

Primary nasopharyngeal papillary adenocarcinoma : A case report

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Introduction:

Primary nasopharyngeal papillary adenocarcinoma is a rare tumor with low-grade behavior. It has wide age range from second to seventh decades and equal gender distribution. There is no known etiologic factors and not associated with infection. It is most common in the posterior and lateral wall of nasopharynx. There is a report case associated with Turner syndrome.

Patient and methods:

The patient is a 16-year old boy presenting with off and on epistaxis and symptoms of nasal obstruction. Sinuscope revealed a fungating mass in the nasopharynx. CT-scan shows nasopharyngeal mass of 2.5 cm in main extent presenting in the posterior wall. The tumor was biopsied for pathologic study. Physical examination of the neck revealed no other abnormalities.

Results:

The tumor mass showed cauliflower-like surface. Histological examination showed delicate arborizing papillary fronds and crowded glands lined by cuboidal to pseudostratified epithelium containing intracytoplasmic and intraluminal mucinous material. They are positive for AE1/3, epithelial membrane antigen, and thyroid transcription factor 1 (TTF-1), focal positive CEA, and negative for thyroglobulin and S-100.

Conclusion:

Primary nasopharyngeal papillary adenocarcinoma should be distinguished from metastatic thyroid papillary carcinoma and low-grade papillary adenocarcinoma of minor salivary gland. Both tumors had different immunoprofiles to those described above.

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