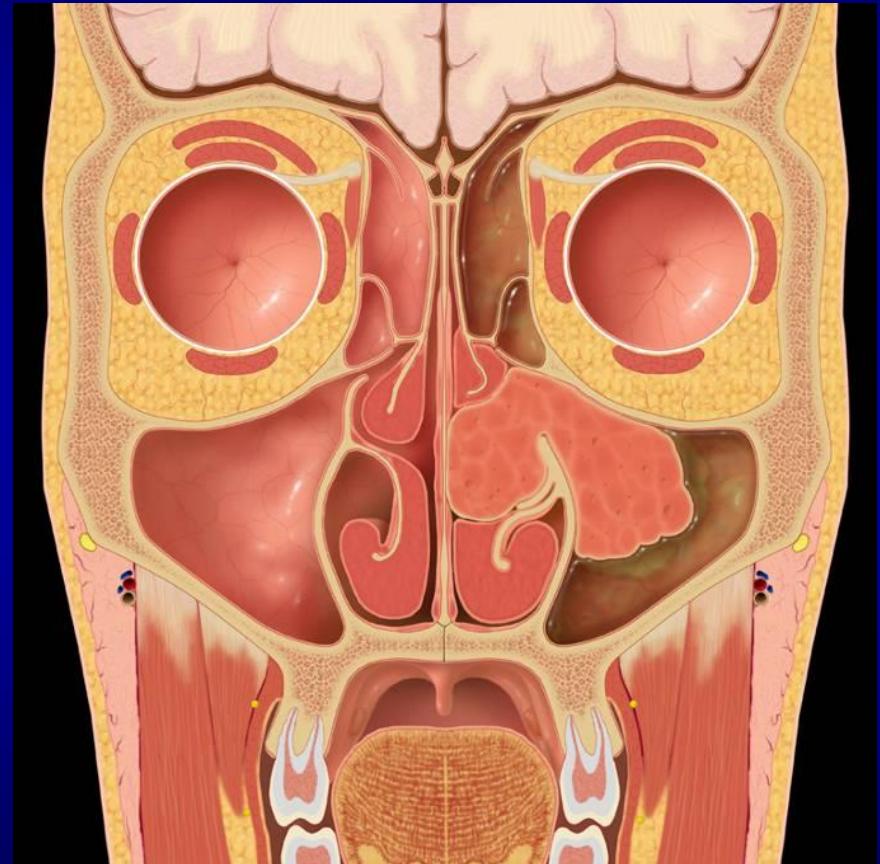
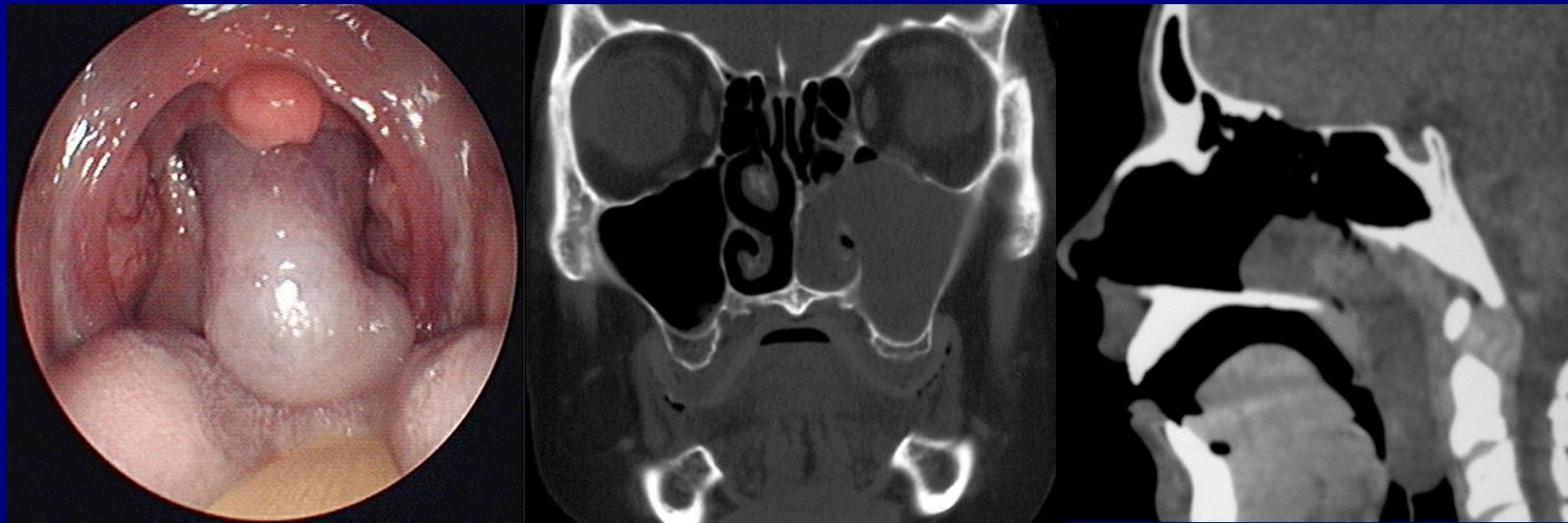


# Antrochoanal polyp

- Benign polyp with redundant mucosa
- Extends from maxillary antrum through ostium into nasal cavity
- When large extend to nasopharynx
- Entire lesion must be removed to avoid recurrence



# Antrochoanal polyp



# Choanal polyps

- low attenuation, non-enhancing, non-invasive nasopharyngeal mass
- “large mucous retention cyst”
- Antral choanal and arise from the maxillary antrum and protrude through the middle meatus extending into the nasal cavity
- rare type of choanal polyp is a sphenochoanal polyp which arises from the sphenoid sinus and extends through the sphenoid ostium
- DDX: may include nasal dermoid or epidermoid and cephalocele

# Antrochoanal Polyp

- Most Common, starts in maxillary antrum and extends out, low attenuation

**Figure 4.** Antrochoanal polyp. Axial CT scans enhanced with contrast material (soft-tissue algorithm). (a) The antral (a), nasal (n), and choanal (c) components of this antrochoanal polyp are all apparent. (b) A large maxillary antral polyp (P) has extended through the sinus ostium (o) and the middle meatus, into the nasal cavity and posteriorly into the choana (c). This is the typical appearance of an antrochoanal polyp.

