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B-cell Lymphoblastic Lymphoma of the Paranasal Sinus: A Rare Clinical Entity

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method to differentiate between IgE-mediated allergic rhinitis and non-IgE-mediated allergic rhinitis through the study of association with serum-specific IgE tests, it is expected to be of great help in the diagnosis and treatment of allergic rhinitis.

Allergic Rhinitis and Danyoung Classification Update by Tertiary Clinical Survey

Sun-Ho Chang, MD, PhD

Introduction: Among the patient population suffering from allergic rhinitis, there are very few studies worldwide on the elderly aged 65 years or older, and the prevalence rate has not been investigated. As data related to the current free flu vaccination for the elderly have been accumulated, a statistical analysis study and retrospective study based on the prevalence of allergic rhinitis among the elderly over 65 who visited our hospital and the danyoung classification method became possible.

Method: This third clinical research study investigated the prevalence of allergic rhinitis in the elderly. Those who participated in the free flu vaccination for the elderly were selected by simple random sampling. Therefore, the target group consisted of healthy people and patients. This study, through retrospective clinical data research, was conducted in the same way as the first clinical research study that published in 2013.

Results: Among 248 elderly people over 65 who received free influenza vaccination, 21 patients with allergic rhinitis diagnosed with the danyoung classification method were identified, and the prevalence was 8.47%.

Conclusion: Different from the existing clinical research study, this statistical study was conducted according to the prevalence of allergic rhinitis patients and the short-lived classification method for the elderly aged 65 years or older who received free national flu vaccination at a hospital for 3 years. This study was conducted for the purpose of reinforcing the statistical evidence base of the short-lived taxonomy by collecting and analyzing the updated data for more accurate classification. The obtained research results are thought to be of great help to patients with allergic rhinitis.

Association Between Sinusitis and Primary Acquired Nasolacrimal Duct Obstruction: A Population-Based Study

Jeff Wong, MD, Joseph S. Greene, MD, Cara Nordberg, Annemarie Hirsch, Evan B. Young, MD, Kevin Mathew

Introduction: Primary acquired nasolacrimal duct obstruction (PANDO) is caused by chronic inflammation and stenosis of the lacrimal system without an identifiable cause. Due to the intricate relationship between the lacrimal system and the nasal cavity, inflammation of the sinonasal cavity has been implicated as a potential cause. The purpose of this study is to determine if patients with PANDO show increased radiographic evidence of rhinosinusitis compared with the general population based on Lund-Mackay scores (LMS).

Method: We conducted a retrospective chart review at a health system in Central Pennsylvania between 2005 and 2021

to calculate LMS of CT sinus scans of adult patients (18 years and older) with PANDO or chronic dacryocystitis ($n=85$). Those LMS were compared against LMS calculated from CT scans in an adult primary care population from the same institution ($n=646$), previously collected for the Chronic Rhinosinusitis Integrative Studies Program.

Results: Patients with PANDO or chronic dacryocystitis had a higher median total LMS (5.0 [IQR: 3.0-7.0]) compared with the general population, (0.0 [IQR: 0-1.0]). For patients with PANDO or chronic dacryocystitis in the right eye only ($n=37$), the median right-sided LMS (3.0 [IQR: 2.0-4.0]) was greater than the contralateral side (2.0 [IQR: 1.0-4.0]). For patients with PANDO or chronic dacryocystitis in the left eye only ($n=32$), the median left-sided LMS (2.0 [IQR: 1.5-3.0]) was similar to the contralateral side (2.0 [IQR: 1.0-3.0]).

Conclusion: This study demonstrates that patients with PANDO or chronic dacryocystitis had higher total LMS compared with the general population. These findings suggest that sinus inflammation could be a potential etiology for PANDO or chronic dacryocystitis. Patients who present with these ophthalmologic conditions should be thoroughly evaluated for sinonasal abnormalities.

B-Cell Lymphoblastic Lymphoma of the Paranasal Sinus: A Rare Clinical Entity

Brian Anderson, DO, Christopher M. Metz, DO

Introduction: Paranasal sinus lymphoma is rare, accounting for <1% of all head and neck cancers. This case study characterizes the presentation, diagnostic strategy, and management of this rare malignant entity.

Method: This is a case study conducted in 2020. A 40-year-old man presented to the emergency department with right-sided acute sinusitis complicated by preseptal cellulitis. After failing medical management, he underwent endoscopic sinus surgery with pathologic analysis.

Results: Pathologic analysis of nasal contents stained for CD79a, CD34, and PAX5, suggesting a B-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma. He was referred to hematology-oncology and was treated with hyper-CVAD. Short-term follow-up has thus far demonstrated near complete resolution of tumor. The patient is being monitored clinically with serial endoscopic exams.

Conclusion: B-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma is rarely reported in the paranasal sinuses. It is immunohistochemically similar to acute lymphoblastic leukemia and lack of bone marrow involvement distinguishes the two. This case is the first to date of a B-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma to present primarily within paranasal sinuses.

Clinical Characteristics of Pediatric Patients With Chronic Rhinosinusitis

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Introduction: Chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) is commonly seen in pediatric otolaryngologic clinics; although more