

비·부비동 반전성 유두종에 관한 새로운
Pathologic Grading System부산대학교 의과대학 이비인후과학교실,¹ 병리학교실,²
클리브랜드 클리닉 병리학교실,³ 클리브랜드 클리닉 이비인후과학교실⁴노환중¹ · 이현순¹ · 박도윤² · Gary Procop³
Martin J Citardi⁴ · Donald C Lanza⁴

A Novel Pathological Grading System of Sinonasal Inverted Papilloma

Hwan-Jung Roh, MD¹, Hyun-Sun Lee, MD¹, Do-Yoon Park, MD²,
Gary Procop, MD³, Martin J Citardi, MD⁴ and Donald C Lanza, MD⁴¹Department of Otolaryngology and ²Pathology, College of Medicine, Pusan National University, Busan, Korea³Department of Pathology and ⁴Otolaryngology and Communicative Disorders, Cleveland Clinic Foundation,
Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

-ABSTRACT-

Background : Despite textbook classifications for the varied forms of sinonasal papilloma, surgical pathologists nationwide often find it difficult to specify the histopathological nature of a given papilloma. Moreover, previous reports of clinicopathological analysis of inverted papilloma (IP) to predict recurrence and associated malignancy has confusing issues and remains controversial. **Purpose** : To verify the existing histopathological classification of sinonasal papillomas, and to evaluate histologically the role of inflammation in the pathogenesis and ongoing neoplastic development of IP. Furthermore, this study proposes a novel pathological staging system for IP and suggests a hypothesis regarding its pathogenesis. **Materials and Methods** : Pathological and retrospective chart review was performed in 41 patients with sinonasal papillomas who underwent surgery between 1995 and 2001. **Results** : Sinonasal papillomas are classified as exophytic squamous papilloma (14 cases), IP (25 cases), and cylindrical papilloma (2 cases). The IP are staged as I (3/25), II (15/25), III (7/25), and IV (3/25) according to histopathological findings. Stage I is the earliest lesion having ciliated respiratory epithelium with transition to squamous metaplasia or to matured squamous epithelium and can be easily confused with inflammatory polyp. Stage II is the most commonly found lesion. The surface mucosa has ciliated respiratory epithelium with partial loss and underlying squamous metaplasia resulting in exophytic growth. Numerous inflammatory cells such as polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNLs) and macrophages are present in the epithelium. The stroma shows active inflammatory cells infiltration and squamous metaplasia of ductal epithelium. Stage III is IP with dysplasia. The mucosa shows total loss of ciliated respiratory epithelium and the squamous metaplasia changes into stratified squamous epithelium containing atypical cells. Stage IV is IP with invasive squamous cell carcinoma that includes stage II and III lesions. **Conclusion** : Sinonasal papilloma is adequately classified according to existing descriptions. Moreover, IP can present in different histopathological stages within a given individual. IP can undergo dynamic transformation from a polyp-like appearance associated with inflammation to eventually become

: 2004 4 1

: 2004 5 31

: , 602-739

17가

: (051) 240-7333 · : (051) 246-8668 E-mail : rohhj@pusan.ac.kr

대상 및 방법

1995 1 2001 1 , “Schneiderian papilloma”, “sinonasal papilloma”, “squamous papilloma”, “benign squamous cell papilloma”, “benign papilloma with extensive squamous metaplasia”, benign Schneiderian squamous papilloma”, “unspecified papilloma”, “fungiform type squamous papilloma”, “inverting papilloma”, “transitional papilloma”, “cylindrical papilloma”, “sinonasal or Schneiderian papilloma with squamous dysplasia”, “squamous papilloma with atypia”, “squamous carcinoma in situ within IP”, and “SCC arising in IP”

41

가

가

1. : (endophytic) (exophytic)
2. (surface epithelium)

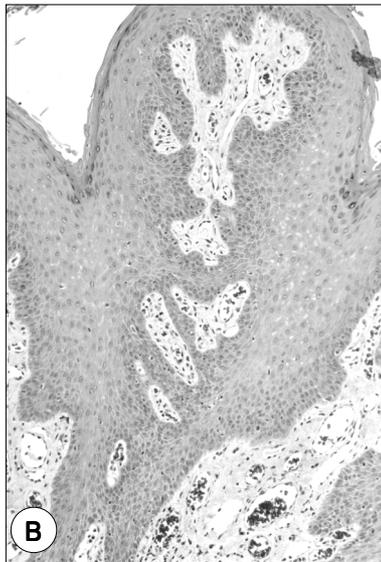
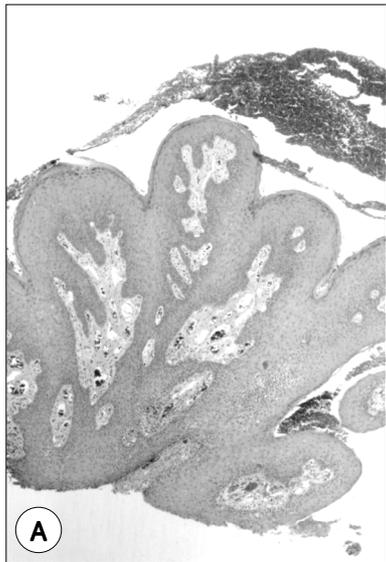


Fig. 1. Everted papilloma of nasal septum. Branching fronds of squamous epithelium arising from the nasal lining with connective tissue core (A, HE $\times 10$), and koilocytosis (B, HE $\times 40$).

- (1) :
- (2) :
3. (stroma)
- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5) :
- (6)
- (7) (HPF $\times 40$) 가 10
4. (dysplasia) :
- ()
- 5.

결 과

비부비동 유두종의 병리학적 분류

가

:

Table 1. Histopathological findings of IP in each stage according to growth pattern, surface epithelium, stroma, and dysplasia (n=25)

Histopathological changes	Stage I (n=3)	Stage II (n=15)	Stage III (n=7)	Stage IV (n=3)
Growth Pattern				
- Exophytic	0	1*	1*	0
- Endophytic	0*	15	7	3
Surface Epithelium				
- Squamous metaplasia	3	15	5	3
- Columnar epithelium with cilia overlying squamous metaplasia	3	15	2	3
- Squamous epithelium, stratified	1	0	7	3
- Columnar epithelium, oncocytic	0	0	0	0
- PMNL present	3	15	6**	2**
- Macrophage present	3	15	3**	2**
Stroma				
- Edema	3	15	6	N/A
- Inflammation grade	I (3)	I(6), II(9)	I(5), II(2)	
- Most numerous inflammatory cells				
•PMNL	3	11	2	
•Eosinophil	1	2	2	
•Lymphocyte	1	12	6	
•Plasma cell	1	9	1	
- Lymph follicle present	0	5	3	
- Seromucinous gland	N/A	6	3	
•Squamous metaplasia of ductal epithelium		6	3	
•PMNL in ductal epithelium		6	2	
•Macrophages in ductal epithelium		6	3	
- Thickened basement membrane	0	1	2	
- Eosinophil (>10HPF)	0	3	2	
Dysplasia Grade	0	0	Mild (5) Mod (2)	0

* : A case showing both endophytic and exophytic pattern, but mostly endophytic, ** : The presence of PMNL and macrophage are very few and rare compared to stage II N/A : Non-applicable, I, II : Grade I, Grade II

(9/15), (2/15) . 6 stage (Fig. 5A and B). 가 stage
 (x 40) 10 mild(5/7, 71.4%), moderate(2/7, 28.5%) , severe (carcinoma in situ, CIS)
 Stage III 7 (7/25, 28.0%) stage Stage IV 3 (3/25, 12.0%) stage ,
 stage 가

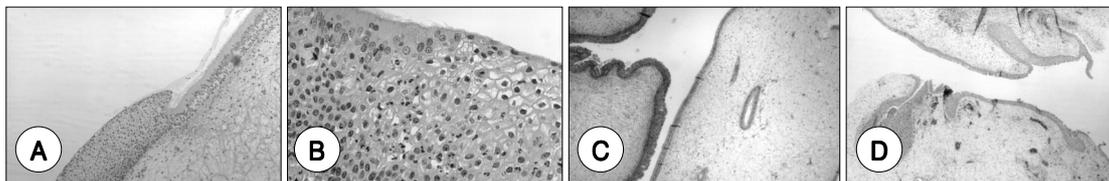


Fig. 3. Stage I of IP. The surface epithelium shows ciliated respiratory columnar epithelium with transition to squamous metaplasia (A, HE $\times 10$) or to matured stratified squamous epithelium (B, HE $\times 40$). Some area showed endophytic growth of surface epithelium with squamous metaplasia (C, HE $\times 10$). The stroma shows edematous with inflammatory cell infiltration as an inflammatory polyp, but the surface epithelium shows extensive squamous metaplasia (D, HE $\times 10$).

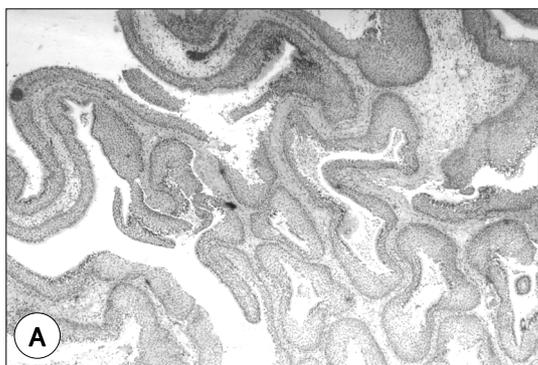
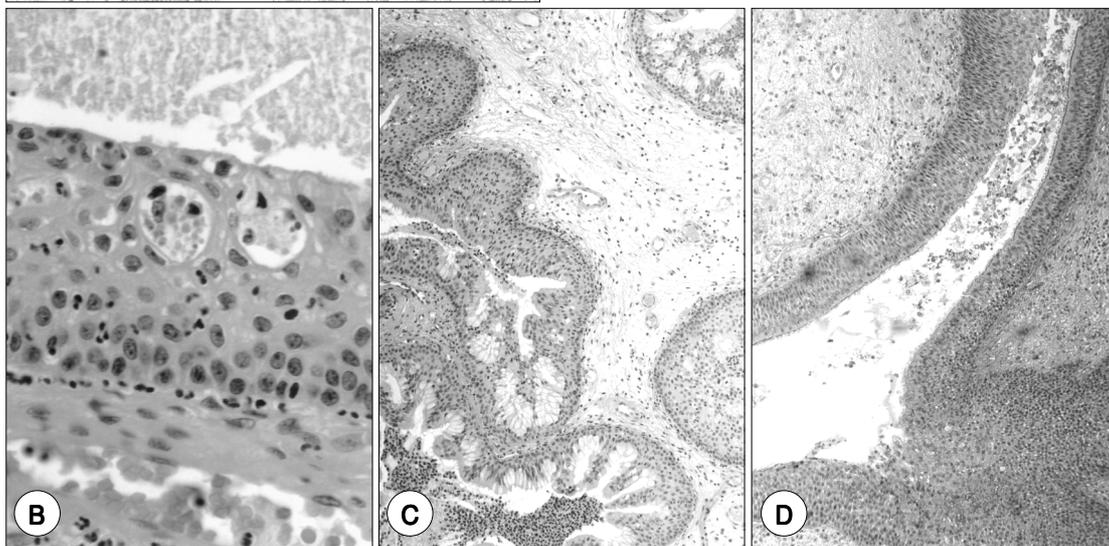


Fig. 4. Stage II of IP. Endophytic duct-like canals lined by columnar epithelium with cilia overlying squamous metaplasia, patchy squamous metaplastic epithelium without ciliated columnar epithelium (A, HE $\times 10$) is shown. Note infiltrating numerous PMNLs and macrophages in the squamous metaplastic epithelium (B, HE $\times 40$). In the stroma, there is edema with infiltration of numerous inflammatory cells and seromucinous gland having squamous metaplasia of the ductal epithelium (C, HE $\times 10$). It can be differentiated with co-presenting inflammatory polyp with respiratory columnar epithelium (D, HE $\times 10$).



(Fig. 6).

stage ,

1-4)

고 찰

IP
가

가

IP

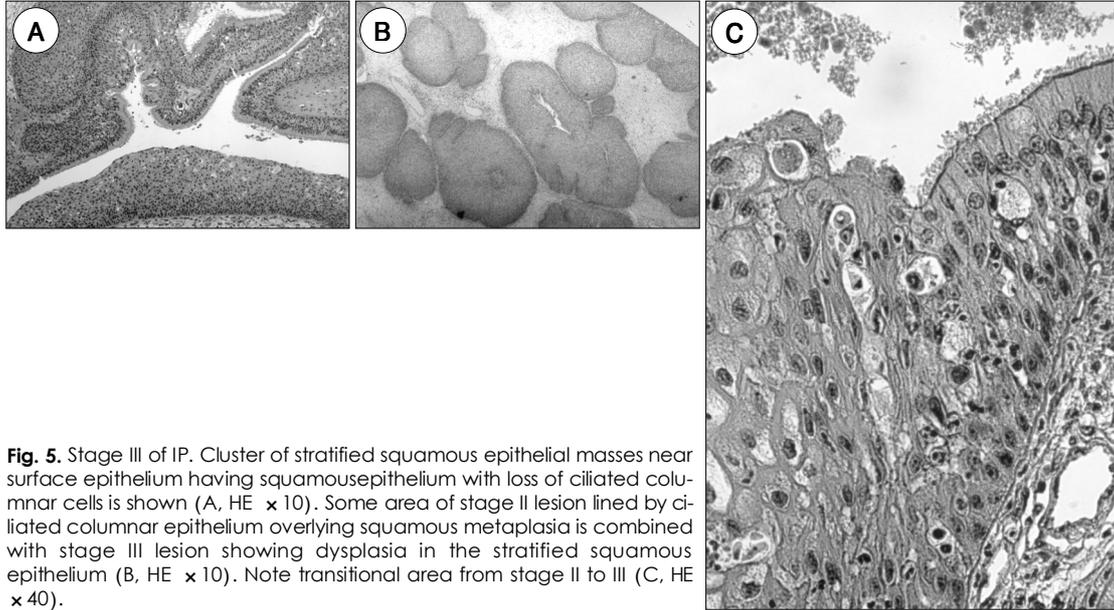


Fig. 5. Stage III of IP. Cluster of stratified squamous epithelial masses near surface epithelium having squamousepithelium with loss of ciliated columnar cells is shown (A, HE $\times 10$). Some area of stage II lesion lined by ciliated columnar epithelium overlying squamous metaplasia is combined with stage III lesion showing dysplasia in the stratified squamous epithelium (B, HE $\times 10$). Note transitional area from stage II to III (C, HE $\times 40$).

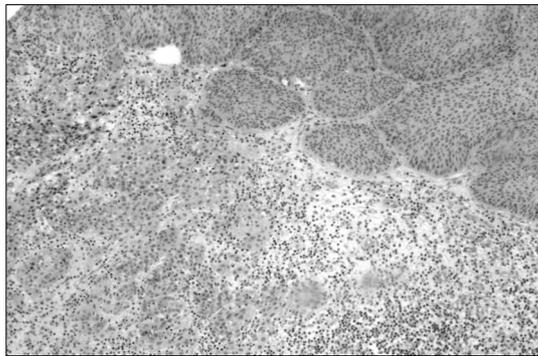


Fig. 6. Stage IV IP. Dysplastic squamous epithelial nests and invasive squamous cell carcinoma into the stroma is shown.

4) 가
 IP
 가
 stage
 가 12
 stage IP
 Stage
 1-4)9)
 Stage “ “ “
 ” “
 , stage 3)
 IP가 3)
 IP 가
 가 12 IP
 IP
 가 가
 IP
 stage
 stage
 IP

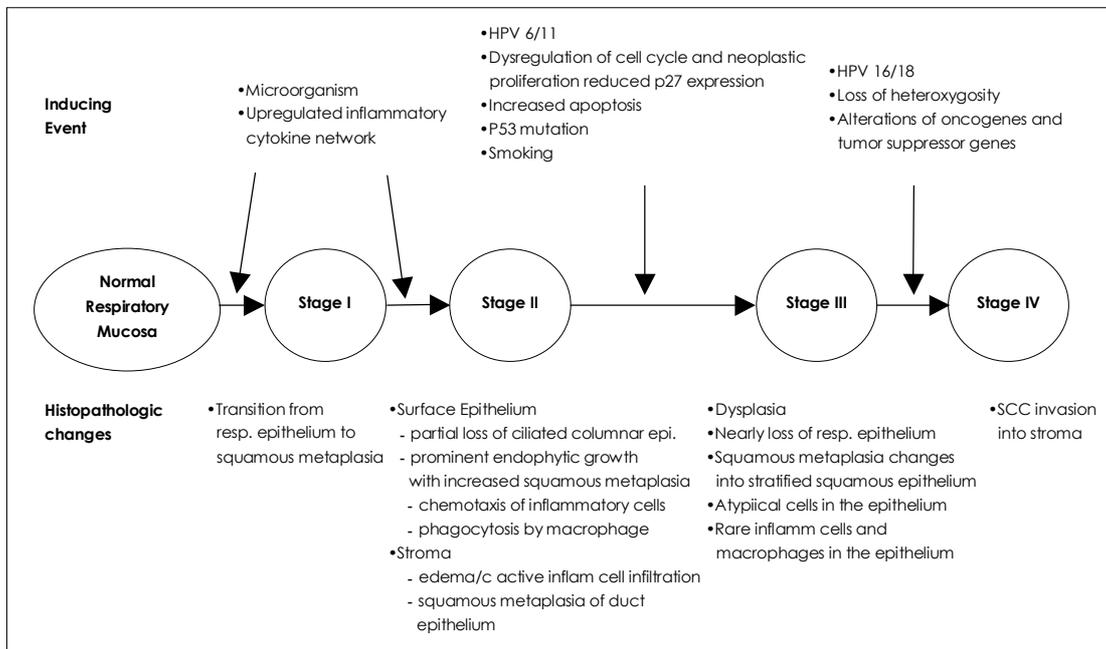


Fig. 7. Hypothesis regarding multistep development of sinonasal inverted papilloma and its carcinogenesis.

Stage IP 가 , IP , HPV , p27KiP1 , apoptosis , p53 , chromosome 3p, 9p21, 11q13, 13q11, 17p13 (loss of heterozygosity)8) IP가 (march) (genetic events) Stage 가 clonal spread , stage 가 cell cycle (genotypic change) leukocyte protease inhibitor, lactoferin, lysozyme, secretory IgA (phenotypic change)가 , HPV 가 가

86% stage HPV6/11 , HPV 16/18 IP Stage " , 5~27% synchronous metachronous tumor IP , metachronous tumor IP가 18) synchronous IP가 19) IP가 20)가 IP (field tumorization) IP metachronous IP metachronous 6 13 18) IP grading system Fig. 7 IP IP

가 중심 단어 :

2003 (2003 - 09)

REFERENCES

1) Hyams VJ. *Papilloma of the nasal cavity and paranasal*

sinuses: A clinicopathological study of 315 cases. *Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol* 1971;80:192-206

2) Nielsen PL, Buchwald C, Nielsen LH, Tos M. *Inverted papilloma of the nasal cavity: Pathological aspects in a follow-up study. Laryngoscope* 1991;101:1094-101.

3) Michaels L, Young M. *Histogenesis of papillomas of the nose and paranasal sinues. Arch Pathol Lab Med* 1995;119:821-6.

4) Batsakis JG. *The pathology of head and neck tumors: Nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses, part 5. Head & Neck* 1980; 2:410-9.

5) Michael L. *Papilloma. In Ear, Nose and Throat Histopathology. Michael L (Ed). New York: Springer-Verlag;1986. p.165-70.*

6) Orlandi RR, Rubin A, Terrell JE, Anzai Y, Bugdaj M, Lanza DC. *Sinus inflammation associated with contralateral inverted papilloma. Am J Rhinol* 2002;16:91-5.

7) Guichard C, Gilain L, Abd-Al Samad I, Piron G, Brugel L, Escudier E, et al. *Epithelial proliferation, apoptosis, and apoptosis inhibition in inverted papillomas. Laryngoscope* 1998;108:716-20.

8) Califano J, Koch W, Sidransky D, Westra WH. *Inverted sinonasal papilloma: A molecular genetic appraisal of its putative status as a precursor to squamous cell carcinoma. Am J Pathol* 2000;156:333-7.

9) Schwerer MJ, Sailer A, Kraft K, Maier H. *Cell proliferation and p27 Kip1 expression in endophytic Schneiderian papillomas. Lar-yngoscope* 2002;112:852-7.

10) Schwerer MJ, Kraft K, Baczako K, Maier H. *Coexpression of cytokeratins typical for columnar and squamous differentiation in sinonasal papillomas. Am J Clin Pathol* 2001;115:747-54.

11) Yasumatsu R, Nakashima T, Kuratomi Y, Hirakawa N, Azuma K, Tomita K, et al. *Serum squamous cell carcinoma antigen is a useful biologic marker in patients with inverted papillomas of the sinonasal tract. Cancer* 2002;94:152-8.

12) Lee JS, Lippman SM, Benner SE, Lee JJ, Ro JY, Lukeman JM, et al. *Randomized placebo-controlled trial of isotretinoin in chemoprevention of bronchial squamous metaplasia. J Clin Oncol* 1994;12:937-45.

13) Mirza N, Nofsinger YC, Kroger H, Sato Y, Furth EE, Montone KT. *Apoptosis and p53 in inverting papilloma of the sinonasal tract. Am J Rhinol* 1999;13:427-34.

14) Schwerer MJ, Sailer A, Kraft K, Baczako K, Maier H. *Differentiation-related p53 proteinexpression in nondysplastic sinonasal inverted papillomas. Am J Rhinol* 2001;15:347-51.

15) Caruana SM, Zwiebel N, Cocker R, McCormick SA, Eberle RC, Lazarus P. *P53 alteration and human papilloma virus infection in paranasal sinus cancer. Cancer* 1997;79:1320-8.

16) Bevins CL. *Scratching the surface: Inroads to a better understanding of airway host defense. Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol* 1999;20:861-3.

17) Beck JC, McClatchey KD, Lesperance MM, Esclamado RM, Carey TE, Bradford CR. *Human papillomavirus types important in progression of inverted papilloma. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1995;113:558-63.

J Clinical Otolaryngol 2004;15: 109-118

- 18) Lesperance MM, Esclamado RM. *Squamous cell carcinoma arising in inverted papilloma. Laryngoscope 1995;105: 178-83.*
- 19) Phillips PP, Gustafson RO, Facer GW. *The clinical behavior of inverting papilloma of the nose and paranasal sinuses: Report of 112 cases and review of the literature. Laryngoscope 1990;100:463-9.*
- 20) Dictor M, Johnson A. *Association of inverted sinonasal papilloma with non- sinonasal head-and-neck carcinoma. Int J Cancer 2000;85:811-4.*