

Perineural invasion (Core)

Reason/Evidentiary Support

The frequency of perineural invasion in sinonasal carcinomas is lower than other head and neck sites, and varies according to the histologic subtype, being most frequent in adenoid cystic carcinoma, sinonasal undifferentiated carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma.^{1,2} In sinonasal carcinomas, perineural invasion is associated with a high rate of positive margins, with maxillary origin, and with previous surgical treatment, but it is not an independent prognostic factor of outcome.¹

References

- 1 Gil Z, Carlson DL, Gupta A, Lee N, Hoppe B, Shah JP and Kraus DH (2009). Patterns and incidence of neural invasion in patients with cancers of the paranasal sinuses. *Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 135(2):173-179.
- 2 Hanna E, Vural E, Prokopakis E, Carrau R, Snyderman C and Weissman J (2007). The sensitivity and specificity of high-resolution imaging in evaluating perineural spread of adenoid cystic carcinoma to the skull base. *Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 133(6):541-545.