

A Case of the 10 days

Case 386

A sixty-one-year-old male was presented in our hospital for swollen left maxillary gingiva. Visual inspection revealed mildly swollen cheek inferior to left orbit. Oral inspection revealed a 6cm-sized mass at left upper molars extending between cheek and palate. Palpation revealed a bone-like hard mass. Surface of the tumor is smooth and oral membrane covering the mass is intact. The patient took CT (Figs 1-3) and MRI (Fig.4). When he received biopsy for histologic diagnosis, the mass was too hard to get enough volume of specimen for microscopic examination.

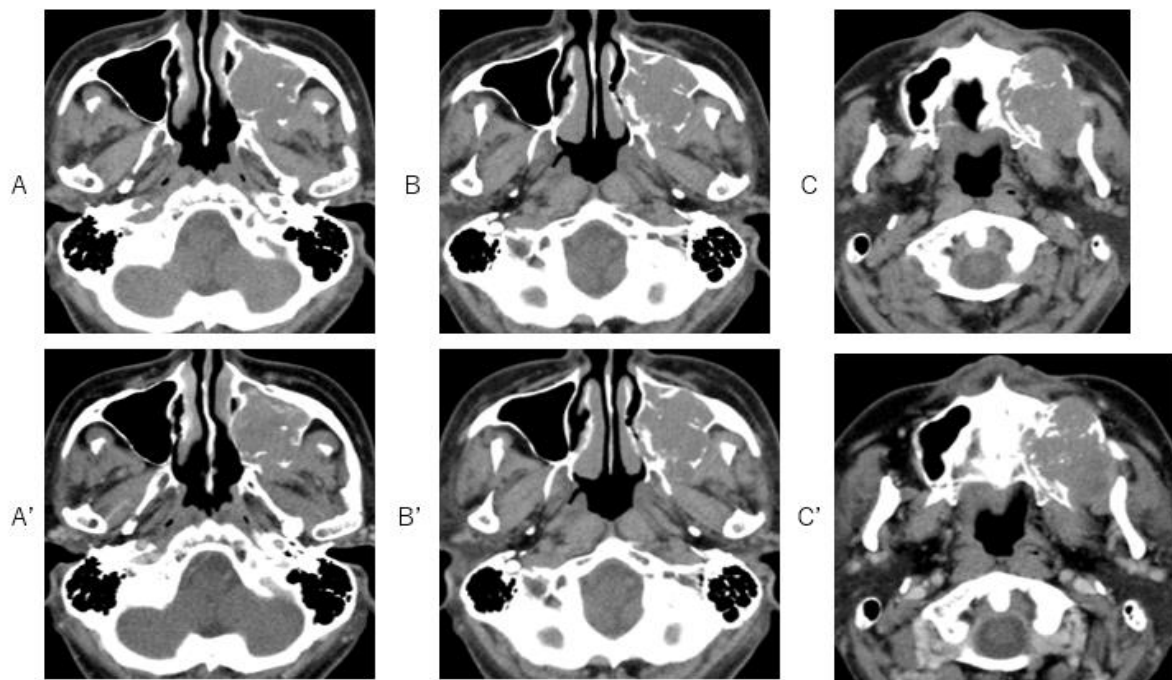
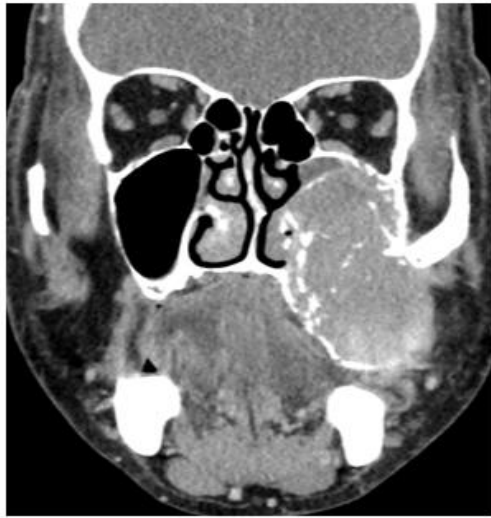


Fig.1 Axial non-enhanced CT (A-C) and contrast-enhanced CT images (A'-C') depict a large mass occupying left maxillary sinus destructing left maxillary lateral wall bone. Note the mass has no marked enhancement, indicative of hypo-vascular.



A



B

Fig.2 The mass occupying left maxillary sinus extends and compresses the inferior wall of maxillary bone on coronal CT.



A



B

Fig.3 The mass occupying maxillary sinus extends to inferior wall of maxillary sinus on non-enhanced sagittal CT(A) . The mass with least enhancement is depicted on contrast-enhanced CT sagittal(B).

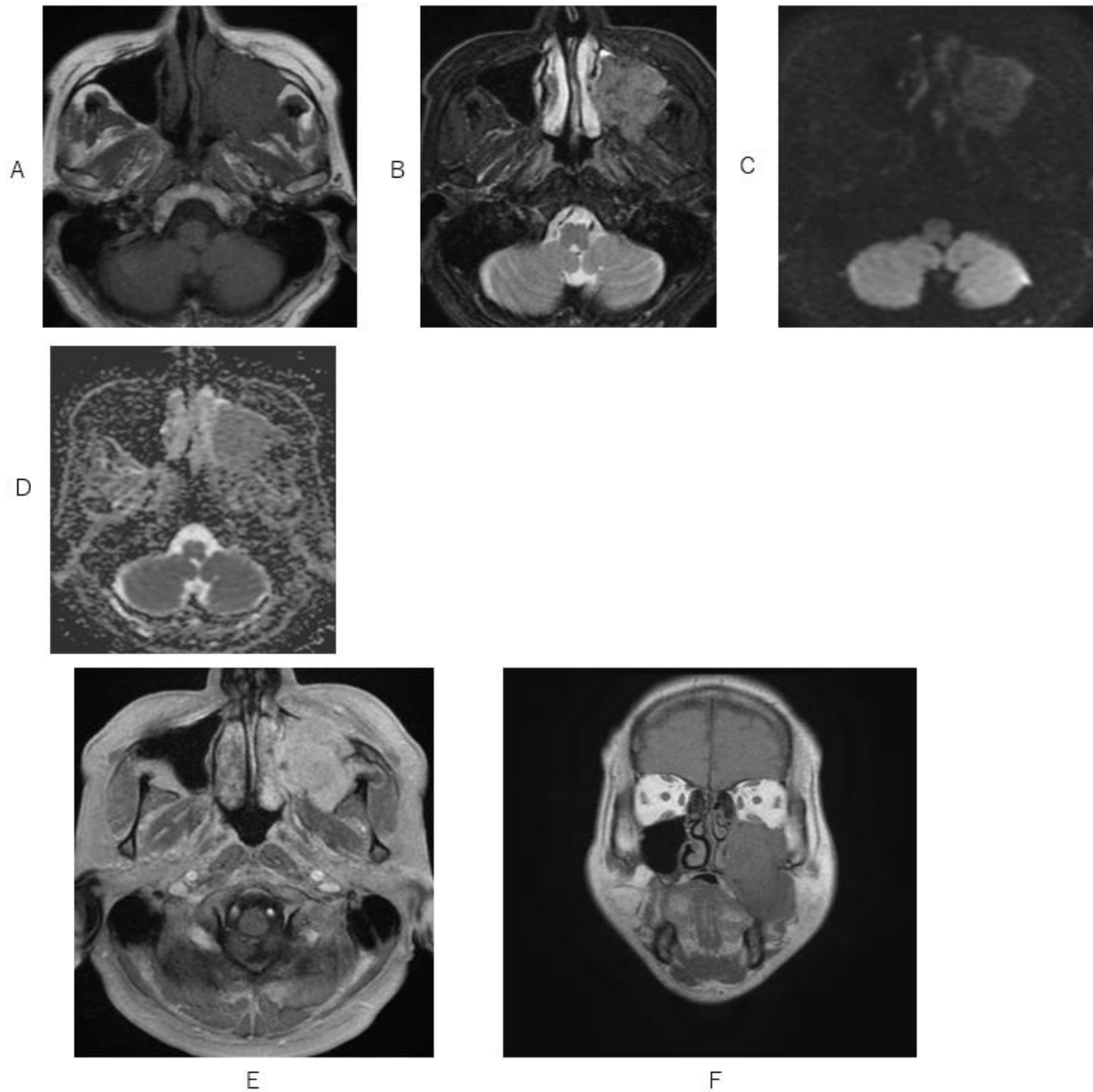


Fig. 4 A large mass occupying left maxillary sinus is depicted as low signal intensity on T1WI (A), iso-signal intensity T2WI (B), slight high signal intensity on Diffusion WI (C), mildly lowering on ADC mapping (D), homogeneous enhancement on Gd-enhanced MRI (E). The mass extends from immediately inferior to orbit lower level to over the inferior margin of left maxillary bone on (F). ADC values : 1.006

What is the imaging diagnosis?

1. Maxillary sinus carcinoma
2. Malignant tumor
3. Desmoid tumor
4. Undifferentiated sarcoma

answer

2025.5.16