

Frontal sinus mucocele with intracranial and intraorbital extension

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Frontal sinus mucocèles can present with a multitude of different symptoms including ophthalmic disturbances. Even benign, they have a tendency to expand by eroding the surrounding bony walls that displaces and destroys structures by pressure and bony resorption. **Case report:** A 32-year-old man with diplopia, proptosis of the right eye and headache was presented. The diagnosis was frontal sinus mucocele with intracranial and intraorbital extension. Possible clinical manifestations of mucocèles, diagnostic imaging techniques and treatment used are discussed. **Conclusion:** Frontal mucocèles are benign and curable, early recognition and management of them is of paramount importance, because they can cause local, orbital or intracranial complications.

Key words: Frontal mucocele, proptosis, open sinus surgery.

RESUMEN

Introducción: Los mucocèles del seno frontal pueden presentarse con multitud de síntomas diferentes, incluyendo alteraciones oftálmicas. Son benignos, aunque tienen tendencia a la expansión mediante erosión de las paredes adyacentes, lo que produce desplazamiento y destrucción de estructuras por presión y resorción ósea. **Caso clínico:** Se presenta el caso de un hombre de 32 años con diplopía, proptosis del ojo derecho y cefalea fronto-temporal, cuyo diagnóstico fue de mucocele del seno frontal con extensión intracraneal e intraorbitaria. Discutiremos las posibles manifestaciones clínicas de los mucocèles, las técnicas de imagen empleadas, así como el tratamiento realizado. **Conclusión:** Los mucocèles del seno frontal son benignos y curables, aunque un rápido diagnóstico y tratamiento son de vital importancia ya que pueden causar complicaciones locales, orbitarias o intracraneales.

Palabras clave: Mucocele frontal, proptosis, cirugía abierta sinusal.

INTRODUCTION

Mucocele is a chronic, expanding, mucosa-lined lesion of the paranasal sinus characterized by mucous retention that can be infected becoming a mucopyocele. They originate from obstruction of the sinus ostium by congenital anomalies, infection, inflammation, allergy, trauma (including surgery) or a benign or malignant tumour (1). Even benign, they have a tendency to expand by eroding the surrounding bony walls that displaces and destroys structures by pressure and bony resorption. The frontal sinuses are most commonly affected, and subsequently ethmoidal sinuses (2).

Symptoms and signs of frontal mucoceles include pain, swelling, exophthalmos, diplopia and loss of vision. An erosive mucocele may lead to meningitis, meningoencephalitis, pneumocephalus, brain abscess, seizures or CSF fistulas.

They are benign lesions that occur with similar frequency in adults of both sexes and rarely in children less of ten years.

A mucocele appears on imaging as an expansive lesion in an airless sinus, with thinning and sometimes erosion of its bony walls.

Computerised tomographic scan (CT) has proven to be an excellent diagnostic tool and is essential in surgical planning. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) may provide additional information in the examination of the orbit and may be preferred imaging technique if other soft tissue tumours causing proptosis cannot be excluded.

Differential diagnosis includes paranasal sinus carcinoma, Aspergillus infection, chronic infection or inverting papilloma.

The most common treatment modality is extirpation of the mucocele, cranialization or exclusion of sinus and nasofrontal duct obliteration (3).

CASE REPORT

A 32-year-old man with a history of diplopia and proptosis of the right eye for ten days, was referred to the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery from Emergency Department (Fig. 1). The patient had fronto-temporal right headache too. The ocular motility of the right eye was restricted in up gaze with diplopia in that position. The pupils were equal and reactive, visual acuity and colour vision were normal. Ophthalmologic exploration shows no macular affection. The patient's past medical history included a traffic accident 15 years previously with cranial trauma.

CT scan showed an expansive cystic mass in the right frontal sinus, isodense, non-enhancing, with orbital and anterior cranial fossa extension, causing gross downward and outward displacement of the globe. The mucocele had determined erosion of the roof and superolateral wall of the orbit (Fig. 2).

Posteriorly, MRI of the orbit was suggested to better define the lesion. MRI showed that the mass was a mucocele arising from the frontal sinus causing proptosis.

The patient was operated by a surgical team comprising neurosurgeons and maxillofacial specialists. To reach the mucocele, an external surgical approach was used, through

a coronal incision. This approach was used in order to gain better access to the area of the lesion and in order to make reconstruction easier (4). The treatment was fronto-temporal craniotomy, removal of the posterior wall of the frontal sinus and extirpation of mucocele by microsurgical dissection from extradural frontal lobe, and curettage (Fig. 3).

Posteriorly, the reconstruction was made with pericranial flap, but no sinus exclusion technique was achieved, because the pericranial flap only occluded the frontal sinus foramen and the epithelial sinusal coverage was eliminated by water-refrigerated bur. It procures a "de facto" sinusal exclusion. Next, dural repair, through suture with silk and covered with a physiological hemostatic adhesive (Tissucol®), and remodelling cranioplasty were performed. A postoperative CT scan confirmed the appropriate expansion of the frontal lobe.

The patient was operated and the presumptive preoperative diagnosis of mucocele was confirmed in the histological examination.

Postoperatively at 1 year, there was complete resolution of the proptosis and the patient was asymptomatic (Fig. 4).

DISCUSSION

Mucoceles are mucous-secreting expansive pseudocystic formations, and capable of expansion by virtue of a dynamic process of bone resorption and new bone formation (5). They result from obstruction of a sinus ostium and frequently are related to a previous condition as chronic sinusitis, trauma, surgery or expansible lesion. With continued secretion and accumulation mucus, the increasing pressure causes atrophy or erosion of the bone of the sinus, allowing the mucocele to expand in the path of less resistance. This may be into the orbit, adjacent sinuses, nasal cavity, intracranial or through the skin (6); intracranial and orbital extension were demonstrated in this patient.

Mucoceles are most commonly found in the frontal and ethmoidal sinuses, are infrequent in the sphenoid sinus and occur rarely in the maxillary sinuses.

Proptosis is the most common presenting sign of a frontal mucocele, as in our case. Other clinical features include a mass in the upper medial quadrant of the orbit, pain, vertical diplopia, limited upward gaze, bifrontal headache and increasing tearing (7). Occasionally, an aggressive mucocele will cause bone destruction, especially of the orbital wall and may then simulate a malignant neoplasm. In these cases, CT is particularly helpful to distinguish benign from malignant disease, because an expanding mucocele often preserves a thin fat plane between margins of the mucocele and the muscle cone.

Other known complications of frontal mucoceles include erosion of the anterior wall, resulting in a tender fluctuant mass beneath the periosteum of the frontal bone. Erosion of the posterior wall may produce complications such as epidural abscess, meningitis, subdural empyema and brain abscess. Rarely, cranial nerve palsies may also occur.

When the mucocele produces unilateral proptosis various pathologies must be included in the differential diagnosis,



Fig. 1. Patient with proptosis of his right eye and displacement of the globe inferiorly.



Fig. 2. CT shows a right frontal sinus mass with extension into the cranial cavity as well as the orbit.

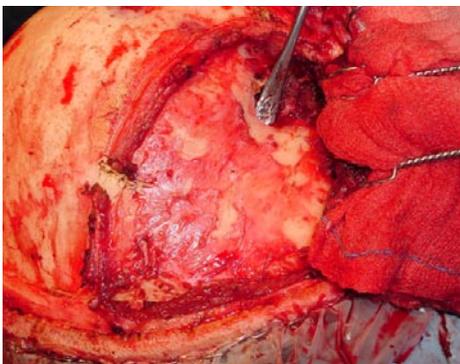


Fig. 3. Intraoperative image shows erosion of the roof and superolateral wall of the orbit.



Fig. 4. Patient showing complete resolution of the proptosis after surgical treatment.

such as dysthyroid eye disease, retrobulbar orbital tumour, inflammatory pseudo tumour, sinus tumour and metastatic lesion. Progressive unilateral painless proptosis of gradual onset should make one suspicious of a mucocele involving the paranasal sinuses. This is especially so if there is accompanying diplopia, orbital or forehead pain and epiphora, which are frequently the presenting symptoms of mucoceles.

The classic radiographic appearance of a mucocele is generalised thinning and expansion of the sinus walls and there may also be evidence of sinus disease as well as bony erosions. The mucocele usually appears homogenous and airless.

CT scan is much better in delineating the extent of the lesion and its relations to other surrounding structures (8). CT demonstrates an airless, mucoid density filled, expansile, non-enhancing sinus mass with gradual thinning and erosion of the bony margins. The extent of the bone destruction is also better appreciated on CT. Frontal sinus mucoceles tend to erode posterior wall because of its inherent thinness.

MRI exhibits variable signal intensities on both T1- and T2-weighted images, depending on the state of hydration, protein content and viscosity of the contents of the mucocele. Contrast-enhanced MR imaging is useful in differentiating mucoceles from sinonasal tumours. Mucoceles characteristically reveal a thin peripheral linear enhancement with central low-signal intensity on T1 weighted images; and sinonasal tumours demonstrate diffuse enhancement.

The definitive treatment of mucoceles is primarily surgical, but the mucoceles of the frontal sinus that extend into the orbits and the anterior cranial fossa can, in certain cases, be difficult to manage therapeutically and may lead to lethal complications (9). Traditionally, frontal mucoceles were treated with external open obliterative procedure (10). Alternatively, functional endoscopic sinus surgery can be used to evacuate the mucocele, but this procedure become difficult if there is intracranial expansion (11), as in our case. An external approach, combined with endoscopic surgery, is suitable in frontal mucoceles, especially in distal sites and in case of recurrence.

Pericranial flaps are reliable, thin, and supple and have a good arc of rotation and minimal donor site morbidity (12). The pericranium frontal flap obliterates the dead space and isolates the extradural space from contaminated facial cavities, diminishing the risk of infection of the anterior fossa (13).

The external open approach has the advantages of: being a direct approach, with allows exposure of the entire sinus, provides complete obliteration of the sinus to prevent recurrence of the sinus disease, and prevents blind curettage of any exposed duramater (14).

The prognosis for frontal sinus mucoceles is good with likelihood of cure, and a low incidence of recurrence. Although, for control of recurrences long-term follow-up is recommended (3).

CONCLUSION

Mucoceles arising in the frontal sinus frequently are clinically silent for a lot of time and often involve both the orbit and the anterior cranial fossa extensively. Frontal mucoceles are benign and curable, but early diagnosis and treatment of them is important.

Open surgery remains a valid procedure in frontal mucoceles with orbital and/or intracranial extension and in cases where the district anatomy is unfavourable for a purely endonasal approach.

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