



RARE TUMOR OF THE PAROTID:MUCINOUS CYSTADENOMA ABOUT A CASE

S.LAMECHE R.MESBAH K.MEKHLEF A.SLIMANI
DEPARTEMENT OF PATHOLOGY CHU BENI-LESSOUS ALGIERS ALGERIA

Background & objectives

Cystadenoma is a rare benign epithelial tumor of the salivary glands characterized by a multicystic architecture; most often the surface epithelium lining papillary projections in cystic spaces and rarely it is mucinous type.

Cystadenoma accounts for 2% of all salivary gland tumors. It is believed that the salivary gland tumors are difficult to diagnose and interpret because they are varied patterns of presentation

Methods

man 24 years old patient who presented with swelling in the right parotid region for 3 months.

Clinical examination found a nodular swelling of the right atrial region measuring approximately 1 cm in supero inferior and 5 cm anteroposteriorly;

No lymphadenopathy was evident. The skin above the swelling appeared normal scanner revealed a cystic lesion measuring 4 × 3.5 cm and favored a pleomorphic adenoma

Results

Macroscopy: a parotidectomy piece measuring 4.5x4x2cm, at the section slice: a cystic formation of 3x3.5cm filled with thick mucus

Microscopy: benign epithelial tumor proliferation arranged in multilocular cystic formation, the wall are fibrous and lined with an epithelium which emits small papillary projections, the cells are cylindrical high to small basal nuclei and cytoplasm abundant clear mucinous and

sometimes of foamy appearance

Conclusion

Cystadenoma is a rare benign tumor of the salivary glands.

Two histopathological variants are recognized by the WHO which are papillary cystadenoma and mucinous cystadenoma.

About 45% of all cases of cystadenoma develop in the parotid; the majority of these tumors are localized in the small salivary glands, particularly in the lips and oral mucosa.

Clinically, it is difficult to differentiate it from other benign tumors and the phenomenon of mucosal retention.

The diagnosis is histological and requires extensive sampling or complete inclusion of the parotid to search for peri-neural invasion that make the differential diagnosis with a malignant tumor like cystadenocarcinoma.

