Dermoid nasal cysts are rare and sometimes an early diagnosis is overlooked. Imaging studies are of utmost importance to assess the extension of the lesion. Appropriate surgical planning may lead to low rates of recurrence and acceptable aesthetic outcomes.

Introduction
Dermoid nasal cysts are rare lesions which may appear as a congenital nasal midline mass in children. Major concerns involve aesthetic deformity, infection and risk of intracranial compromise.

Objectives
To review the clinical and imaging features of nasal dermoid cysts and to report the surgical outcomes.

Methods
Retrospective analysis of a database comprising all children with dermoid nasal cysts managed at a tertiary hospital, from 2015 to 2017. All children did cross-sectional imaging studies in order to define the dimensions and localization of the cysts and to rule-out intracranial invasion. All children were submitted to surgery with complete resection of the lesion.

Results
Six children with nasal lump were included (3 females, 3 males; median age 2.5, range 1-7 years). Five children were surgically naive. One child had previously undergone surgery at another institution. He presented with relapse and infection and required surgical drainage before the resection surgery. In the other five cases, the aesthetic deformity was the reason for referral to the ENT. TC and MRI excluded intracranial invasion in all. Surgical technique was external through a mid-line incision. In two cases endoscopic visualization was used to ensure complete excision. In one case, a complete open rhinoplasty was also performed.

Histological analysis confirmed the clinical diagnosis of dermoid cysts in all cases. No surgery-related complications were reported. During follow-up (range 4-36 months) none of the patients presented signs of recurrence and overall their parents showed satisfaction about the aesthetic result.

Picture 1: Two-year-old child with nasal lump and pitch. This child presented with local infection, one year after a previous intervention in another institution.

Picture 10: One year post operative result of the two-year old figured in pic. 1
Picture 11 and 12: TC scan showing the cyst in axial planes in the same child

Pictures 2-9: pre and post op pictures and sequential steps of surgery in a 7 year-old.