Glomus tumor is an uncommon benign tumor rising from the glomus bodies. It is most often found on limbs and rarely involve the head and neck. In this report, we present the 31st documented case of an intranasal glomus (nasal vestibular) tumor, an extremely rare localization.

**Key Words:** Glomus tumor; nasal cavity; nasal vestibulum.

Glomus tumors are neoplasms of the normal glomus body. Glomus bodies can be found throughout the body but are most highly concentrated in the digits, palms, and soles of the feet. Glomus tumors are rare neoplasms that typically occur in soft tissues of the extremity, particularly the subungal region of the finger tip. They rarely occur in the nose and usually present as a small, painful nodule in the deep dermis or superficial soft tissues. To our knowledge we report the 31st documented case of an intranasal and third documented case of a nasal vestibule glomus tumor in the literature.

**CASE REPORT**

A 51-year-old woman attended our outpatient clinic with pain localized to the anterior portion of her nose, nasal obstruction for almost one year and a mass that emerged from her left nostril with palpation. She had no systemic disease, history of trauma or surgery and was a nonsmoker. Anterior rhinoscopy revealed a bluish red 5x5 mm swelling arising from the superior aspect of the caudal end of the nasal septum and vestibule with crusting (Figure 1). Both nasal cavities were patent. The patient underwent excision, and histopathologic examination of the lesion revealed a tumoral structure localized in subepithelial stromal connective tissue. The round uniform nucleated, indefinite nucleolated tumor cells had narrow cytoplasm, showed no atypia or mitosis and were arranged like aggregates around vascular structures. On immunohistochemical staining the tumor cells stained diffusely with smooth muscle alfa-actin and vimentin (Figure 2a, b); only the vascular endothelium stained with CD34. The histopathological diagnosis was glomus tumor. One year following surgery there were no signs of recurrence.