





CANCER OF THE NOSE & SINUSES

Nasal and sinus cancer cells are found in the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses. The nasal cavity and surrounding sinuses assist in maintaining the functionality and structure of the head and neck area, and are essential in our everyday lives. Lined with a layer of mucous tissue, these structures are susceptible to the abnormal cell development that can lead to cancerous tumor formation.

DIAGNOSIS

If cancer is suspected, your doctor will perform a series of tests, such as:

- **Endoscope:** This may be used if a mass is suspected using local or general anesthesia.
- **Imaging Test:**
 - **♦** CT scan
 - ♦ MRI
 - **♦ PET**
- Biopsy (to diagnose and stage your condition)

SYMPTOMS

Nasal cavity and paranasal sinus cancers tend to develop most often in patients who smoke, have a family history of cancer, or are frequently exposed to dust, flour, radium and other substances as part of their job. Patients with this type of cancer often experience:

- Nasal decongestion
- Decreased sense of smell
- Facial pain
- Watery eyes

- Post-nasal drip
- Vision loss
- Nosebleeds

TYPE OF SINONASAL CANCER

There are many different types of sinonasal cancers such as:

- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Adenocarcinoma
- Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- Esthesioneuroblastoma (Olfactory neuroblastoma)

- Sinonasal undifferentiated carcinoma
- Lymphomas
- Osteomas
- **Radiation Therapy**

TREATMENT

- Surgery: With surgery the tumor is removed along with surrounding tissue, which may be performed in conjunction with chemotherapy or radiation therapy to ensure complete removal. The location of each patient's tumor is essential in determining whether or not surgery is possible.
- **Chemotherapy:** Sinonasal tumors typically respond well to chemotherapy.
- Radiation

Pacific Neuroscience Institute | 310-829-8701 Playa Vista | 424-443-5530 Saint John's Medical Plaza | 310-829-7792 **Torrance** | 310-829-7792

Brentwood | 310-477-5558 11645 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 600 Los Angeles, CA 90025