

Respiratory epithelial adenomatoid hamartoma associated with inflammatory nasal polyposis: A case report

Enflamatuvar nazal polipozis ile ilişkili bir respiratuvar epitelyal adenomatoid hamartom: Olgu sunumu

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Respiratory epithelial adenomatoid hamartoma (REAH) is an uncommon benign lesion of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses. The etiology is unclear, however it is considered to be secondary to chronic sinonasal inflammation. Although it is rare, REAH should be taken into consideration in differential diagnosis of the nasal lesions. Complete surgical excision of the lesion is generally enough for the cure. A detailed pathological examination is necessary to prevent unnecessary surgical interventions. In this article, we present a 60-year-old female patient with REAH in the left nasal cavity associated with inflammatory polyp in the right nasal cavity.

Key Words: Nasal polyposis; respiratory epithelial adenomatoid hamartoma.

Respiratuvar epitelyal adenomatoid hamartom (REAH), nazal kavite ve paranasal sinüslerin nadir rastlanan benign bir lezyondur. Etiyolojisi bilinmemekle birlikte, kronik sinonazal enflamasyonlara sekonder olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Her ne kadar nadir görülse de REAH nazal lezyonların ayırıcı tanısında akla getirilmelidir. Lezyonun tümüyle cerrahi olarak çıkarılması genellikle tedavi için yeterli olmaktadır. Gereğinden fazla cerrahi girişimi önlemek için ayrıntılı bir patolojik inceleme yapılmalıdır. Bu yazıda, sağ nazal kavitede enflamatuvar bir polip ile ilişkili, sol nazal kavitede REAH olan 60 yaşında bir kadın hasta sunuldu.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Nazal polipozis; respiratuvar epitelyal adenomatoid hamartom.

Hamartomas are benign, non-neoplastic lesions constituted by a mixture of tissues which are indigenous to the region. They are commonly seen in the lung, kidney, liver, spleen and intestines but are very rare in the upper aerodigestive tract. Hamartomas do not clearly represent either a neoplastic or an inflammatory disorder.^[1] Hamartomas of the head and neck region, in particular the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses,

are very rare.^[2] Respiratory epithelial adenomatoid hamartomas (REAH) are a distinct and rare type of hamartoma occurring in the sinonasal tract and are characterized by glandular proliferation lined by ciliated epithelium originating from the airway epithelium.^[3] The REAH was first described by Wenig and Heffner in 1995 on a retrospective analysis of 31 cases of hamartomas of the nasal cavity. A subgroup of hamartoma named