

Nasolabial bilateral cyst as cause of the nasal obstruction: Case report and literature review

Cisto nasolabial bilateral como causa de obstrução nasal: Relato de caso e revisão de literatura

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SUMMARY

Introduction: The nasolabial cyst is a rare disease, usually unilateral, benign, of embryonic origin, located in soft parts from the nasolabial folds and nasal wings. The diagnosis is essentially clinic, take into consideration the cyst topography, that is usually asymptomatic.

Objective: This article has as main goal the description of a unusual case of nasolabial bilateral cyst with nasal obstruction, its treatment, anatomic pathological and accompaniment, besides the literature review.

Case Report: Female patient, brown, 24 years old, showing bulging in nasolabial region and nasal obstruction. Physical and complementary exams with nasolabial cyst. Indicate surgical treatment of excision of the lesion.

Final Considerations: The nasolabial bilateral cyst, although is rare, is a possible cause for the nasal obstruction, with good response to surgical therapy.

Keywords: not odontogenic cyst, nasal obstruction, cysts.

RESUMO

Introdução: O cisto nasolabial é uma doença rara, normalmente unilateral, benigna, de origem embrionária, localizada em partes moles da região do sulco nasolabial e asa nasal. O diagnóstico é essencialmente clínico, levando em consideração a topografia do cisto, que geralmente é assintomático.

Objetivo: Este artigo tem como objetivo principal a descrição de um caso incomum de cisto nasolabial bilateral com obstrução nasal, seu tratamento, aspectos anatomopatológicos e acompanhamento, além de revisão de literatura.

Relato do Caso: Paciente do sexo feminino, parda, 24 anos de idade, apresentando abaulamento em região nasolabial e obstrução nasal. Exames físico e complementares compatíveis com cisto nasolabial. Indicado tratamento cirúrgico para exérese da lesão.

Considerações Finais: O cisto nasolabial bilateral, apesar de raro, é uma possível causa de obstrução nasal, com boa resposta à terapia cirúrgica.

Palavras-chave: cistos não-odontogênicos, obstrução nasal, cistos.

INTRODUCTION

The nasoalveolar cyst is a rare benign lesion, located in topography of nasolabial folds, anteroinferior of the piriform rim of nasal cavity. It's a lesion that is usually unilateral (90% of the cases) (1,2), affecting mainly people of black race, of feminine gender, in the age group which comprises between the 4th and 5th decades of life (1,2).

The first to describe this pathology was ZUCKERKANDL in 1882 (3). This embryonic, non-odontogenic, usually asymptomatic, being diagnosed late, due to the facial aesthetics changes and breathing. Although diverse synonymy (nasoalveolar cyst, KLESTADT cyst, congenital mucoid cyst of the nasal edge), the term considered most appropriate, at the moment, is nasolabial cyst (4).

Besides literature review, this study has as objective, report the case of a patient with bilateral nasoalveolar cyst, presenting clinical aspects, surgical, histopathological and radiographic.

CASE REPORT

Patient AWW, feminine gender, 24 year-old, mulatto, coming and natural of São Paulo, housewife, sought for treatment at Otorhinolaryngology Paulista Hospital, SP, Brazil, complaining about bulge region of bilateral nasolabial, of progressive evolution for about 06 months, associated to the nasal obstruction in the last 02 months. Patient denied pain, rhinorrhea, nasal itching, sternutatory, epistaxis or other nasal complaints.

At the otorhinolaryngological examination, it was observed bulging without signs of inflammation at bilateral nasolabial region and superior gingivolabial sulcus, especially on the right, raising the nasal floor and erasing the bilateral nasolabial folds. The computerized tomography of paranasal sinuses showed two cystic lesions parallel to the bilateral nasal spine (Figure 1), nasal floor bulging, depression in the anterior maxillary bone bilateral and displacement of the anterior portion of inferior turbinate left up (Figure 2).

For this case, we had chosen to perform the surgical excision of the lesion, at surgical room, under general anesthesia. After local infiltration of anesthetic solution (Lidocaine at 2% with epinephrine 1:100.000), central incision was made (approximately 6,0 cm) in the superior gingivolabial sulcus, below the cystic lesions, between the lateral incisors of both sides, followed by detachment of the anterior region of cysts, with visualization of these two lesions separated by a bony septum, the left side measuring, approximately 2,0cm and the right side,

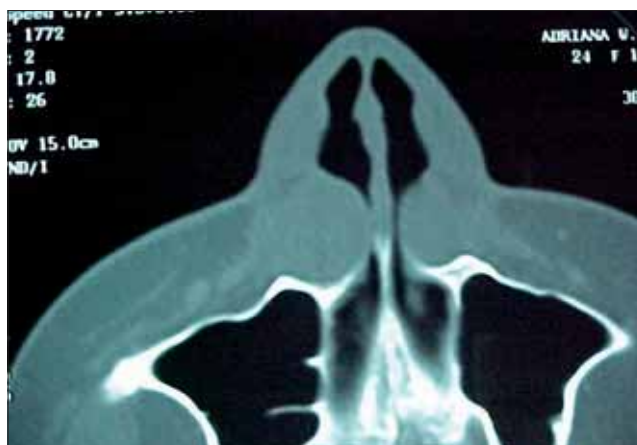


Figure 1. Computerize Tomography shows bilateral nasolabial cyst, obstructing the nasal cavity and forming bone erosion.

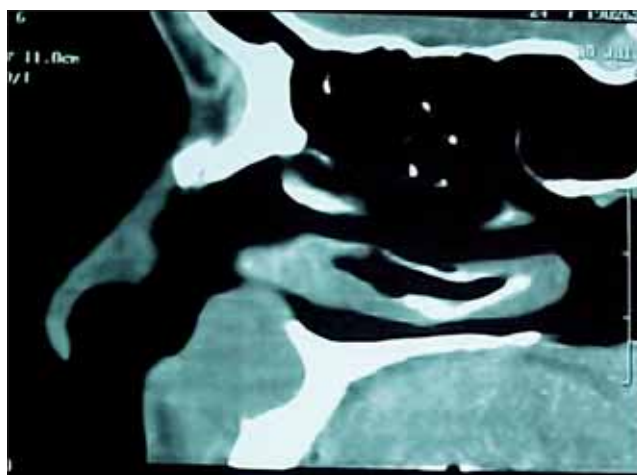


Figure 2. Nasolabial cyst moving the anterior portion of the inferior nasal turbinate upwards.



Figure 3. Intraoperative showing bilateral nasolabial cysts. Vision through the Denker incision.

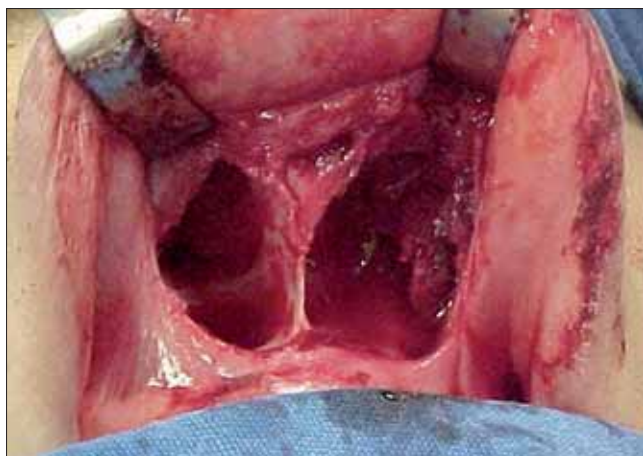


Figure 4. The operative field after removal of nasolabial cysts, presenting bone erosion.

around 3,0cm (Figure 3). It was performed a dissection of the right cyst, initially, preserving its contents, being possible the detachment of the lateral walls. It was located the nasal floor plane (nasal mucosa) at the superior region of the cyst; at this point, for better detachment, it was chosen by emptying the contents serous, with yellowish color, of the cyst by needle and syringe. After emptying the cyst, it was performed a careful dissection in its upper portion, which kept contact with nasal mucosa, region where it presented greater adherence. The displacement was performed without lesion of the nasal mucosa. At the back region of the cyst, the displacement showed planes less adhered, facilitating the removal. The same surgical technique was performed at the left side of the cyst, being possible to indentify the nasal floor mucosa and perform the removal without lesion (Figure 4). Synthesis was performed at plans dissected, with absorbable lines (Catgut 2-0, simple).

At immediate postoperative, patient complained of paresthesia at anterior region of the upper lip and nasal vestibule, which remained for 03 months.

Patient is at ambulatory accompaniment of postoperative for 06 months, without evidences of recurrence or other changes, presenting improvement of nasal obstruction.

Anatomopathology

It was sent for histological study, two cystic structures previously sectioned, conserved in formaldehyde, and represented wall studs, smooth and bright, with shades of brown color. The larger structure measured 3 x 2,5 x 1 cm and the smallest, 2,5 x 1,5 x 0,5cm.

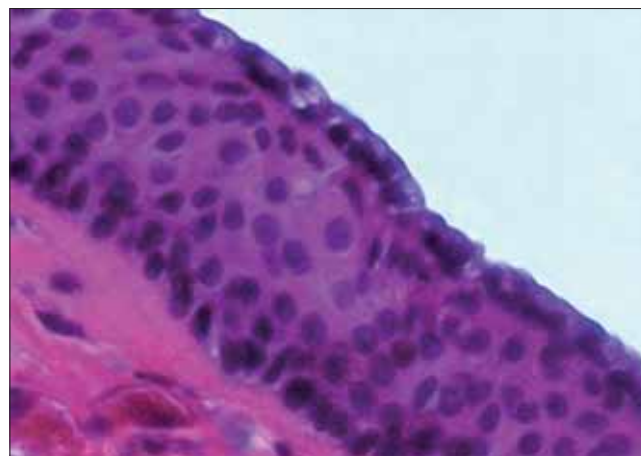


Figure 5. 400X – nasolabial cyst - hematoxylin-eosin. Observe the pluri squamous epithelium formed by the polygonal cells, abundant cytoplasm and acidophilic around the round nuclei, isochromatic. Superficially, single layer of cylindrical cells showing vacuolated and clear cytoplasm.

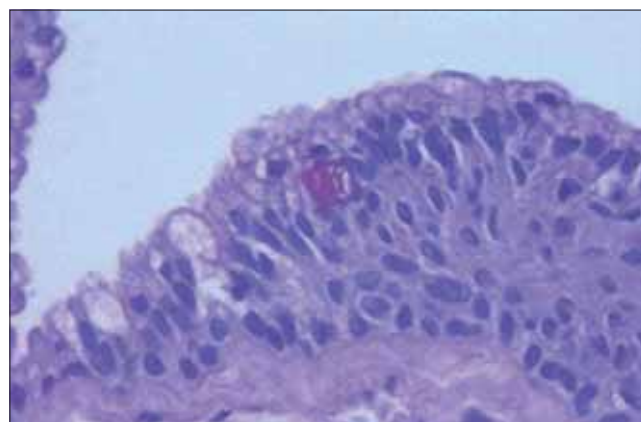


Figure 6. 400X – nasolabial cyst - PAS. Note accumulation of PAS-positive granules in the cytoplasm of the cell located in the center of the microscopic field.

The sample was submitted to the processing chemical pradronized, obtaining a block of paraffin to each cystic structures, being made the respective histological concoction, with thickness of 5 (five) micra and color by the technique of hematoxylin-eosin and PAS (Schiff periodic acid).

The histological study revealed identical aspect in both lesions, being identified of cystic wall constituted by loose connective tissue showing moderate edema, covered by two different types of epithelium: the predominant

was of the type stratified squamous, with preservation of the polarity and absence of nuclear atypia, removing away the suspicion of malignancy.

The other type of epithelium was constituted by one or two layers of cylindrical cells sometimes massive clear vacuoles in the cytoplasm (Figure 5), that special color by the technique of PAS revealed weak positivity to the mucopolysaccharide substances (Figure 6). At the connective tissue wall, the histological sections revealed nerve fibers and blood capillaries of ecstatic lights, alongside to the moderate interstitial edema. Some muscle striated fibers was also indentified at the region of surgical region.

The anatomopathological diagnosis was of bilateral nasolabial cyst.

DISCUSSION

The nasoalveolar cyst is an embryonic cyst, non-odontogenic, which has its controversial origin, being the theories based on:

- 1) cyst originated from the invagination of ectodermal debris among the processes nasal side and media being for that reason, considered as fissural cyst (Klestadt Theory, 1913) (1,5,6);
- 2) cyst derived from the epithelium of the nasolacrimal duct during the embryonic period (Bruggemann Theory, 1920) (5,7).

For reason of its poor symptomatology, this disease is underdiagnosed (8), showing in the literature, an incidence of 0,7% of all maxillofacial cysts and 2,5% of non-odontogenic cysts. In the presented case, we observed a mulatto patient, even being more common at black race, according to the literature. Epidemiological data shows that this cyst is more frequent in persons of feminine gender, in the proportion of 4:1 (when unilateral) and 5,5:1 (when bilateral) (9). The age group most affected includes the 4th and 5th life decades (2,3,7). The cysts presentation is most unilateral (90%), being only 10% bilateral (1, 2, 8).

Clinically, this lesion presents as a bulging of slow growing located at the portion ventral inferior of piriform fossa region. In the course of time, the cyst leads to a facial deformity with a deletion of nasolabial folds, nasal obstruction by the elevation of nasal floor and superior displacement of the anterior portion of the inferior turbinate. It is worth to highlight that the dentition remains intact (6). Eventually, it may occur cyst infection (50% of the cases), presenting signs of inflammation. In this infection cases, it can occur the cyst drainage to the oral cavity and /or to the nasal vestibule (3,6).

The diagnosis of nasoalveolar cyst is clinical and topographic, with visual and palpation of the affected area (6). The workup done by the imaging examination confirms the suspicion and the clinical examination, being the Computerized Tomography the examination of choice, which may show, in some cases, jawbone erosion (10,11, 12). The nasolabial cyst consists of lesion in the soft parts, and for this reason, the x-ray being considered an obsolete examination, capable to show few details; except in the cases in which the cyst presents gigantic dimensions leading to the significant erosion of the jawbone.

The differential diagnosis which must be done with the nasolabial cyst include the dermoid, nasopalatine, median palatal, median alveolar, globulomaxilar cysts (which origin in the interior of the bone), besides of furuncles at nasal floor, which resembles to infected nasolabial cyst (13).

in the literature, it has been reported Just one case (Arnold, 1929) of nasolabial cyst which evolves to carcinoma (9,14).

Although there are reports of treatment of nasolabial cyst by sclerosing substances or marsupialization (15), the most indicated therapy found in the literature is surgical removal. Enucleation can be performed with local anesthesia or general, being the best way to access the Denker incision (intra-oral incision, sublabial next to the incisive fossa) which offers an ample exposition. During the surgery, should take in account the cyst intimate adherence with the nasal floor (3,16), detail that, constantly, leads to the laceration of the mucosa in this region of the nose. This was possible to avoid in this case, in which we had chosen to empty the cystic contents to obtain a better dissection of the cyst in relation to this region of nasal floor. The closing of the planes should be complete, in order to avoid possible oronasal fistulas. By the reason the extension of the cysts related did not affected the region of nasal wing, it was not necessary apply any technique to avoid retraction. The surgery aims the facial esthetic restoration, the nasal function (in case it is affected) and the prevention of recurrent infections, which can be associated, and minimize the patient anxiety

The surgical treatment present few complications, among them may recede with deformity of the nasal ala, mainly in Blacks and still, oronasal fistula. Recurrence of the cyst is rare and the prognosis is very good (5,7).

The description of the surgical technique in this case, aims to provide a foundation to help similar cases in order to obtain surgical success, without submit the patient to complications and disease recurrence.

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