

**On-line Table: WHO histologic classification of sinonasal tumor types**

Histologic Groups	Histologic Subgroups
Carcinomas	Squamous cell carcinoma Keratinizing SCC Nonkeratinizing SCC HPV-related sinonasal carcinoma <sup>ab</sup> HPV-related multiphenotypic sinonasal carcinoma <sup>ac</sup> Spindle cell (sarcomatoid) SCC Adenocarcinoma Intestinal type Nonintestinal type High-grade nonintestinal Low-grade nonintestinal Renal cell-like adenocarcinoma <sup>b</sup> Sinonasal undifferentiated carcinoma SMARCB1-deficient sinonasal carcinoma <sup>b</sup> NUT carcinoma <sup>c</sup> Neuroendocrine carcinoma Lymphoepithelial carcinoma
Sarcomatous/mesenchymal tumors (soft-tissue tumors)	Benign Schwannoma Hemangioma Neurofibroma Borderline/low-grade Sinonasal glomangiopericytoma Solitary fibrous tumor Malignant Rhabdomyosarcoma Fibrosarcoma Biphenotypic sinonasal sarcoma <sup>c</sup> Malignant nerve sheath tumor
Salivary gland tumors	Pleomorphic adenoma
Hematolymphoid tumors	Extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma Extrasosseous plasmacytoma
Neuroectodermal/melanocytic tumors	Ewing sarcoma Olfactory neuroblastoma Mucosal melanoma
Respiratory epithelial lesions	Respiratory epithelial adenomatoid hamartoma Seromucinous hamartoma <sup>c</sup>
Sinonasal papillomas	Inverted type Oncocytic type Exophytic type
Other tumors/tumor-like entities	Meningioma Chondromesenchymal hamartoma <sup>b</sup>

**Note:**—NK indicates nasal natural killer.

<sup>a</sup> While HPV-related sinonasal carcinoma was included as a provisional entity in the 2017 publication, a more recent case series suggests that the HPV-related multiphenotypic sinonasal carcinoma subtype may be a distinct diagnosis.<sup>3</sup> This table is not inclusive of all sinonasal tumor subtypes.

<sup>b</sup> The emerging entities within the sinonasal tract.

<sup>c</sup> The 3 new entities within the sinonasal tract.