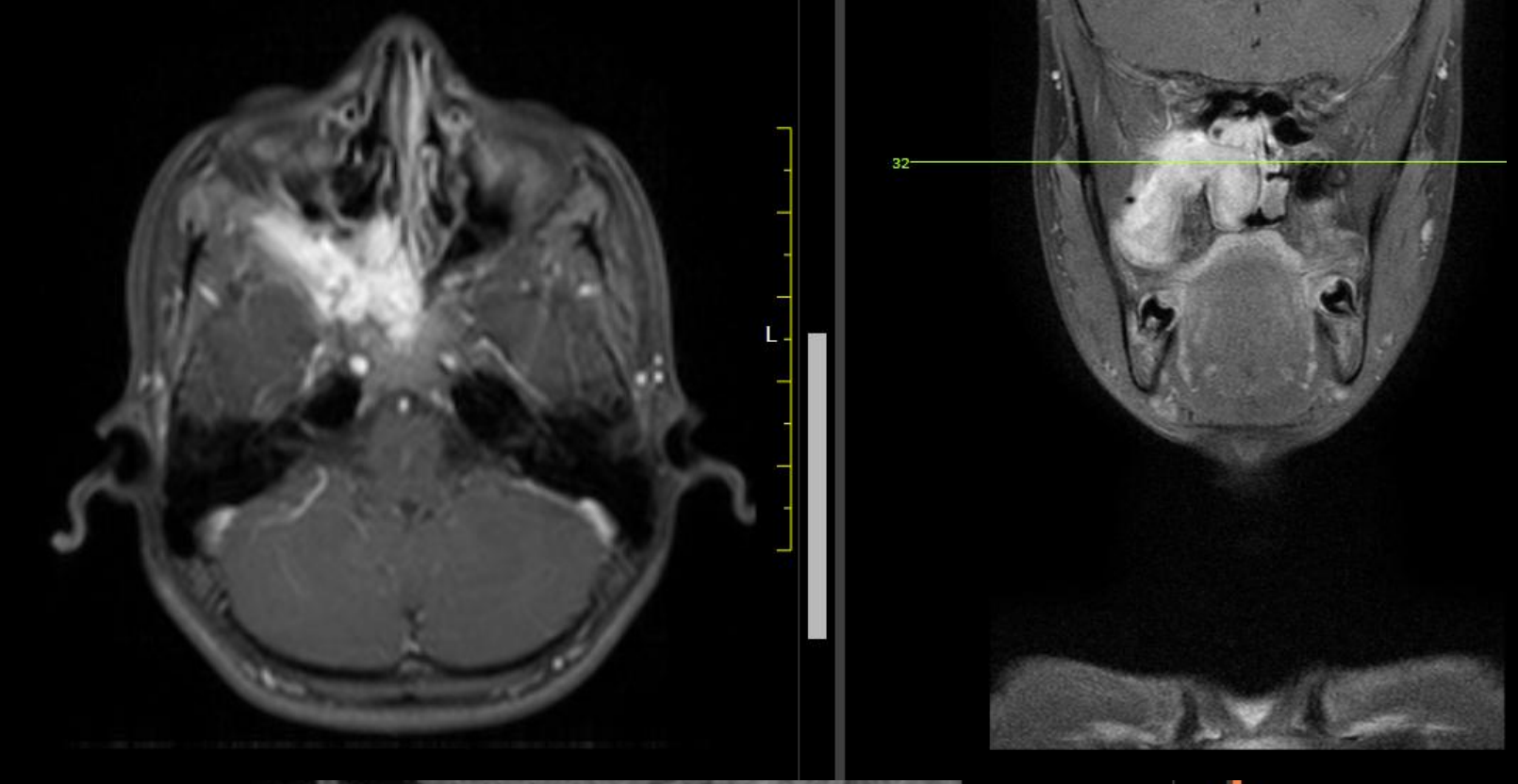
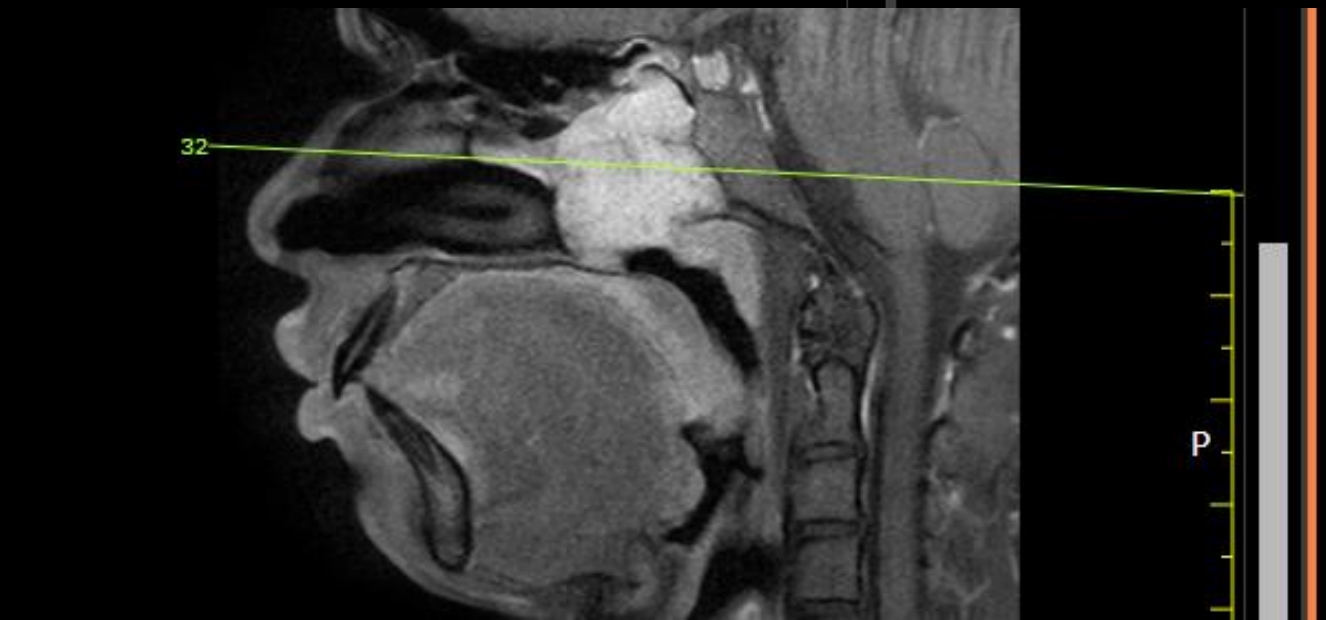
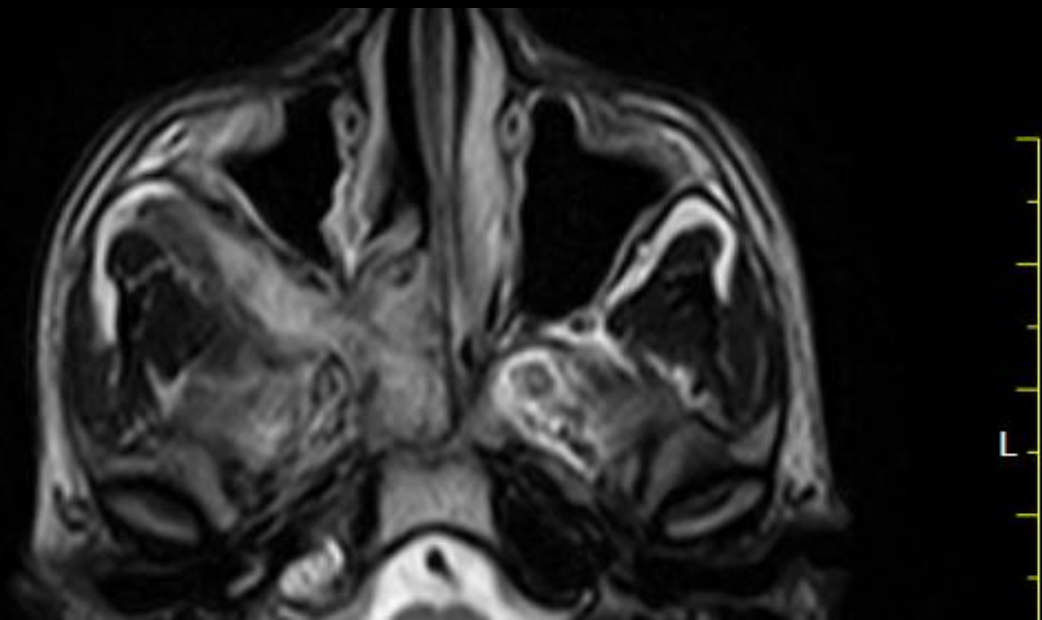
SJMCH, Bengaluru

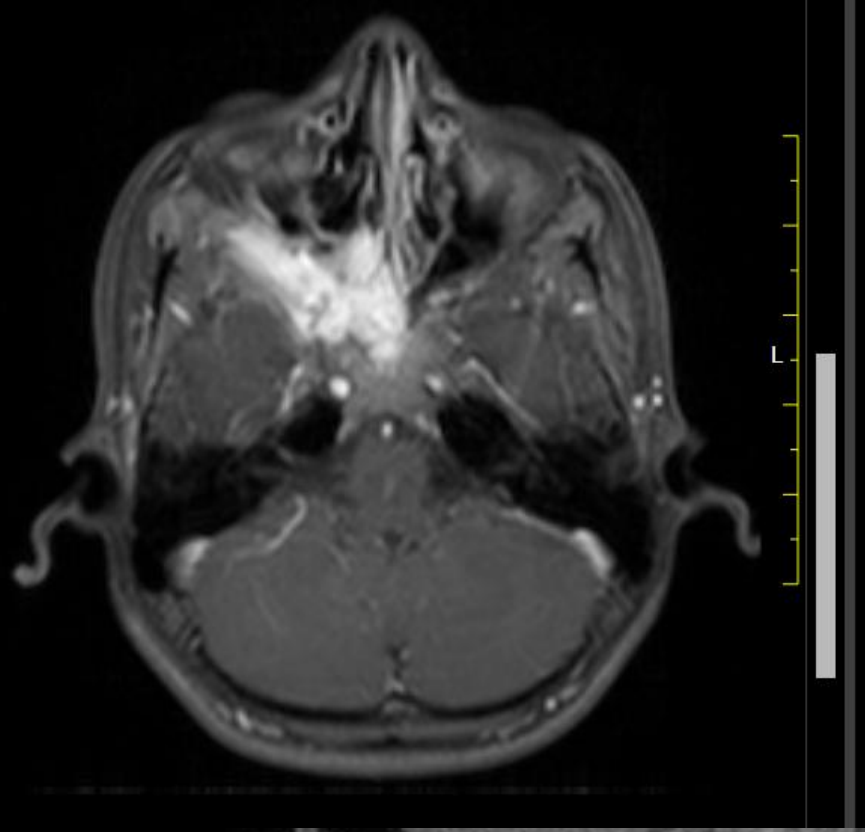
Contributor of the Series



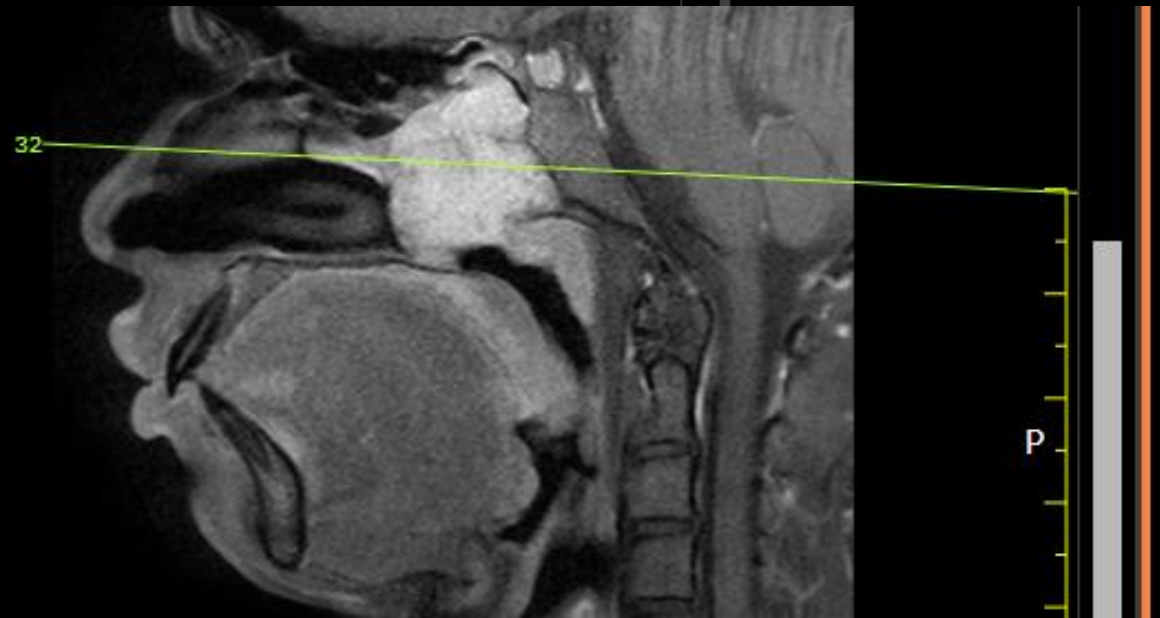
1) 16 years male, history of facial swelling and nasal obstruction.

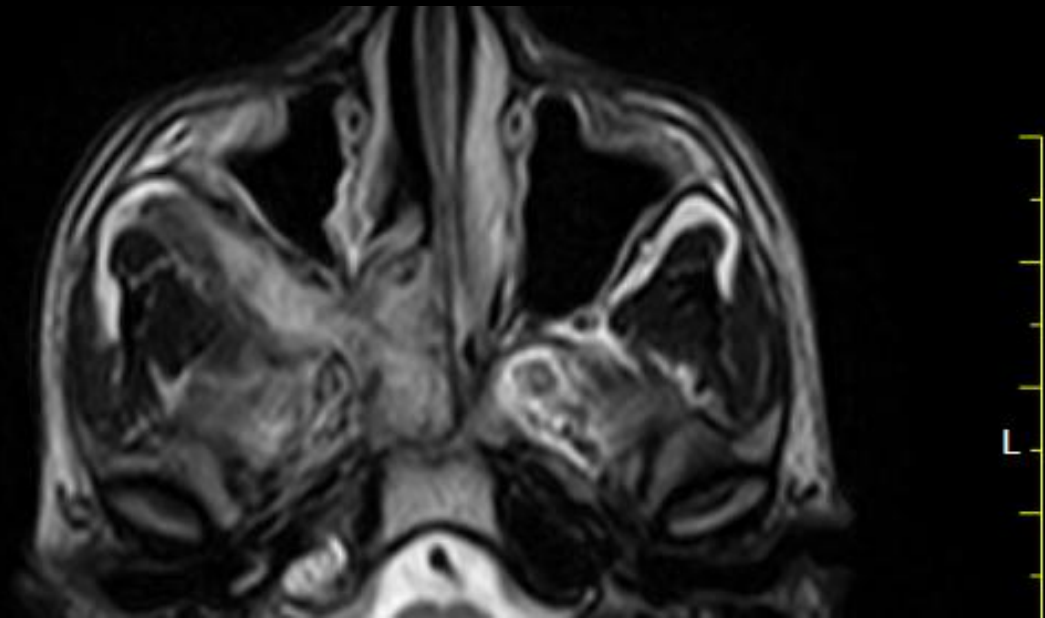






MRI images showing intensely enhancing lobulated mass epicentered in sphenopalatine region with extensions to sphenoid sinus, pterygopalatine fossa and beyond to retromaxillary and infratemporal regions.





Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma

- Locally aggressive, vascular tumors.
- Age : 10 – 18 yrs, exclusively in males.
- Obstructive symptoms, epistaxis, and chronic otomastoiditis.
- Lobulated non-encapsulated soft tissue mass centered on the sphenopalatine foramen (which is often widened) showing prominent enhancement.
- Bowing the posterior wall of the maxillary antrum anteriorly.

MRI

- For evaluating tumor extension into the orbit and intracranial compartments.
- T1: intermediate signal,T2: heterogeneous signal with flow voids showing prominent enhancement.

- **stage I**
  - **Ia:** limited to nasal cavity/nasopharynx
  - **Ib:** extension into one or more paranasal sinuses
- **stage II**
  - **IIa:** minimal extension through sphenopalatine foramen into pterygopalatine fossa
  - **IIb:** fills pterygopalatine fossa bowing the posterior wall of the maxillary antrum anteriorly or extending into the orbit via the inferior orbital fissure
  - **IIc:** extends beyond pterygopalatine fossa into infratemporal fossa (modified by Radkowski [4])
- **stage III:** intracranial extension