



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Pathology

KUTTNER'S TUMOUR OF SUBMANDIBULAR SALIVARY GLAND – HISTOPATHOLOGY SOLVES THE MYSTERY !

**KEY WORDS:**Kuttner's tumour, histopathological examination

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**ABSTRACT** Kuttner's tumour of submandibular gland is chronic sclerosing sialadenitis. It is a part of the widening spectrum of IG4 associated diseases. It is a rare benign tumor and some times may be clinically mistaken for neoplasm. Surgical excision is necessary in some cases. We would like to report one such case of rare occurrence of Kuttner's tumour of submandibular gland. Histopathological examination forms the cornerstone in confirmatory tissue diagnosis of such an entity.

INTRODUCTION

Chronic sclerosing sialadenitis , also known as kuttner's tumour is a benign lesion of the salivary glands . Hence the term tumor is a misnomer (1). It predominantly effects the submandibular salivary glands. It produces a firm and distinctive swelling which progresses with increasing fibrosis and parenchymal atrophy. It is usually unilateral but sometimes bilateral.

Case Report

A 60-year-old male patient presented with a small but firm swelling (4.5 cm × 3cm × 1cm) in the submandibular region for 8 months .It was initially painless but associated with difficulty in mastication and gradually increasing in size.

On clinical examination, there was presence of cervical lymphadenopathy. Blood reports revealed differential count of N:48%;L:37%;M:02%;E:13%;B:0%.Other reports were within normal limits.

A provisional diagnosis of primary malignant neoplasm involving the salivary gland was made on basis of usg findings . The patient subsequently underwent excision of submandibular swelling and cervical lymphnodes. The excised specimens were sent for Histopathological examination.

Gross finding revealed irregular yellowish fat covered tissue comprising submandibular gland (fig 1) along with lymph nodes .Cut sections were unremarkable.

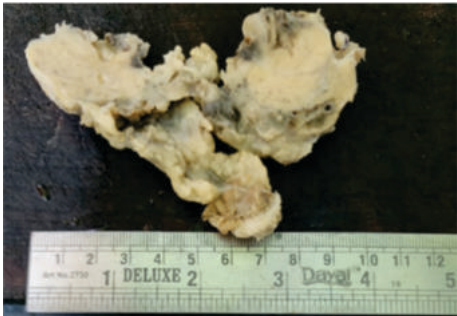


Fig 1 - Specimen of Submandibular Salivary Gland

**Microscopy-** showed histological features of chronic sclerosing sialadenitis (Fig 2 &3) of submandibular gland with

reactive hyperplasia of lymph nodes and no malignancy was found.

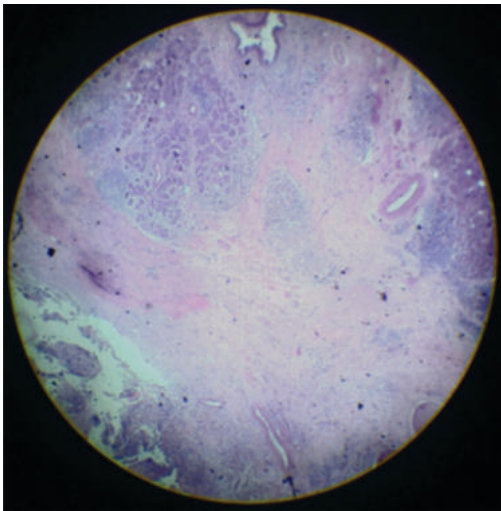


FIG 2 HP Section From Specimen (H& E, 10 X)

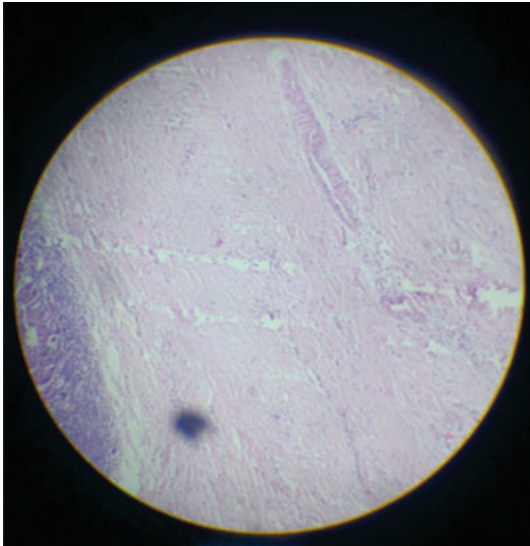


Fig 3 HP Section From Specimen (H &E, 10X)

## DISCUSSION

Küttner's tumor is a "not so common" entity in the field of pathology. Symptoms include recurrent pain accompanied with swelling but most often it presents as asymptotically. Histopathological examination reveals intact lobular structure with lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate (2) and periductal fibrosis. Since this clinical entity is often mistaken as a malignant tumour due to its firm nature, histopathological diagnosis is the gold standard that helps in confirmatory diagnosis. The pathogenesis may be attributed to formation of salivary calculus or abnormalities in salivary gland ducts or autoimmune causes. The differential diagnosis includes salivary gland neoplasm or granulomatous disorders.

## CONCLUSION

Chronic sclerosing sialadenitis also known as Kuttner's tumour is a rare benign lesion of the salivary glands. Histopathological diagnosis is the gold standard that helps in confirmatory diagnosis. Although the lesion primarily suspected as a neoplasm histopathological examination led to confirmatory diagnosis.

## REFERENCES

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