Surgical Outcome of Mandibular Swing Approach for Infratemporal Fossa Tumors

Jitin Bajaj1 Arpan Mishra2 Anurag Pateriya1 Yadram Yadav1 Shailendra Ratre1 Vijay Parihar1

1 Department of Neurosurgery, NSC B Medical College, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, India
2 Department of General Surgery, NSC B Medical College, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, India

Indian J Neurosurg 2016;5:159–162.

Abstract

Introduction There are numerous approaches for infratemporal fossa tumors with their own pros and cons. Mandibular swing approach is simple and provides ample exposure. We describe 10 cases of these masses operated using this approach.

Materials and Methods It was a retrospective study in the authors’ institute from 2011 to 2015. Data were recorded for demography, clinical features, presentation time lag, approach taken, extent of resection, histopathology, functional outcome, complications including nerve paresis, infection, any other morbidity and mortality, radiotherapy applied, and recurrence.

Results A total of 10 patients were operated. Average age of the patients was 33.5 years (standard deviation [SD], 9.33 years), and among the ten patients, six were female and four were male patients. Clinical features varied from cranial nerve paresis, facial swelling, trismus, and facial pain. Nine cases underwent primarily mandibular swing, out of which eight had complete resection of the mass. One other patient primarily underwent cervical approach with incomplete excision, and later the mandibular swing approach with complete excision of the tumor. Complications were transient with zero mortality.

Conclusion Mandibular swing approach, in a selected group of patients, is safe and able to provide total excision of infratemporal fossa masses with minimal morbidity.

Introduction

Infratemporal fossa masses are rare. The largest series is probably of Fisch describing his approaches in 51 patients.1 There are numerous approaches for these masses with their own pros and cons. For instance, Fisch type C2 approach provides good exposure but is associated with permanent hearing loss. Preauricular transzygomatic, maxillary swing,3 and transantral4 approaches provide good exposure but are insufficient for parapharyngeal extension. Endoscopic approaches need a good understanding of the endoscopic anatomy, and are difficult. Mandibular swing provides good exposure with limitation for the intracranial extension.5 We describe our experience of ten cases of these masses done with the mandibular swing approach.

Materials and Methods

This study was a retrospective review of the records of patients presenting with infratemporal fossa masses operated in our institute in a 5-year period from 2011 to 2015. Their age, sex, clinical features, time duration for presentation, approach taken, completeness of excision, post-op radiotherapy, and recurrence data were recorded. Mandibular swing approach was used to expose the tumor and resect it. Results were assessed in terms of extent of resection, functional outcome,
cosmetic outcome, and complications including new deficits. Extent of resection was assessed with the postoperative computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), the functional outcome with the resolution of complaints, cosmetic outcome using Likert scale with grading of excellent, good, fair, and poor, and complications with the occurrence of any new cranial nerve deficits, infection, or mortality.

All patients underwent CT and MRI of the face and brain (Fig. 1). The operating team constituted an oncosurgeon, a neurosurgeon, and a plastic surgeon. Mandibular swing was the preferred approach.

Details of the procedure have been described elsewhere. The incision was made submandibular at the level of hyoid bone, with the medial limb coming up to the vermilion border of the lower lip in midline, and the lateral limb coming up to the angle of the mandible, as shown in Fig. 2. Incision was extended into the floor of mouth in the paralingual gutter up to the anterior faucial pillar. After that, platysma was incised, and internal jugular vein and carotid artery were identified. Mandibulotomy was done at the level of the canine fossa, and then it was swung laterally along with the pterygoid muscles. Tumor was then identified, dissected and taken out. Titanium plates were used for the reconstruction of the mandible and incision was closed in layers. Patients were followed-up on a trimonthly basis.

**Results**

It was a retrospective study done in the authors' institute by an experienced team. A total of ten cases were operated in this period and were followed-up. Mean age was 33.5 years (SD, 9.33 years) ranging from 22 to 50 years. There were four males and six females in the study. Patients presented with

![Fig. 1 Preoperative and postoperative images of the patient.](image1)

![Fig. 2 Incision mark.](image2)
Mandibular Swing Approach for Infratemporal Fossa Tumors

Discussion

Infratemporal fossa masses present a diverse group of pathologies constituting both benign and malignant ones. Because of their deep seating and indolent growth, these tumors have delayed presentation. These tumors, because of their proximity to both intracranial and extracranial structures, demand multispecialty team approach. In our institute, the team comprised of a neurosurgeon, an oncologist, and a plastic reconstructive surgeon.

MRI and CT of the face and brain were performed in every case to identify the soft tissue and intracranial extension, along with CT angiogram in cases of parapharyngeal extension to rule out adherence to the neck vessels. Although, fine-needle aspiration cytology was not performed in any of our patient, but it can be used to identify the histology of the lesion, and can be taken through posterior to angle of mandible, transantral, or transoral route.

Table 1  Data showing age, sex, clinical presentation, presentation interval, extension to parapharyngeal space, approach used, histopathological report, completeness of excision, and recurrence of the infratemporal masses during the period 2011 to 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.no</th>
<th>Age/sex</th>
<th>Clinical features</th>
<th>Presentation interval (y)</th>
<th>Extension to the parapharyngeal space</th>
<th>Approach</th>
<th>HPR</th>
<th>Excision</th>
<th>Recurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>35/F</td>
<td>Cheek swelling, V1,2,3 paresis, VII paresis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Poststyloid</td>
<td>Mandibular swing</td>
<td>Adenoid cystic carcinoma</td>
<td>Subtotal excision</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>22/F</td>
<td>Cheek swelling, moderate hearing loss</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Poststyloid</td>
<td>Mandibular swing</td>
<td>Schwannoma (IX nerve)</td>
<td>Total removal</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>25/F</td>
<td>Neck swelling, hoarseness of voice</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Cervical</td>
<td>Meningioma</td>
<td>Subtotal removal</td>
<td>Yes, reoperated with mandibular swing, then no recurrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>45/M</td>
<td>Cheek swelling, heaviness of head, nasal obstruction</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Prestyloid</td>
<td>Mandibular swing</td>
<td>Nasopharyngeal fibroma</td>
<td>Total removal</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>40/F</td>
<td>Pain in cheek, V1,2,3 paresis</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Poststyloid</td>
<td>Mandibular swing</td>
<td>Schwannoma (VII nerve)</td>
<td>Total removal</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>50/M</td>
<td>Pain in cheek</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Poststyloid</td>
<td>Mandibular swing</td>
<td>Schwannoma (VII nerve)</td>
<td>Total removal</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>26/M</td>
<td>Cheek swelling, VII paresis</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Mandibular swing</td>
<td>Pleomorphic adenoma</td>
<td>Total removal</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>30/F</td>
<td>Cheek swelling, VII paresis, numbness over face</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Mandibular swing</td>
<td>Pleomorphic adenoma</td>
<td>Total removal</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>36/F</td>
<td>Heaviness of head, trismus</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Mandibular swing</td>
<td>Lipoma</td>
<td>Total removal</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>26/M</td>
<td>Paresthesias over face, trismus</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Prestyloid</td>
<td>Mandibular swing</td>
<td>Meningioma</td>
<td>Total removal</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: F, female; HPR, histopathology report; M, male.
We chose mandibular swing approach for our patients as it was simple, provided ample exposure from cervical region to the skull base, and gave the option of proximal control of the blood vessels. In cases with tumor attached to mandible, segmental mandibulectomy can be performed, although we did not find the need of it in any of our patient. Radical excision was possible in all of our patients except in the patient who had the extension to the lateral wall of cavernous sinus (this is a limitation of this approach). Removing this part of the tumor is possible with combined approach that is, including preauricular transzygomatic approach. Few postoperative complications occur with the mandibular swing because of its good exposure; trismus, and nerve paresis generally improves spontaneously or with physiotherapy. Trismus occurs because of the swinging of pterygoid muscles along with the mandible, but because the muscle is not damaged the trismus resolves spontaneously. Postoperative nerve paresis was possibly because of neuropraxic injury which also resolved spontaneously.

Patients undergo radiotherapy for incomplete excision of the masses, whether the pathology is of adenoid cystic carcinoma or meningioma, and it was effective in resolution of the remaining portion of the mass attached to cavernous sinus in our patient.

Prognosis of these tumors depends upon the histology and totality of resection. Prognosis of the adenoid cystic carcinoma depends upon the tumor stage and presence of perineural and perivascular extension. There was recurrence of the mass in one of our patient because of the cervical approach, which could only remove the tumor partially, leading to redo surgery through the mandibular swing approach finally leading to its complete removal.

**Conclusion**

Mandibular swing approach, in selected group of patients, is safe and provides total excision of infratemporal fossa masses with minimal morbidity.

**Conflict of Interest**

None.

**Funding**

None.

**Acknowledgments**

None.

**References**