

## NO. 091 Necrotizing sialometaplasia

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 為唾液腺組織受到傷害，導致缺血性壞死(ex: 手術、牙科治療、麻藥注射等...)，而導致唾液腺之 acini 壞死與 ductal cell 產生 squamous metaplasia。</li> <li>➤ 低倍下，可見上方覆蓋口腔上皮，下發有許多的小唾液腺。</li> <li>➤ 高倍下，可見唾液腺內有許多發炎細胞浸潤。</li> <li>➤ 有些唾液腺的 acini 消失(atrophy)，只剩下殘餘的 salivary ducts。</li> <li>➤ 可見許多 ducal cells 出現 squamous metaplasia，有些會成團狀，很像 invasive nests of squamous cell carcinoma。然而，這些細胞於高倍下觀察，大多沒有 dysplastic changes (ex: pleomorphism, nuclear hyperchromasia, abnormal mitotic figures..)</li> <li>➤ 有時唾液腺上方之 oral epithelium 也會出現 pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia。</li> </ul>	<p>標記重點：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oral epithelium (Fig. 1 red ↑)</li> <li>2. Normal minor salivary gland (Fig. 1 blue ↑)</li> <li>3. Inflamed lobule of minor salivary gland with atrophy of acini (Fig. 1 green ↑)</li> <li>4. Residual acini (Fig. 2 green ↑)</li> <li>5. Residual duct with squamous metaplasia of ductal structures (Fig. 2 yellow ↑)</li> <li>6. Nests of squamous metaplasia of ductal structures resembling to invasive nests of squamous cell carcinoma (Fig. 3 blue ↑)</li> </ol>
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Fig. 1

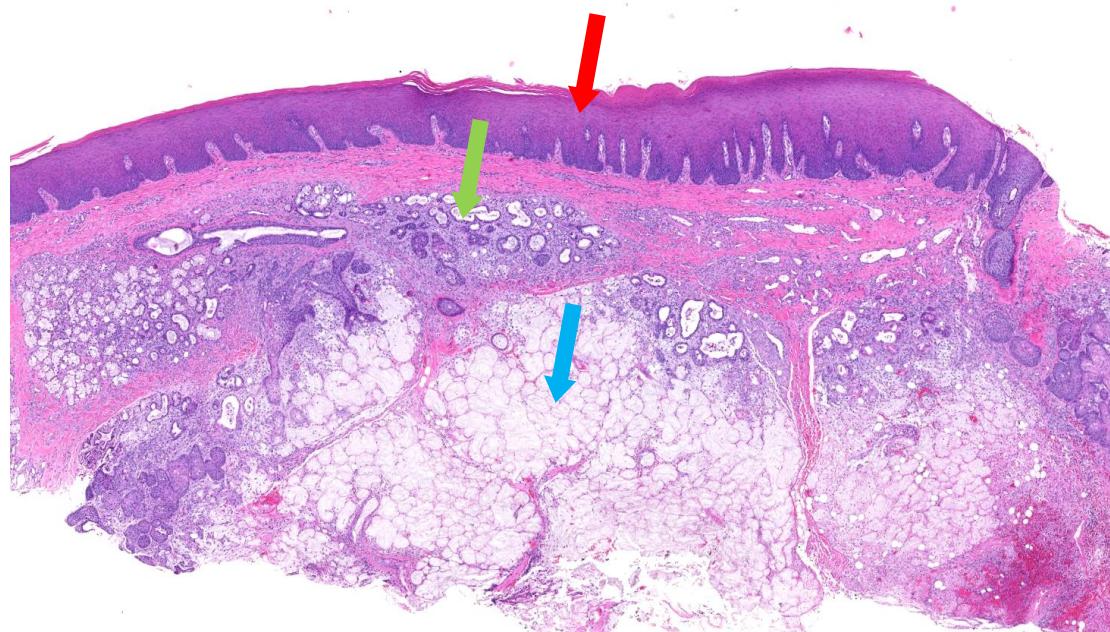


Fig. 2

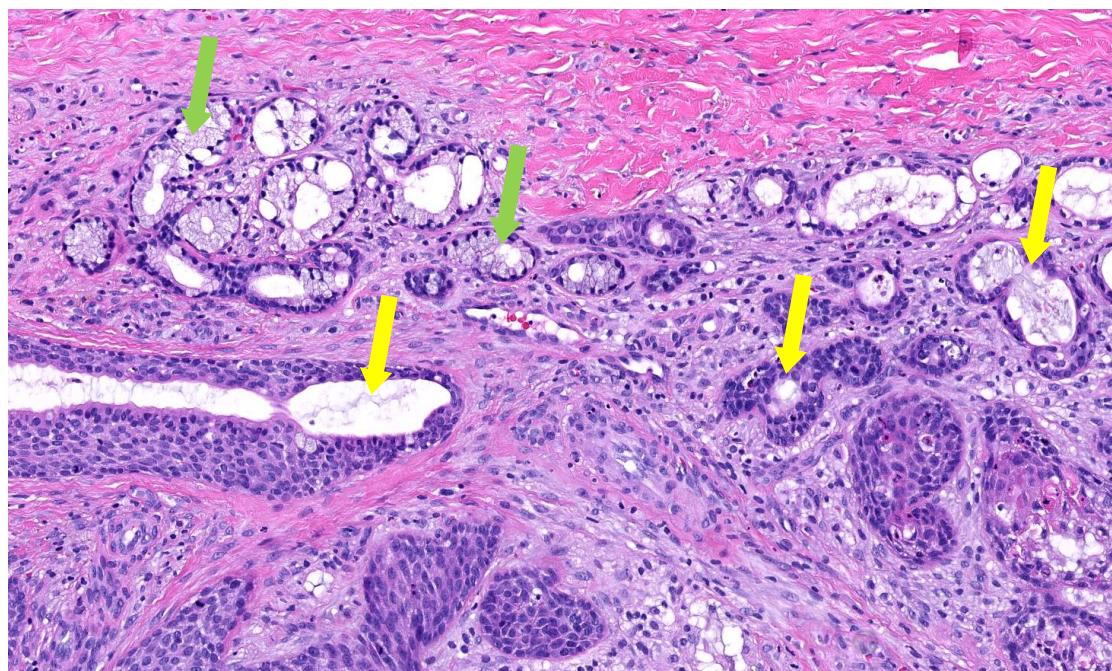


Fig. 3

