



## A RARE CASE OF RECURRENT MUCOEPIDERMOID TUMOUR OF PAROTID GLAND

### Otorhinolaryngology

**Manvitha  
Sreenivas**

### ABSTRACT

A mucoepidermoid carcinoma usually affects either major or minor salivary glands and is a type of malignant glandular epithelial tumour. It accounts for 5% of all salivary gland tumors in the parotid but incidence is higher amongst the minor salivary glands. Hence this case report emphasizes the need for attention as it is a recurrent case in the parotid gland.

### KEYWORDS

#### INTRODUCTION -

Salivary gland tumor is the most common malignancy in head and neck region and parotid being the most common gland to be involved. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma is the most common tumor that is seen to involve the salivary glands. It is observed in a wide age category from children to adults. They are classified based on intracystic components, mitotic figures, neural invasion, necrosis and anaplasia. In the extraoral type, parotid gland is the most common site and in the intraoral type, palate is commonly involved. The etiological factor is unknown though genetic and radiational correlation is attributed.

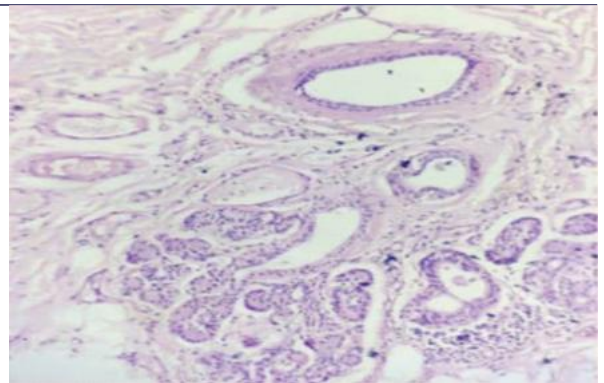
#### Case report -

A 65 year old female came to our hospital with complaints of swelling behind and below the left ear since 4 years which was initially small in size and progressed in size over the years.



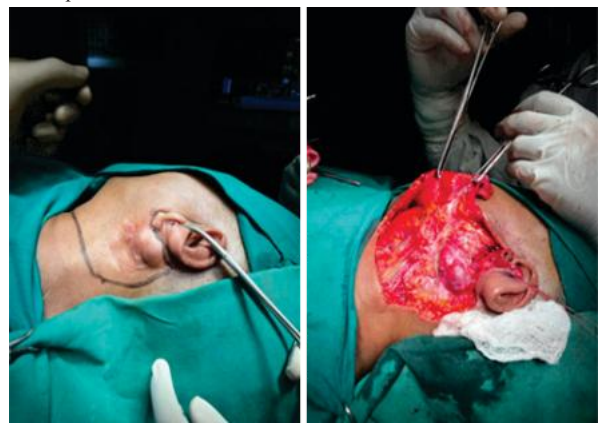
She gave previous history of mucous cyst of left parotid gland and had underwent excision which was followed by left superficial parotidectomy for mucoepidermoid tumor diagnosed later on an ultrasound and confirmed by histopathological examination done 6 years ago. On examination, it revealed a solitary ovoid, non tender, immobile, non fluctuant, firm to cystic swelling of about 4X3X2 cms with a nodular surface and irregular margin.

A provisional diagnosis of left recurrent parotid tumor was hypothesized. Contrast enhanced computed tomography scan showed predominantly heterogeneous enhancement mass lesion in the left deep facial parotid gland with extension into posterior articular region. FNAC was diagnostic of low grade recurrent Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma of left parotid gland.



Left total parotidectomy with selective neck dissection (supraomohyoid dissection) was done -

Final diagnosis based on histopathology report showed Low grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma.



Patient was given radiotherapy after surgery of 60Gy for a period of 2 months.



#### DISCUSSION -

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma is the most common malignancy of the major and minor salivary glands, comprising 34% of salivary gland malignancies.<sup>(1)</sup> It has a 3:2 female predilection, with a prevalence highest in the 5th decade of life.<sup>(2)</sup> They are graded into 3 tiers, low, intermediate and high grades.<sup>(3)</sup>

Among benign tumors, pleomorphic adenoma is the most common and easily resectable with good prognosis.<sup>(4)</sup>

Surgical excision is the mainstay of the treatment according to national multidisciplinary guidelines published in 2016 from United Kingdom. Every effort must be made to preserve the facial nerve.<sup>(5)</sup>

Ultrasonography, CT, MRI and FNAB are done wherein ultrasound differentiates between solid, vascular and cystic lesions. MRI and CT help in locating the mass and its relation to surrounding tissues. FNAB can be reliable but misleading and hence histopathological examination is the definitive diagnosis.<sup>(6)</sup>

#### CONCLUSION -

- Mucoepidermoid tumor is mainly composed of epidermoid cells, intermediate cells and mucus producing cells and this cellular heterogeneity helps in grading of the tumors.
- Surgical resection is the mainstay of treatment for salivary gland tumors. Adjuvant radiation therapy appears to aid in local control.
- Patients with localized mucoepidermoid tumor treated with surgery and postoperative radiation therapy to a median dose of 60 Gy with non- high grade tumors studied over 5 years showed an overall survival of 83%.