



CHONDROBLASTOMA OF MAXILLA : A DIAGNOSTIC DILEMMA FOR PATHOLOGIST



Dr. Sonal Tripathi, Dr. Kuldeep, Dr. Tejasvita, Dr. Swati, Dr. Manoj Bind, Dr. Vatsala Misra, Dr. Varsha Kumar
Moti Lal Nehru Medical College, Prayagraj

BACKGROUND

- Chondroblastoma is a rare benign primary tumor of long bones (Approx. 1% of all bone tumor).
- Involvement of craniofacial bones is extremely rare.

CASE HISTORY

- A 18 year old female presented with history of rapidly growing swelling in left side of face which on examination was firm to hard. No skin ulceration was seen.
- Radiological Imaging-** revealed a large solid cystic lesion extending up to the left infratemporal fossa.
- On Cytology-** Cellular smears showing atypical cells with eccentric nuclei admixed in amorphous pink material were noted. Few cells showed nuclear grooving. No giant cells were seen. **A provisional Diagnosis of Small Round Blue Cell Tumor was given**
- HPE and IHC-** Small round cells were seen around pinkish cartilage with chondrocytes like cells. Small foci of calcification was noted.
- Tumor showed **diffuse immunopositivity for Vimentin** and was **Immunonegative for:** Pancytokeratin/S100protein/myogenin/desmin/myoD1/TLE1/CD99/LCA (CD45)/synaptophysin/chromogranin/CD1A/osteocalcin/osteopontin
- A Final diagnosis of Chondroblastoma was given.**

DISCUSSION

- Chondroblastoma of Maxilla is extremely rare with only 4 cases reported till date.
- Radiological imaging mimicked a malignant process and in cytopathological examination there was absence of giant cells and atypical mitoses
- IHC markers helped in ruling out other differentials and reaching a definitive diagnosis of Chondroblastoma

CONCLUSION

Chondroblastoma of maxilla is not only rare but also mimics a malignant process on cytopathology and radiological imaging.

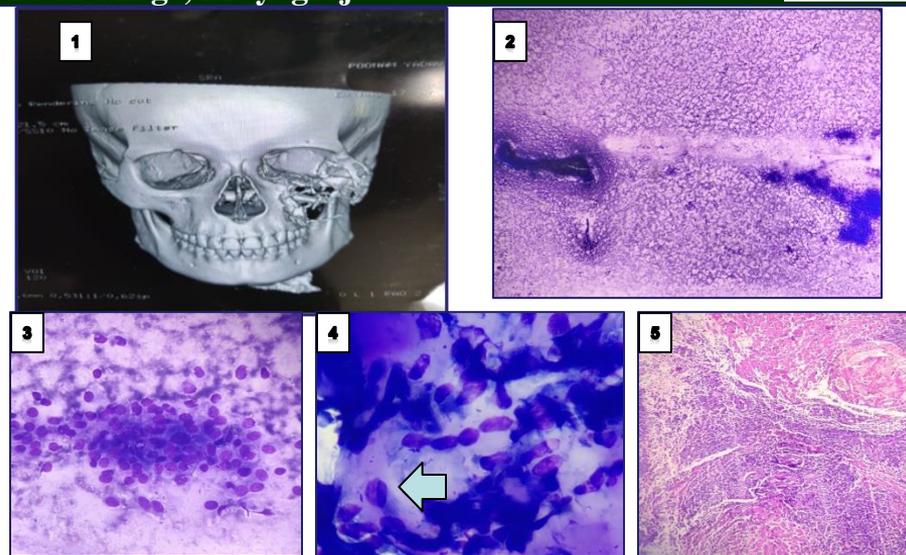


Image 1- CT scan with 3D reconstruction of face showing involvement of left maxillary process. **Image 2-** showing cells in clusters and admixed in amorphous pink material (H & E 10X) . **Image 3-** Showing atypical cells in clusters and scattered singly. (H&E 40X) **Image 4.** Cells showing nuclear grooving Image [ARROW] (H & E 40X) **Image 5.** Small round cells in clusters (H & E -40X)

REFERENCES

- 1) K. Krishnan Unni(second ed.)S. Stephen (Ed.), Bone Tumours: in Diagnostic Surgical Pathology, Vol. 1, Lippincott-Raven, Sternberg (1996), p. 282
- 2) F. Bertoni, K.K. Unni, J.W. Beabout, *et al.*Chondroblastoma of the Skull and Facial bones Am J Clin Pathol, 88 (1) (1987), pp. 1-9