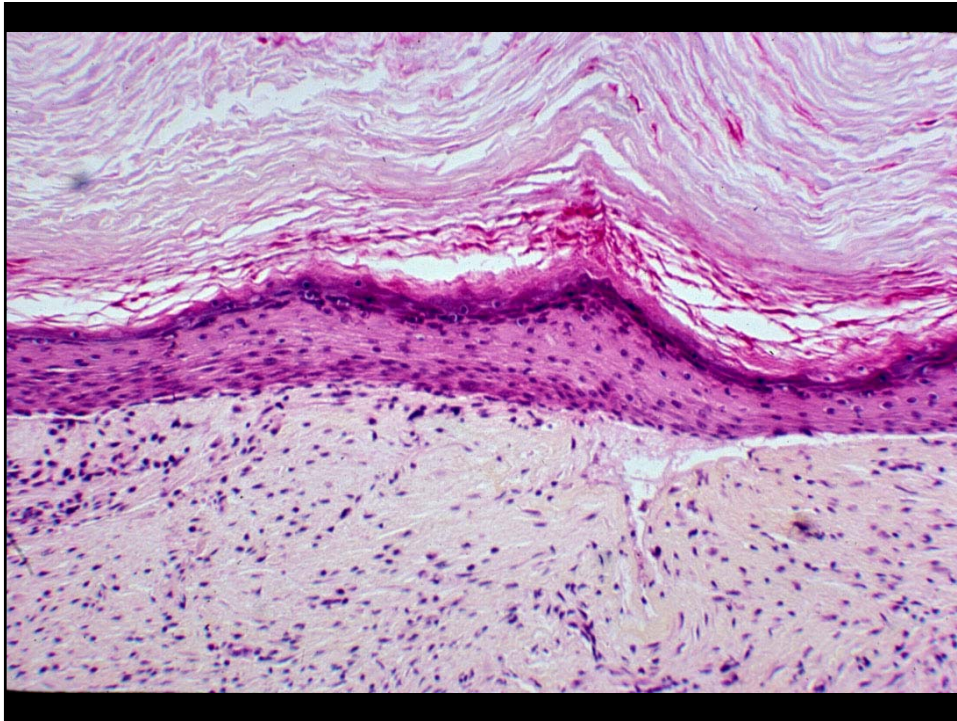
1. Common
2. Children
3. Tympanic membrane ruptures
4. Chronic otitis media
5. Mastoiditis
6. Myringotomy



## Cholesteatoma

1. Chronic otitis media
2. Cuboidal epithelium replaced by squamous epithelium
3. ? Metaplasia  
? Ingrowth
4. Keratin: Mass
5. Destruction of ossicles

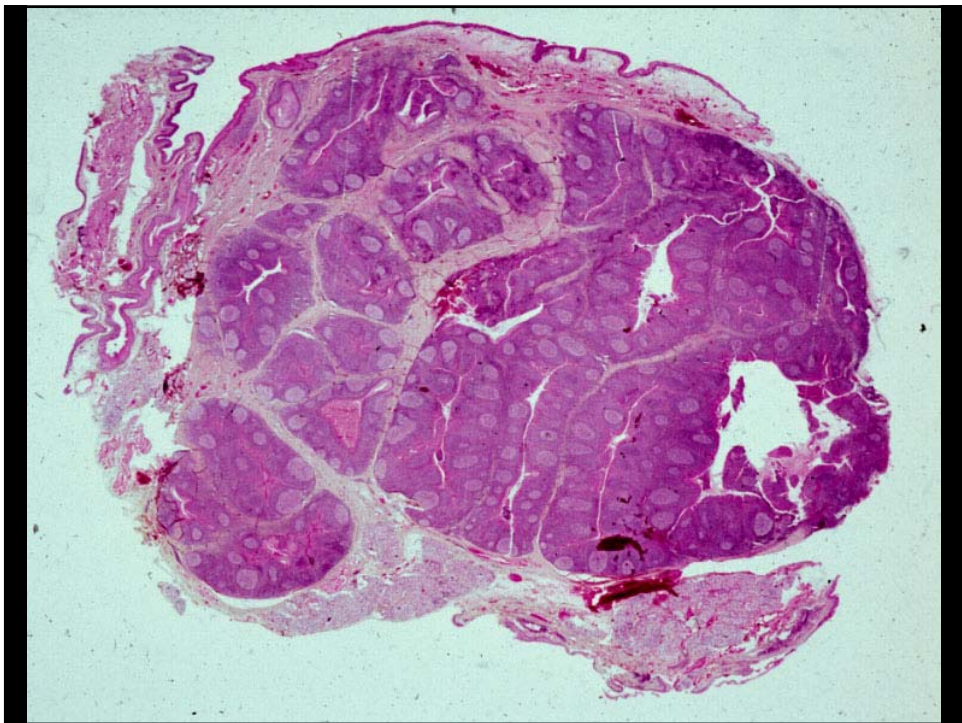
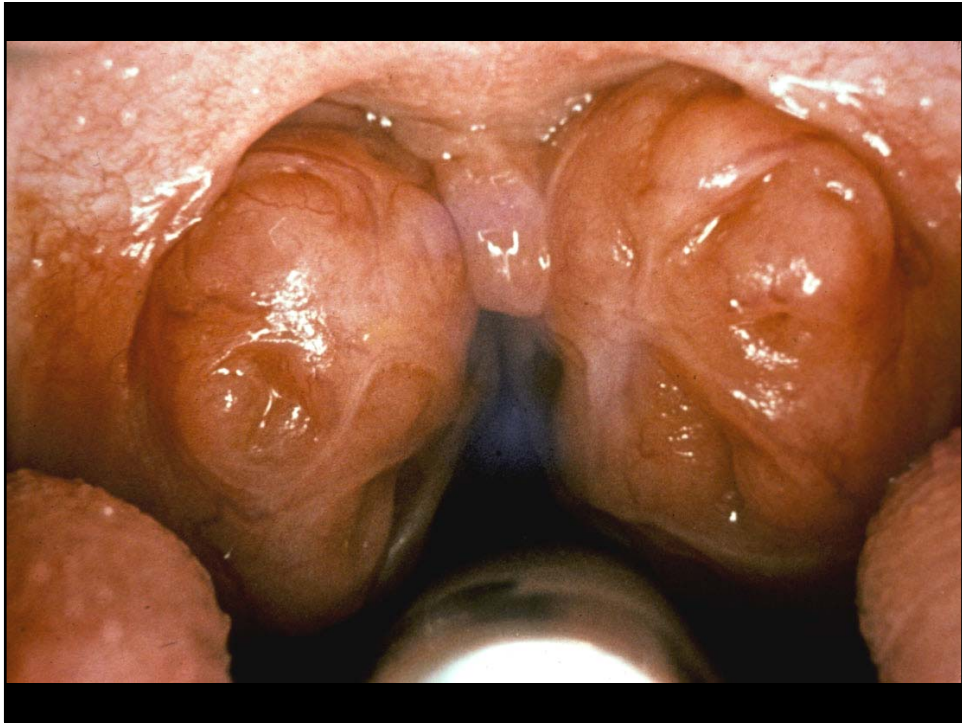


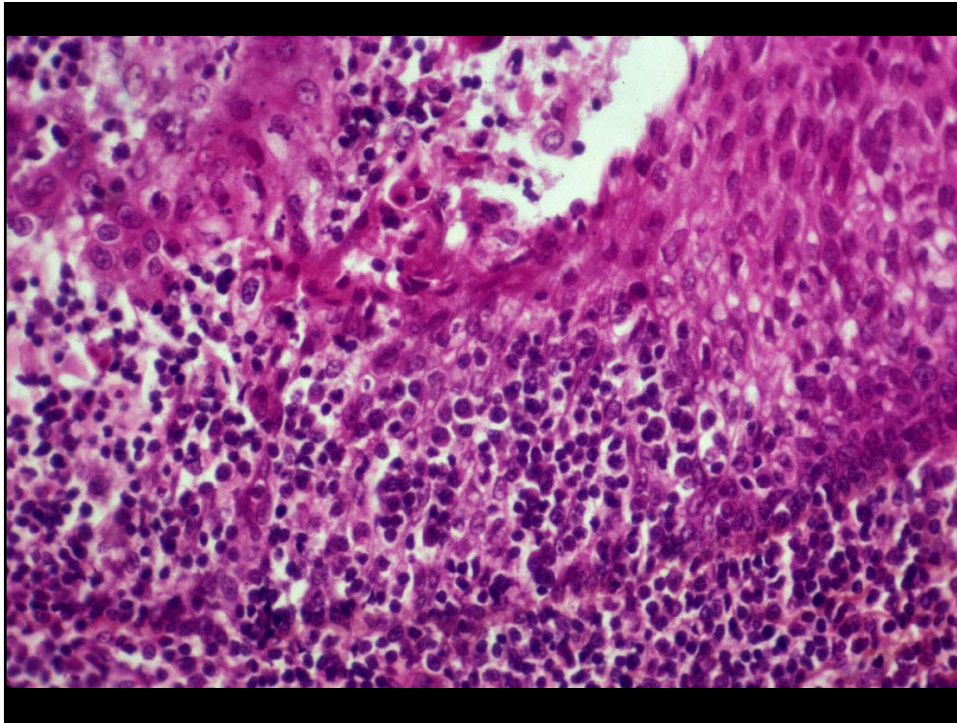


## Waldeyer's Ring Lymphoid Tissue

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1. Nasopharynx
2. Tonsils
3. Lingual tonsils
4. Uvula, pharynx
5. Hypopharynx





## Squamous cell carcinoma

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Oral cavity, oropharynx

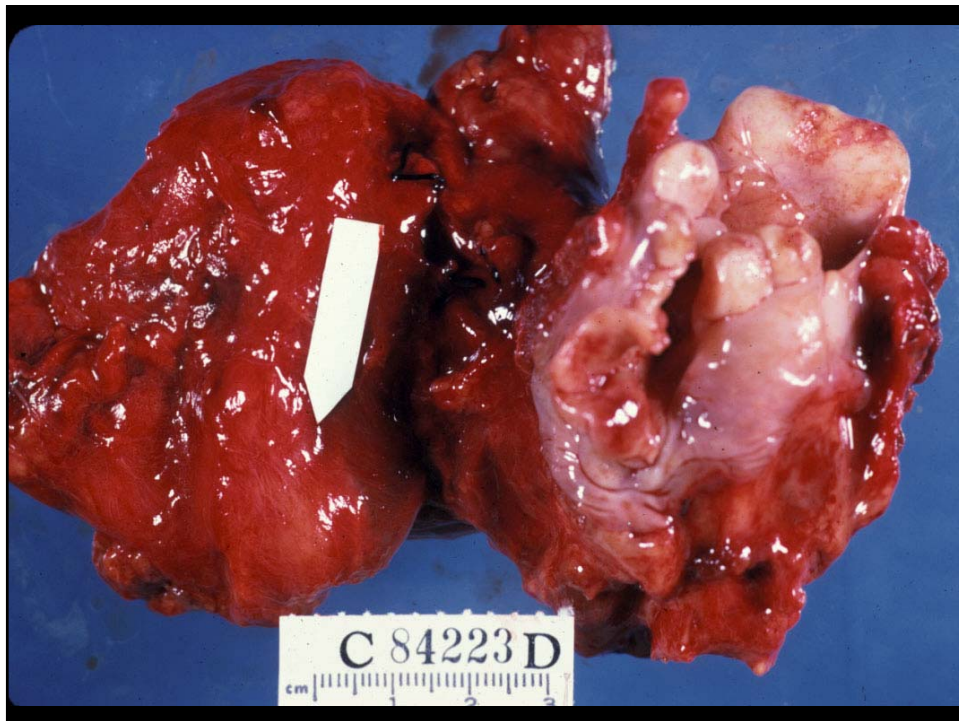
Pharynx, hypopharynx

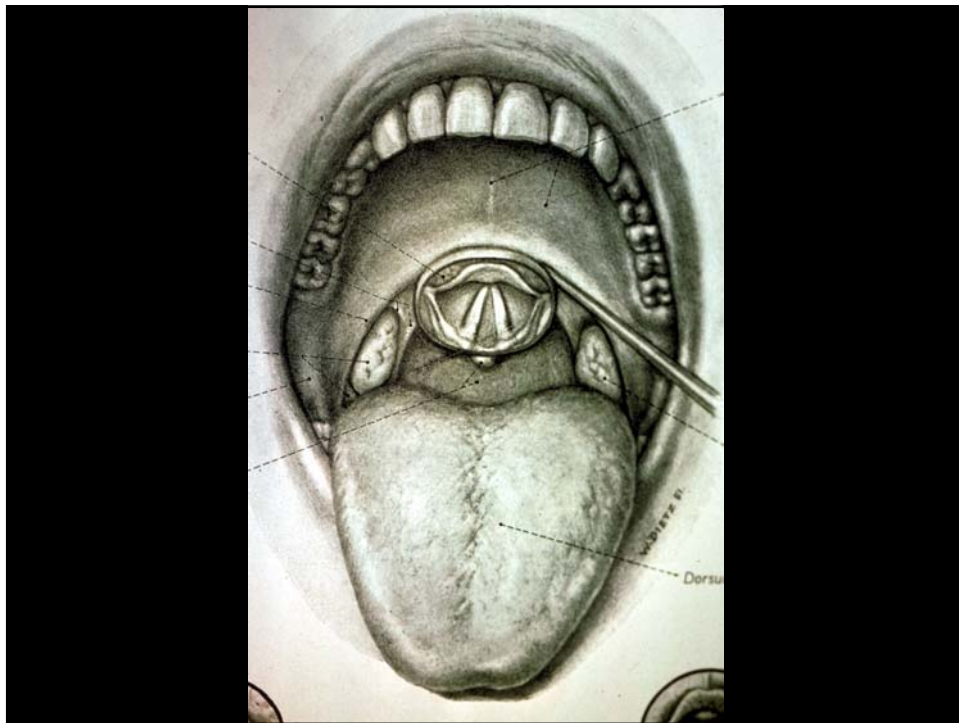
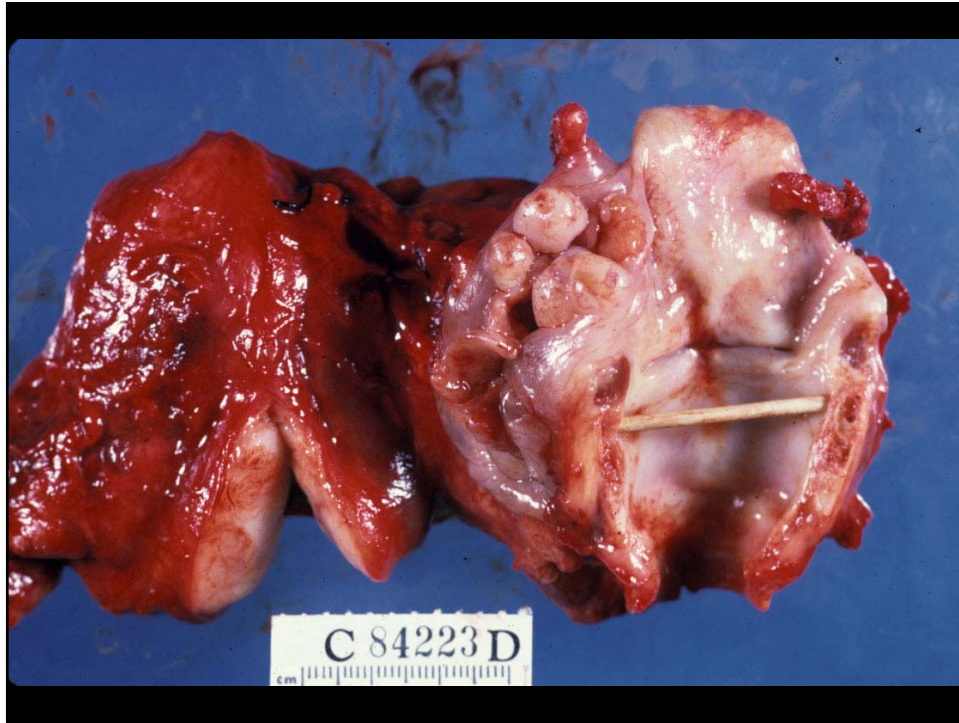
Esophagus

Smoking, drinking

## Tumors: pharynx

1. Dysphagia
2. Ulcers, masses
3. Unilateral tonsillar swelling
4. Squamous cell carcinoma

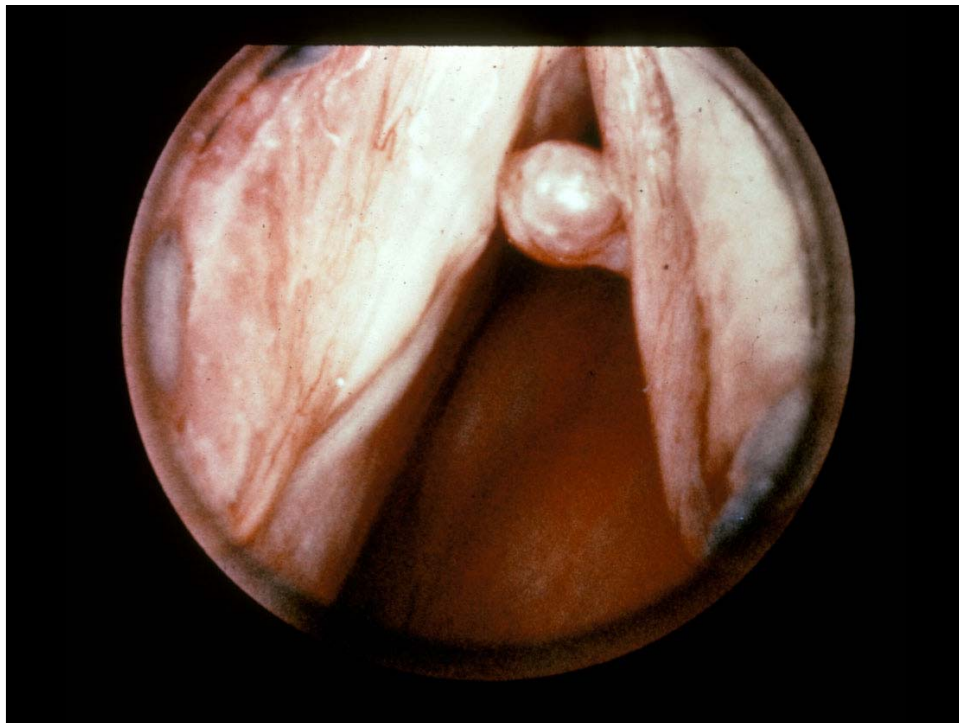






## Polyps of Vocal Cord

1. Common
2. Hoarseness
3. ? Voice abuse
4. Polypectomy





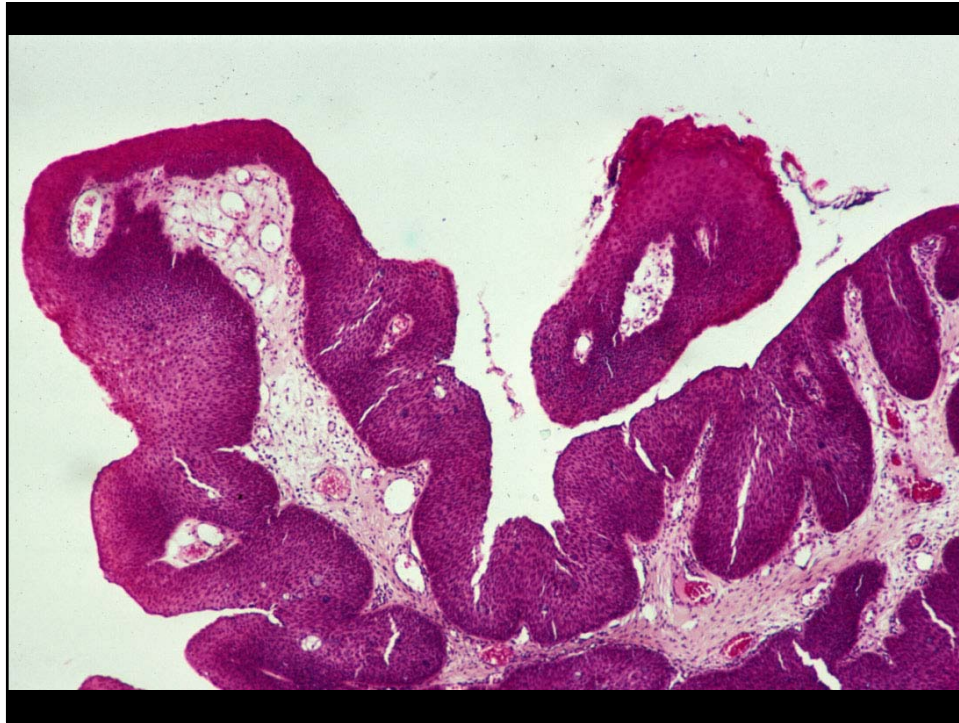
## **Papillomas: Larynx**

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Young people

Hoarseness

Human Papilloma Virus



## Leukoplakia

---

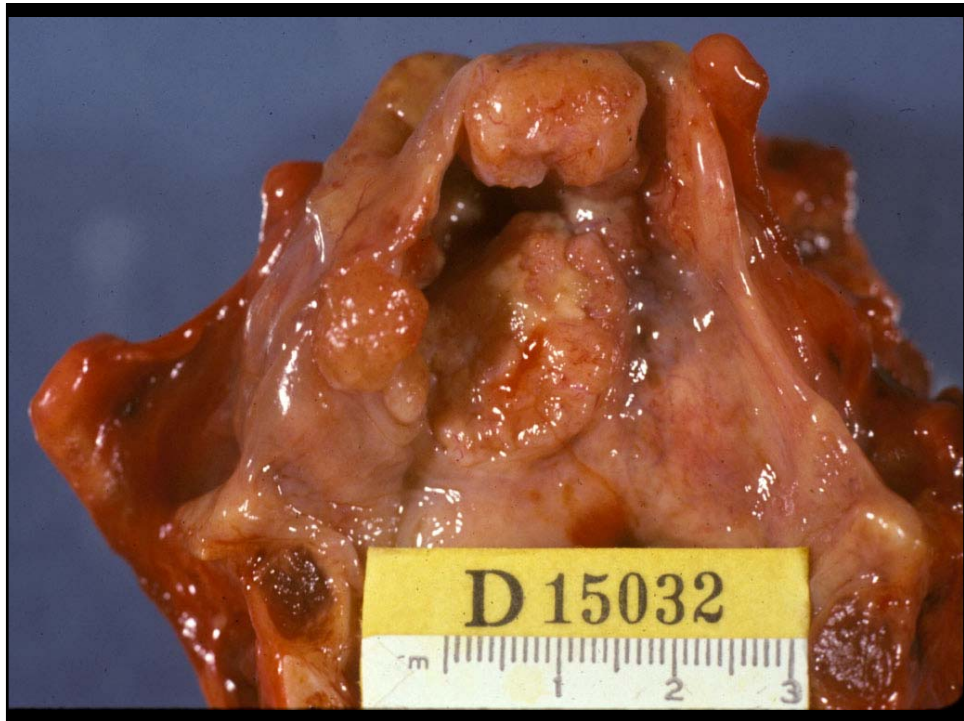
1. Hyperplasia  
Hyperkeratosis
2. Dysplasia
3. In situ carcinoma
4. Invasive carcinoma

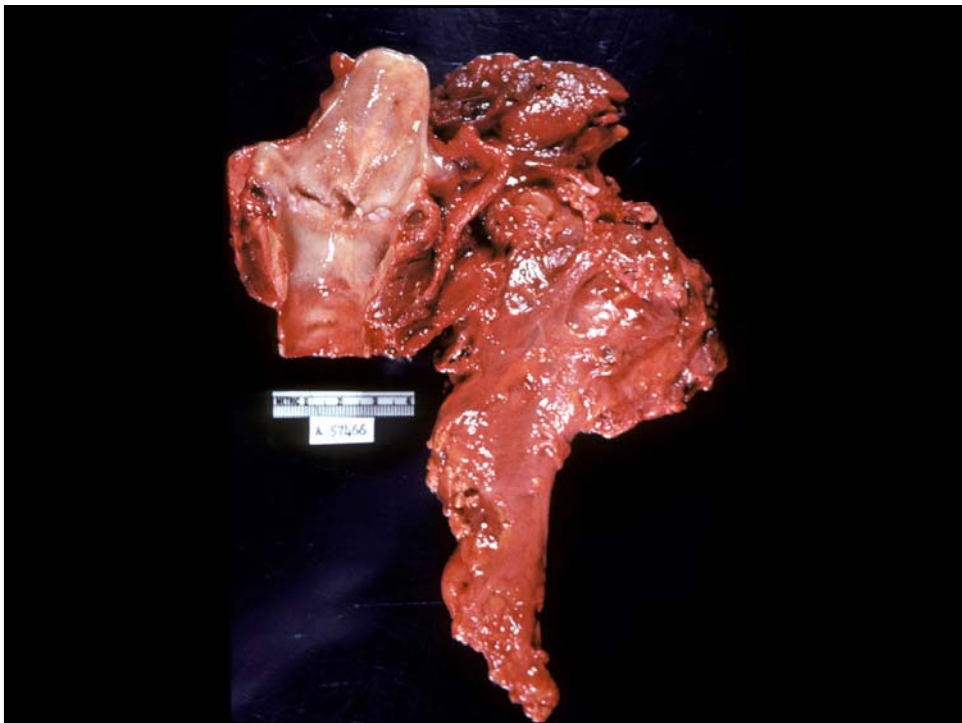
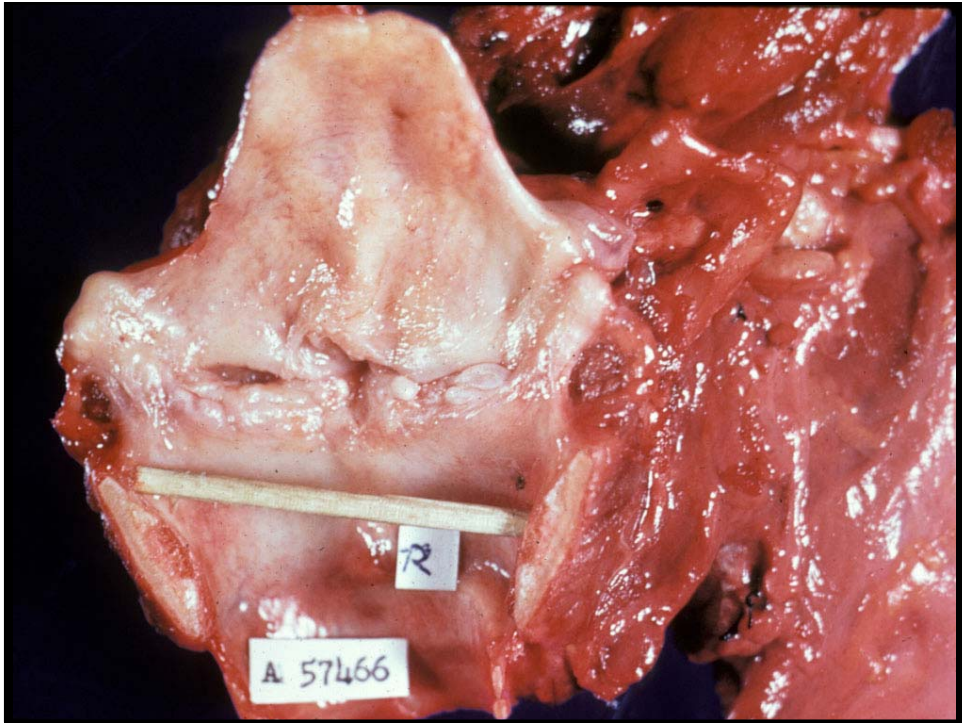


## **Squamous Cell Carcinoma Larynx**

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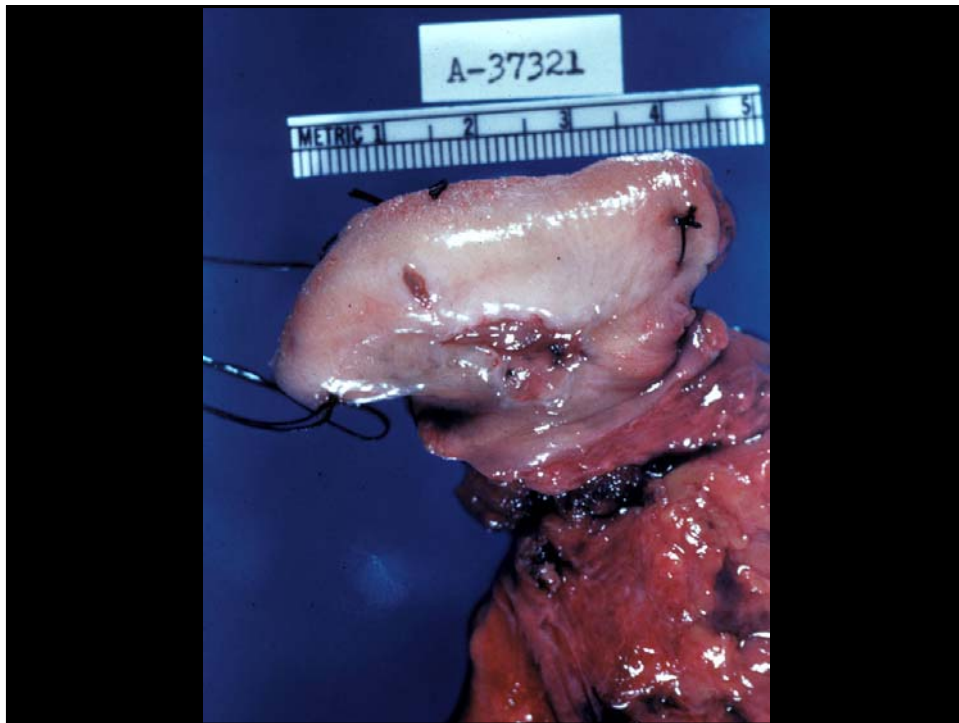
1. 10,000 new cases / year
2. Heavy smoking
3. Vocal apparatus:  
hoarseness
4. Supraglottic area: large;  
dysphagia

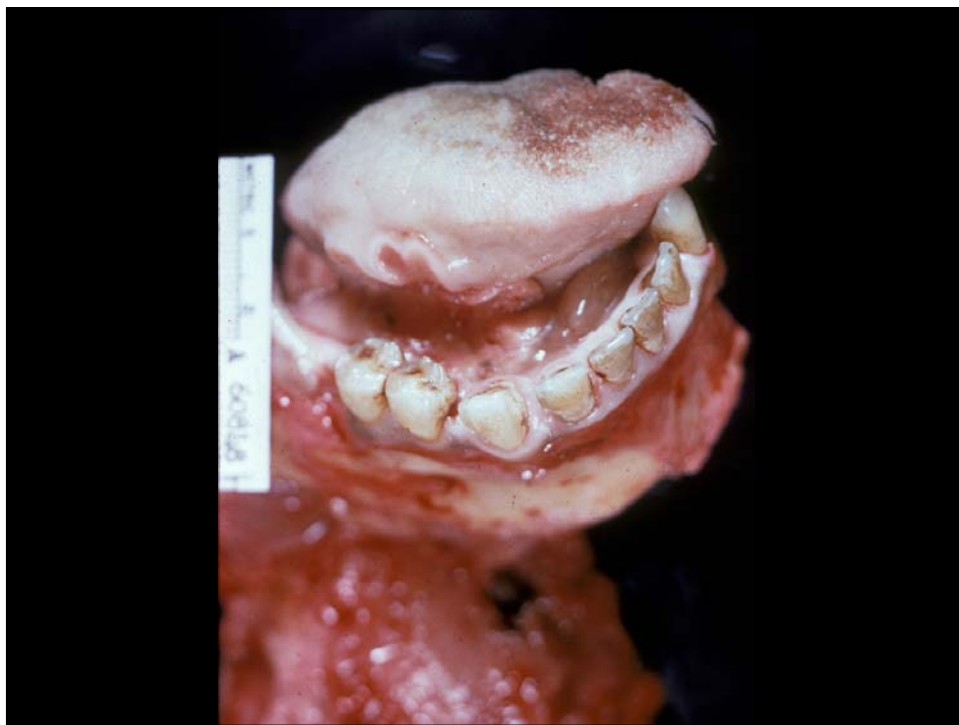
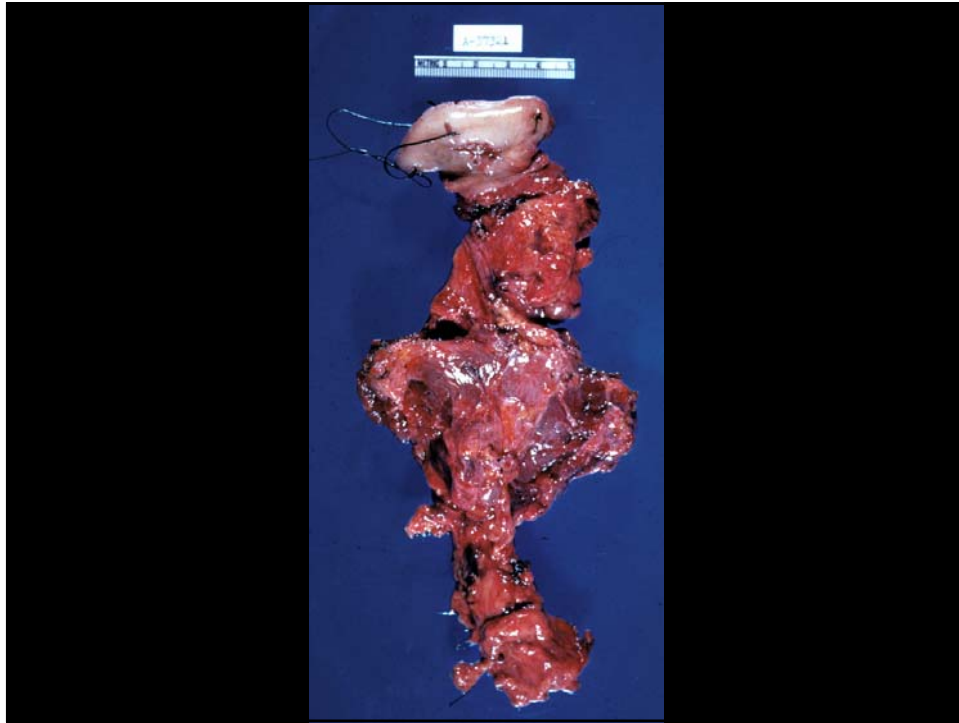




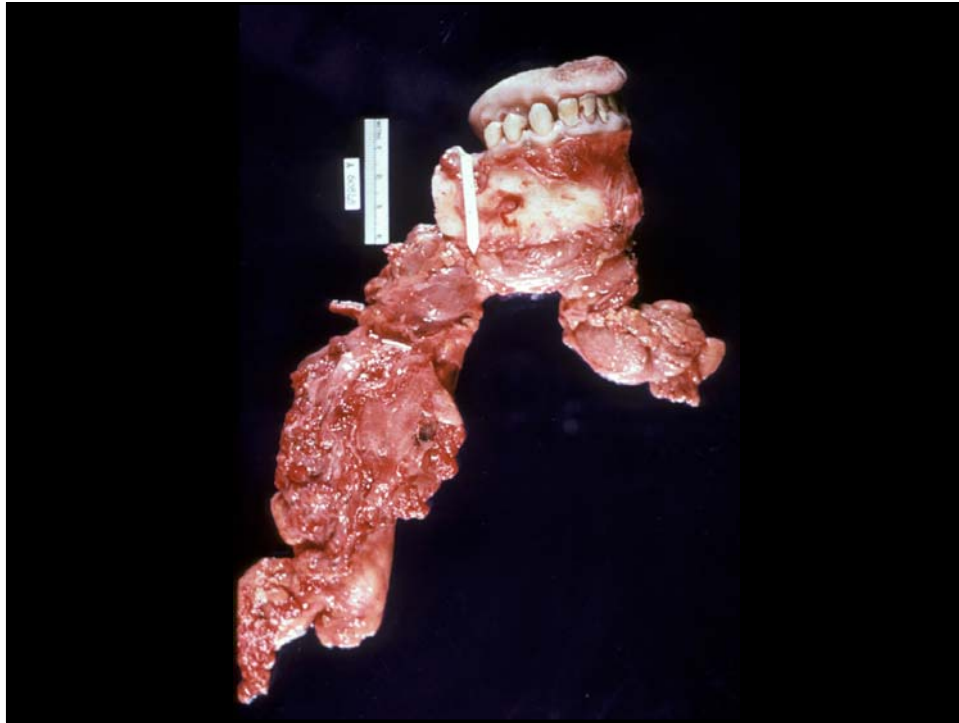
# Trachea

Tumors Rare





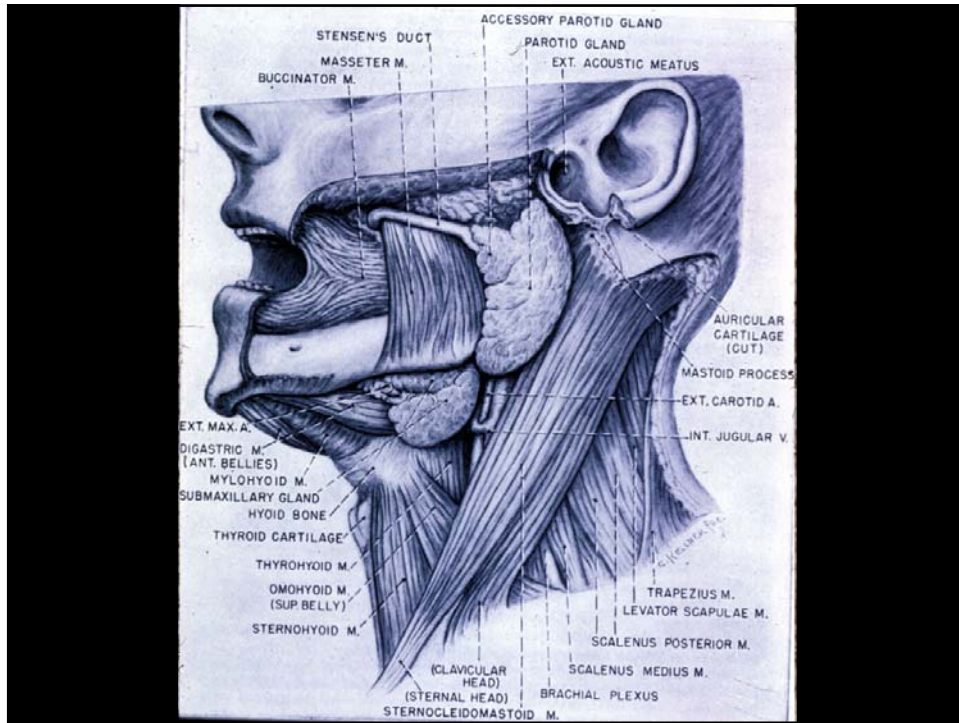




## Major Salivary Glands

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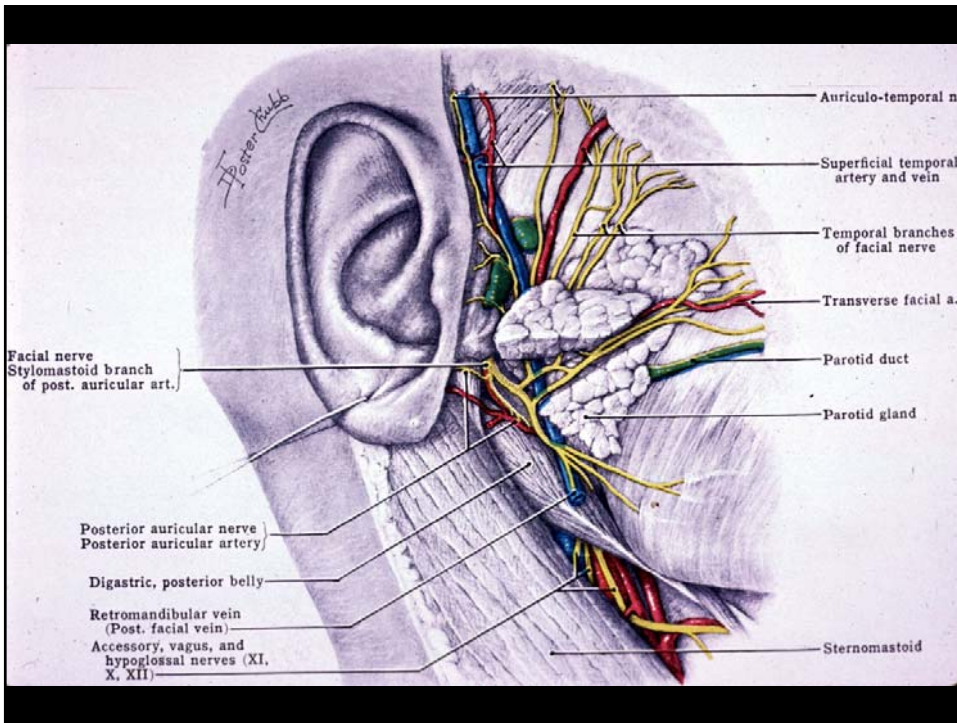
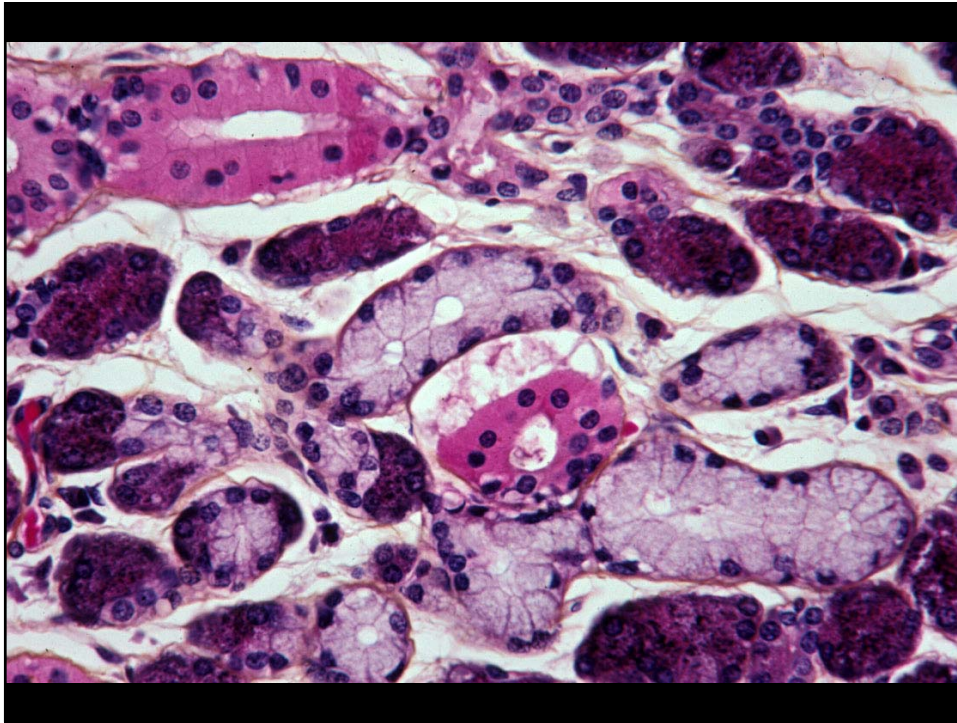
Parotid  
Submandibular  
Sublingual



## **“Minor” Salivary Glands**

### **Serous and Mucous Glands**

Nasal Cavity  
 Paranasal Sinuses  
 Nasopharynx  
 Oral Cavity  
 Pharynx  
 Esophagus  
 Larynx  
 Trachea  
 Bronchi







## Salivary Gland Tumors

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Parotid:	75%
Submandibular:	10%
Sublingual:	rare
Minor salivary glands	15%

## Benign and Malignant Tumors by Site

<u>Site</u>	<u>Benign</u>	<u>Malignant</u>
Parotid	80%	20%
Submandibular	55%	45%
Sublingual	--	100%
"Minor" Glands	55%	45%
Lacrimal	50%	50%

## Benign Mixed Tumors

Most common

Slowly growing, painless

Middle aged

Females: 60%

