

Introduction of Esthesioneuroblastoma

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Abstract

Esthesioneuroblastoma is thought to arise from specialized sensory neuroepithelial olfactory cells. These cells are normally present within the upper part of the cavity, including the upper part of the septum, superior turbinate bone, the roof of the nose, and the cribriform plate of the ethmoid sinus. The disease most often affects patients between 40 and 70 years of age and affects slightly more men than women.

Introduction

Passive Esthesioneuroblastoma may be a rare sort of cancer that begins within the upper portion of the cavity. The area where esthesioneuroblastoma begins is separated from the brain by a bone that contains tiny holes that allow the nerves that control smell (olfactory nerves) to undergo.

Esthesioneuroblastoma (ENB) is a kind of rare tumor found in the nose. It is also known as olfactory neuroblastoma because it grows in nerve cells in the nose and may affect your sense of smell. An esthesioneuroblastoma typically begins in the upper part of the nasal cavity, which is the open space behind and above the nose. It is considered a skull base tumor. An esthesioneuroblastoma, also known as an olfactory neuroblastoma (or ONB), is a cancerous tumor of the small nerve cells along the roof the nose. These nerve cells provide the sense of smell. Often, these tumors include both the nose and the nerves and portions of brain just above the nose inside the head.

Diagnosis of an esthesioneuroblastoma usually requires a biopsy, which is often performed at the doctor's office by an otolaryngologist (ear, nose and throat specialist). Once you've been diagnosed, your doctor will also order CT (computed tomography) and MRI (magnetic resonance

imaging) tests to help evaluate the location, size and extent of the tumor. Esthesioneuroblastoma, which may occur at any age in adults, generally begins as a tumor within the cavity and should grow or extend into the sinus, eyes and brain. People with esthesioneuroblastoma can lose their sense of smell, have frequent nosebleeds and knowledge difficulty breathing through their nostrils because the tumor grows. Esthesioneuroblastoma also can spread to the lymph nodes within the neck and therefore the parotid glands. In advanced cases, esthesioneuroblastoma can spread to other parts of the brain and other parts of the body, like the lungs, liver and bones. Esthesioneuroblastoma treatment usually includes surgery. Often, radiation and chemotherapy are recommended, as well. Esthesioneuroblastoma symptoms include: Losing the sense of smell, frequent nosebleeds, Difficulty breathing through the nose. As it grows, the cancer may cause eye pain, loss of vision, ear pain and headaches.

Complications of esthesioneuroblastoma may include:

Cancer that grows to invade nearby structures: Advanced esthesioneuroblastoma can cause complications if it grows large enough to invade nearby structures, like the eyes and brain.

Spread of the cancer (metastasis): Esthesioneuroblastoma may spread (metastasize) to other parts of the body, like the lymph nodes, bone marrow, lungs, liver, skin and bones.

Complications from surgery: These complications can include cerebrospinal fluid leakage, infection, vision problems, and abscess

Loss of the sense of smell: The tumor can obstruct the nasal passage, which may block the flow of air through the nose.

The exact cause of c has not been found. In general, cancer begins with a mutation that permits normal, healthy cells to continue growing without responding to the signals to prevent, which is unlike what normal cells do. Cancer cells grow and multiply out of control. The accumulating abnormal cells form a mass (tumor).