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Cyst adenoma of lower lip- A rarity

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Abstract

Cystadenoma of salivary glands is an uncommon benign neoplasm in which the epithelium demonstrates adenomatous proliferation that is characterized by formation of multiple cystic structures. This manuscript describes a rare case of cystadenoma located in the lower lip of a 60 year old male patient.

Keywords: Salivary gland, Cystadenoma, Lip, Neoplasm

Introduction

Cystadenoma is widely distributed among major and minor salivary glands, most of the minor salivary gland tumors are seen in lips, buccal mucosa, palate and tonsillar area. This is more common in females than males and occurs in older age group. Clinically, it presents as a slow growing painless compressible swelling.(1) It is a rare benign and well-circumscribed tumor originating from the salivary glandformed by a set of exocrine glands that together excrete their secretions into the oral cavity. Tumors account for approximately 3% of all lesions in this region.There is no association between smoking and benign tumors of the salivary glands.(2,3,4,5) In this article we present a rare case of cystadenoma of lip occurring in a 60 year old male patient.

Case Report

A 60 year old male patient reported to the department with a chief complaint of growth and bleeding from the left side of the lower lip since 15- 20 days.Patient gives history of excision of same growth around one and half month backusing laser. At the initial consultation, the patient had a good general condition with normal vital signs. (Fig. 1)

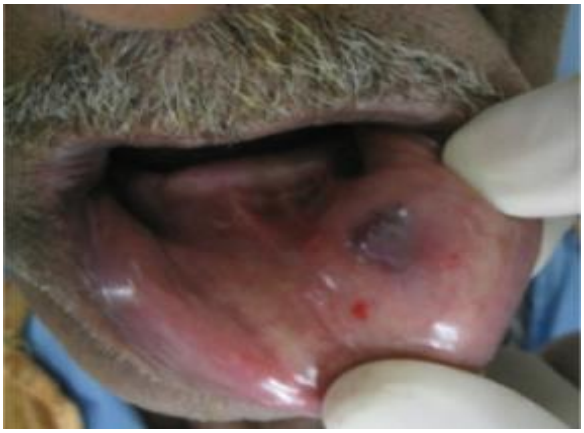

Fig. 1: Clinical view of the lesion

On inspection growth was soft, painless to finger compression and was reddish pink in colour,thereforea provisional diagnosis of mucocele was done. Excision biopsy was performed under local anaesthesia and the specimen was sent to department of oral pathology and microbiology for final diagnosis. (Fig. 2)

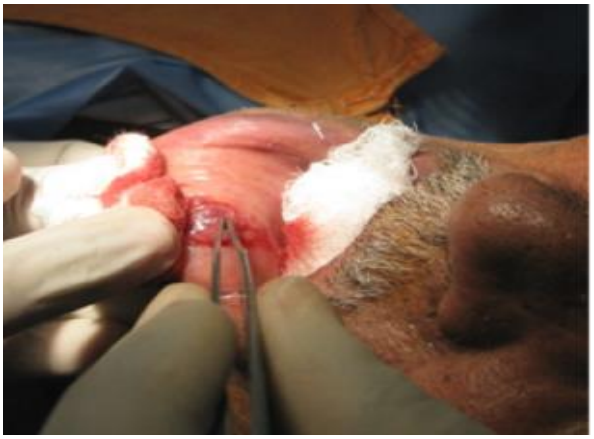

Fig. 2: Surgical excison of lesion

The gross specimen was soft in consistency and measured approx. 0.8x 0.6x0.4 cm, yellowish brown in colour. Whole tissue was processed using routine processing technique and stained by haematoxylin and eosin. (Fig. 3)

Fig. 3: Gross tissue specimen

On histopathological examination the section revealed various sized cystic structures lined by spindle shaped neoplastic cells arranged in sheets in solid pattern. The lesion is incompletely surrounded by scanty connective tissue stroma and few areas show clear cells which lead to the histopathological diagnosis of Cystadenoma.(Fig. 4, 5)

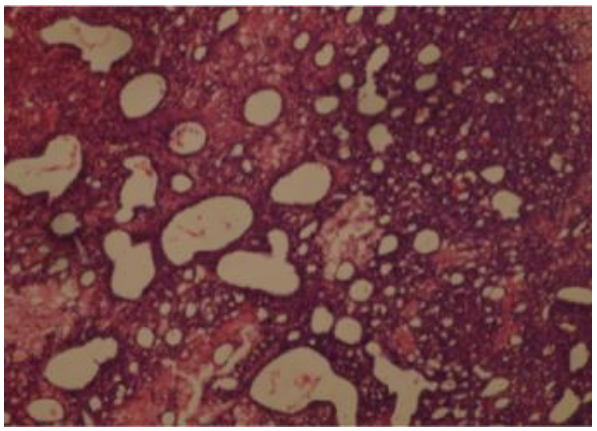

Fig. 4

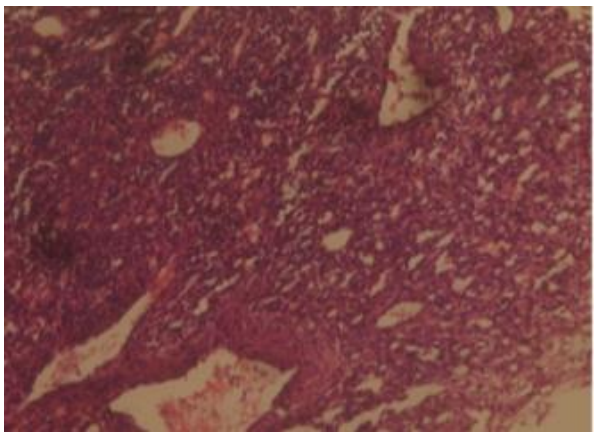

Fig. 5

Discussion

The interest in the description of this case is evidenced by the rarity of its occurrence as well as the conduct and outcome of the same. Several studies of cystadenoma have been performed in various areas of health. However, no studies similar to this study with intraoral location have been published. Usually, cystic lesions located in this region are benign, and they arise from the salivary glands. They are characterized by insidious and progressive growth, and symptoms occur late in the pathogenesis when lesions reach a high volume. Cystadenoma of the salivary glands is a rare benign epithelial tumor, which is predominantly characterized by multicystic growth, exhibiting papillary and less frequently mucinous proliferation. Tumor presents no distinct clinical features and closely resembles mucoceleas initially diagnosed in the present case. In the present case, the tumor presented as an asymptomatic nodule in the lower lip, frequentlyaffecting patients in the sixth decade of life with a female : male ratio of 3:1.[6,7,8]

Conclusion

Benign tumors of the salivary glands are treated by surgical excision of the lesion and to prevent complications such as nerve compression and malignant progression. In our patient, excision biopsy was performed with careful and complete removal of the lesion without any damage to the adjacent structures.

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