CASE REPORT

Glomus Tumor Nose in a 6 Years Old Girl: A Rare Presentation

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Abstract

Glomus tumors are relatively rare tumors of head and neck region. These tumors occur in infants and in the elderly, but usually occurs in 5th and 6th decades.[1] Here we are reporting a rare case of glomus tumor presenting on the dorsum of nose of a six years old girl which was surgically removed successfully.

Keywords: Glomus tumor, nose, child.

CASE REPORT

A 6-year-old girl was brought to the outpatient clinic, Department of otolaryngology and head neck surgery Bhagwati Hospital, Borivali, with chief complain of swelling over dorsum of nose causing disfigurement of face. The swelling was noticed three months back and was gradually increasing in size. There was no history of trauma to nose or any significant history of epistaxis or pain in swelling.

On physical examination, a small swelling was noticed on the dorsum of nose of size around 2 cm × 2 cm, which was more towards right (Fig. 1). On palpation, the swelling was nontender, nonpulsatile, nonfluctuatant and soft in consistency. The skin over the swelling was normal and nonadherent. Cough impulse was negative and rest of the Ear, Nose and Throat examination revealed no obvious abnormalities.

FNAC was inconclusive (vascular lesion) and CT scan ruled out any intracranial extension of swelling (Fig. 2).

This lesion was addressed surgically by glabellar incision and swelling was removed in piecemeal. Extensive bleeding was encountered during surgery. The growth was involving the dermis and the soft tissue above the upper lateral cartilage. The cartilage and the bones were not breached by the growth. Histopathological examination identified the lesion as a glomus tumor (Fig. 3).

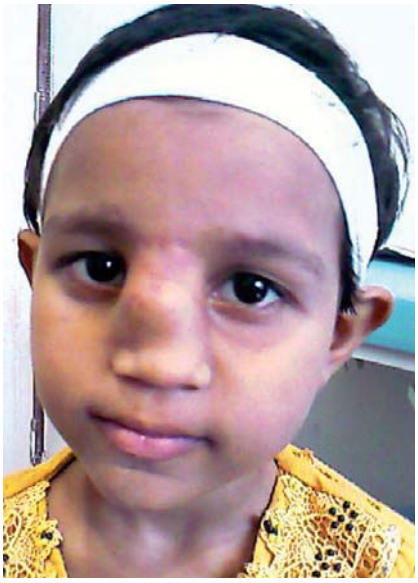

Fig. 1: Swelling on the dorsum of nose

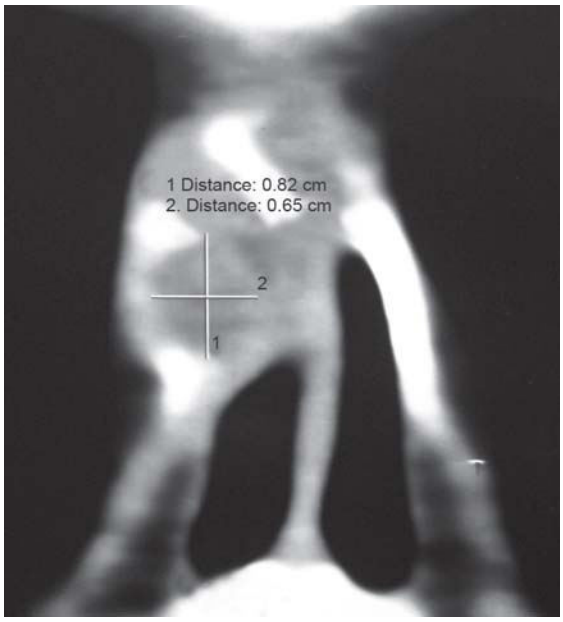

Fig. 2: CT scan

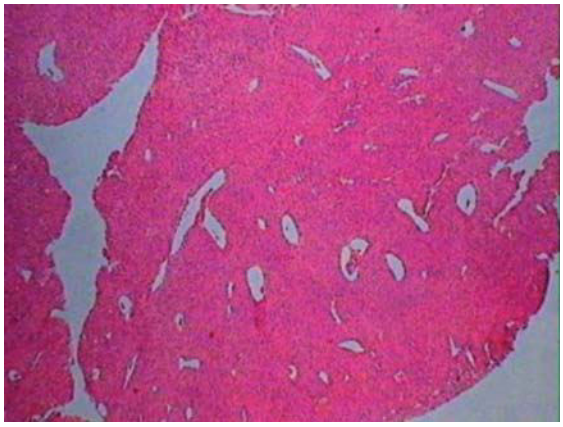

Fig. 3: Histopathological picture

DISCUSSION

Glomus tumors are benign but locally invasive; arise from paraganglionic chemoreceptor cell of neural crest origin. About 50% occur in the temporal bone (cochlear promontory, jugular bulb), 35% in carotid body, 12% in high cervical vagus region and rest at various sites of head and neck.[2] The tumor is nonencapsulated and highly vascular[3] and the incidence of malignancy in glomus tumors is believed to be low, the fraction of glomus tumors that are malignant ranges from 1 to 12%.[1]

These tumors occurs in infants and in the elderly, but usually occurs in 5th and 6th decades.[1] The most striking bit of epidemiology is the predominant incidence in females. Females are 4 to 6 times more affected then males.[1]

By consensus the management of cranial—cervical, glomus tumors is surgical. The onchologically sound primary objective is complete tumor resection for cure[1] the way it has been dealt.

CONCLUSION

There are very few cases reported worldwide in literature regarding glomus tumor of nose and most of them have presentation in nasal cavity only. The case presented here is one of the rarest case.

To establish the diagnosis, one should always consider the diagnosis of glomus tumor in patients presenting with localized swelling with pain and ensure complete excision to provide excellent outcome and to reduce the chances of recurrence.

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