

Pleomorphic Adenoma : 2 Case Report With Review of Literature



General Surgery

KEYWORDS :

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ABSTRACT

Pleomorphic adenoma is the most common neoplasm of the minor salivary glands which are uncommon among the entire salivary gland tumors. The lower lip is a very rare site of occurrence for pleomorphic adenoma and most common is post auricular region. We intended to present two cases of pleomorphic adenoma one of the lower lip, rarest one and one of the post auricular region ,commonest one.

Introduction

The majority of oral soft tissue masses have benign nature. However, appearance of these benign masses may resemble the malignant tumors. Thus, distinguishing benign masses from the malignant masses is critical to further prognosis and treatment. Tumors of minor salivary glands are not common and accounts for 10-25% of whole salivary glands tumors. Pleomorphic adenoma (benign mixed tumor) is the most common neoplasm of the minor salivary glands. This benign lesion also may be misdiagnosed as malignant due to increased cellularity, nuclear atypia in the often predominant myoepithelial component, or pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia of the overlying mucosa. We aimed to present one rare and one common case of pleomorphic adenoma on the lower lip and one postauricular region both in male.

1.Case history :

A 65 years male patient came to our OPD with complaints of swelling below left ear. He noticed a swelling on post auricular region which was minute initially, gradually increased to attain the present size 2x1 cm from last 4 years. His systemic examination did not reveal any abnormality. The swelling situated left parotid region . Consistency firm, margins well defined , size 2x1 cm , single and nodular.



1: Preoperative picture

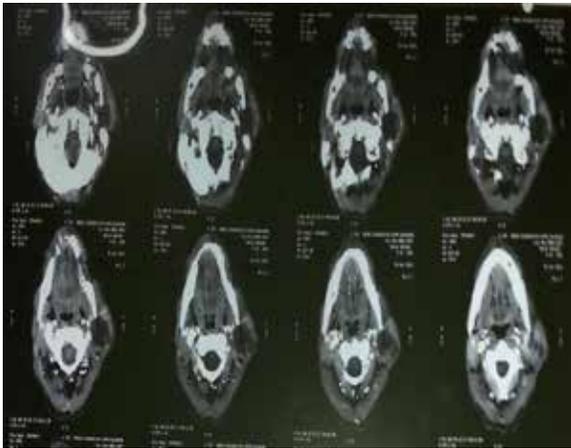


2: Postoperative picture

INVESTIGATION : Routine investigation of patient were normal

FNAC : Shows cluster of epithelial cells and myoepithelial cell embedded in chondromyxoid matrix. There is no evidence of atypia or malignancy. Suggestive of pleomorphic adenoma left parotid gland.

C.T.SCAN : Enlarged left parotid gland with enhancing thin walled cystic area with lobulations within the parenchyma of superficial and deep lobe : suggestive of pleomorphic adenoma



3: CT SCAN: cystic area

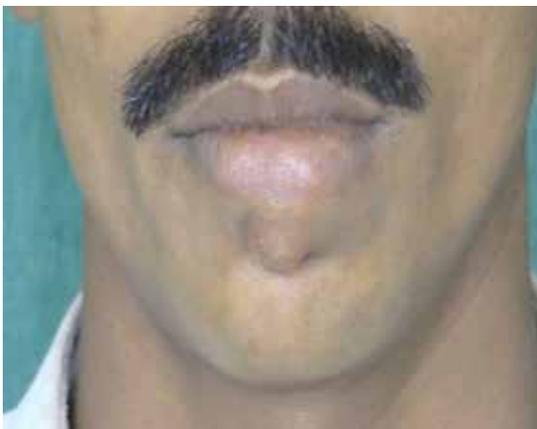


HPR: suggestive of pleomorphic adenoma. No evidence of malignancy.

4: HPR

2. Case History :

A 22 years male patient admitted in our hospital with complaints of a swelling in the lower lip in the mid line. He noticed swelling on inner aspect of the lower lip about 3mm in size at the onset, gradually increased to attain the present size 2cm in diameter, from last 10 years. His systemic examination did not reveal any abnormality. The swelling was situated in the mid line in the lower lip, measuring 2x2x1cm, it was not tender. Consistency was firm, nodular surface and margins were well defined. The skin over the swelling was stretched. The inner aspect of the lower lip shows mucosa tethered to the swelling. The swelling was confined to the lower lip.



5 : Preoperative, External surface



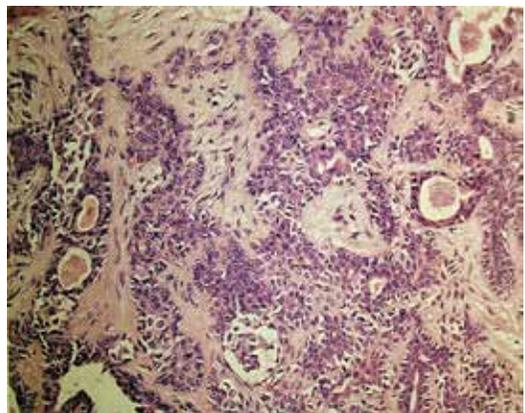
6 : Preoperative, Mucosal Surface

Routine investigations of the patient were normal. FNAC suggestive of possibility of benign salivary gland tumor. Patient underwent total excision of tumor through intra oral approach under general anesthesia. The patient tolerated procedure well and the post-operative period was uneventful. On follow up after one month patient had no complains. **HPE Features :** Section shows well capsule tumor composed of epithelial cells arranged in sheets, strands and ducts like pattern. Stroma shows hyalinization, myxoid change and mild lymphocytic infiltration. Some of the duct shows squamous metaplasia and are filled with keratin. No evidence of malignancy in the section studied

Macroscopy :- Nodular grayish white soft tissue measuring 2x2x1 cms, c/s- greyishwhite to yellow nodular. **Microscopic diagnosis :-** suggestive of Pleomorphic adenoma of minor salivary glands.



7 : Gross appearance



8 : Low power microscopy

Discussion

The most common tumor of minor salivary glands, accounting 40 %, may be found in larynx, nasal cavity, and paranasal sinuses. In the term of extra-major salivary gland pleomorphic adenoma, the most frequent occurrence was reported as palate, followed by upper lip. Pleomorphic adenoma of minor salivary glands mostly seen in female gender [3]. So, we purposed to present a pleomorphic adenoma, located on the lower lip and found in a male. This location is a rare site of occurrence for pleomorphic adenoma. Common benign neoplasms were salivary pleomorphic adenoma and lipoma. Most frequent non-neoplastic lesion was traumatic (43%). Male to female ratio and the mean age was detected as 1:1.5 and 33 years, respectively. The palate, tongue, upper lip and buccal mucosa, were the sites commonly affected by benign neoplasms in a descending order. According to our knowledge, the number of the cases of pleomorphic adenoma of the lower lip indexed in Medline have been a very limited number.

In the treatment of pleomorphic adenoma, wide resection with negative margins is frequently recommended as an optimal choice. Because, almost half of all tumors originating from minor salivary glands are proclaimed as malignant. So, even fine-needle aspiration or incisional biopsy was suggested before the definitive surgery. Additionally, a recurrence rate of 2-44 % has been declared in the literature since 1939[3]. Krolls et al[5] asserted that inefficient first surgical intervention was the main cause of recurrences. However, Dongre et al[6] propounded that simple excision was the only treatment for it. Disadvantages of wide excision of extra-major salivary gland pleomorphic adenoma may be summarized as cosmetic care particularly for upper and lower lips, eyes, and face in general, and probability of injury to

functional structures of head and neck such as upper and lower lip, and palate. So, we and the patient choice just a total excision for the mass of the presented case due to some cosmetic reasons. The patient recovered uneventfully and no recurrence was observed during a clinical follow-up for 40 months. However, we offer wide excision for the treatment of extra-major salivary gland pleomorphic adenoma especially for the selected cases.

Summary :

Tumors of minor salivary glands are rare. Pleomorphic adenoma occurs in 3rd to 4th decades with female predominance. Here the patient has only of 10 years complains. Most of the tumors arising in minor salivary glands are malignant. Here the tumor was Benign pleomorphic adenoma.

This is the first case of pleomorphic adenoma, a benign tumor arising from minor salivary gland in the lower lip based on review of literature.

Wide surgical excision is recommended due to possibility of both recurrence and being a malignant tumor after a pathological examination.

We would like to emphasize that a clinician must be vigilant for the possibility of a mass on the lower lip may being a pleomorphic adenoma or a malignant form of it though it is a rare site of occurrence. Besides this, approximately 50 % of all tumors derived from the minor salivary glands are malignant.

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