Gravid Nasal Mass
Gebede Nazal Kitle

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ABSTRACT

Pyogenic granuloma is a benign lesion of the mucous membrane and skin which commonly occurs in the oral cavity. Nasal cavity involvement is considered to be rare. Although uncommon, it has been linked with pregnancy, trauma and usage of oral contraception. Herein, we would like to report a rare case of pyogenic granuloma of the nasal septum in a pregnant female. We would like to highlight the presentation and management of this case in a pregnant patient. Pyogenic granuloma may be overlooked following its rarity and we would like to emphasize that management ought to be individualized. This case is to emphasize the importance of awareness of Pyogenic granuloma of the nasal cavity in pregnancy as it is oftentimes misdiagnosed as malignancy.

Key Words: Nasal tumour; pregnancy; pyogenic granuloma; capillary hemangioma, lobular

Received: 03.11.2019
Accepted: 01.21.2020

ÖZET

Piyojenik granülom, ağız boşluğunda yaygın olarak görülen mukoza ve cildin iyi huylu bir lezyondur. Burun boşluğu tutulumu nadir olarak kabul edilir. Nadiren de olsa, gebelik, travma ve oral kontrasepsiyon kullanımı ile bağlantılıdır. Burada, gebe bir kadında nazal septumun nadir görülen bir piyojenik granülom olgusu bildiririz. Hamile bir hastada bu vakının sunumunu ve yönetimini vurgulayız. Piyojenik granülom nadir görülmesinin ardından gözden kaçabilir ve yönetimin bireyselleştirilmesi gerektiğini vurgulayız. Bu olgu gebelikte sıklıkla yanlış tanı konulduğu için gebelikte burun boşluğundaki Piyojenik granülom farkındalığının önemini vurgulayız.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Nazal tümör; gebelik; piyojenik granülom; kıcalar hemangiomi, lobüler

Geliş Tarihi: 11.03.2019
Kabul Tarihi: 21.01.2020

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doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.12996/gmj.2020.51
INTRODUCTION

Pyogenic granuloma (PG) is a benign, rapidly growing capillary proliferation, commonly solitary which affects skin and mucous membrane with an unknown etiology. First described in 1897 by Poncet and Dor as human botryomycosis(1). The term PG was created by Hartzell in 1904 and is a misnomer as the tumour is neither granulomatous nor infectious(2,3). Hence, Miller coined the term lobular capillary haemangioma based on its histological characteristics(3). These, mass are characterized by lobular arrangements of different sizes along with anastomosing network capillaries(4). Hence, pyogenic granuloma ought to be considered as a differential diagnosis in a nasal mass which occurs during pregnancy. It has been linked with pregnancy, oral contraceptive and trauma.

CASE REPORT

A pregnant 35-year-old lady in her 2nd trimester was referred to us for recurrent right-sided intermittent epistaxis for 2 weeks. According to patient, epistaxis occurs daily, is spontaneous, painless, minimal amount and stops spontaneously. Besides that, patient also complains of right-sided nasal obstruction, progressively worsening. There was however no recurrent nasal symptoms prior to this, no history of fall or trauma or any other bleeding tendency. Patient has no facial tenderness, swelling and no ocular or ear symptoms.

Upon examination, patient is comfortable, not pale-looking and not tachypnoic. No external nose or facial swelling were noted. Upon anterior rhinoscopy, reddish mass was seen occupying entire right nasal cavity with no active bleeding. Rigid nasoendoscopy was done which further revealed a reddish mass, non-pulsatile originating from the nasal septum. (Figure 1) Upon probing the mass was firm and bleed upon touch. Beyond the mass, there was no other mass seen, no septal perforation was noted, osteomeatal complex and nasopharynx were clear. Scope done on the left side revealed no abnormality.

Histopathological examination of the septal mass sent revealed mass lined by stratified squamous epithelium with varying size of capillaries lined by plump endothelial cells arranged in lobular and cluster arrangement with central dilated capillaries suggestive of pyogenic granuloma(Figure 2,3). The covering epidermis is thin with variable ulceration.

Upon subsequent review, patient was well, excised site was well healed with no evidence of recurrence. Patient was reassured and was discharge from our follow-up.
Pyogenic granuloma is an acquired benign and rare nasal tumour which occurs during pregnancy. This condition ought to be considered a differential diagnosis in a pregnant patient and treatment should be tailored according to patient’s symptoms and presentation. Thus, it is prudent especially for all physicians notably the obstetrician and the otorhinolaryngologist to be aware of this condition as overzealous treatment may be devastating and unwarranted.

Conflict of interest
No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

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