Diagnosis and surgical intervention for recurrent juvenile nasoangiofibroma. Reporte de caso [

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text (article)

Analítica

Introduction: Angiofibromas are highly expansive benign fibrous tumors originating in the sphenopalatine region, at the level of the palatovaginal canal, with double blood supply from both the internal maxillary and its branches, and sporadically from internal carotid arteries (vidian artery). The study of this report is valuable because it explains the formation and management at its onset and recurrence, providing specific data to be compared with other studies and as a method of consultation. Objective: The objective was to describe a case of juvenile nasoangiofibroma that recurred by determining the characteristics of this tumor, recurrence traits, appropriate treatment, and life prognosis. Case presentation: This is a 16 years old male patient who presented with repeated episodes of epistaxis of approximately 2 years of evolution, accompanied by a sensation of nasal obstruction. Angiotomography revealed a tumor mass that was classified as a Radkoswki III-A Juvenile Nasoangiofibroma, so it was decided to perform excision of the mass. Subsequently a recurrence is evidenced that requires a new clinical and surgical management, with favorable evolution. Discussion: Despite being a benign tumor, juvenile nasoangiofibroma is very fibrous and vascularized, and depends on the site of growth and implantation to determine the possibility or not of recurrence. Conclusions: The management of these tumors should be exclusively by microscopy, since due to their extension, particular location, vascularization and fibrous tissue present in the recurrence, they respond better to this technique
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