

## NO. 091 Necrotizing sialometaplasia

- 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。
- 低倍下，可見上方覆蓋口腔上皮，下發有許多的小唾液腺。
- 高倍下，可見唾液腺內有許多發炎細胞浸潤。
- 有些唾液腺的 acini 消失(atrophy)，只剩下殘餘的 salivary ducts。
- 可見許多 ductal 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..)
- 有時唾液腺上方之 oral epithelium 也會出現 pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia。

標記重點：

1. Oral epithelium (Fig. 1 red ↑)
2. Necrotic minor salivary gland (Fig. 1 blue ↑)
3. Inflamed lobule of minor salivary gland with atrophy of acini (Fig. 1 green ↑)
4. Residual acini (Fig. 2 green ↑)
5. Residual duct with squamous metaplasia of ductal structures (Fig. 2 yellow ↑)
6. Nests of squamous metaplasia of ductal structures resembling to invasive nests of squamous cell carcinoma (Fig. 3 blue ↑)

Fig. 1

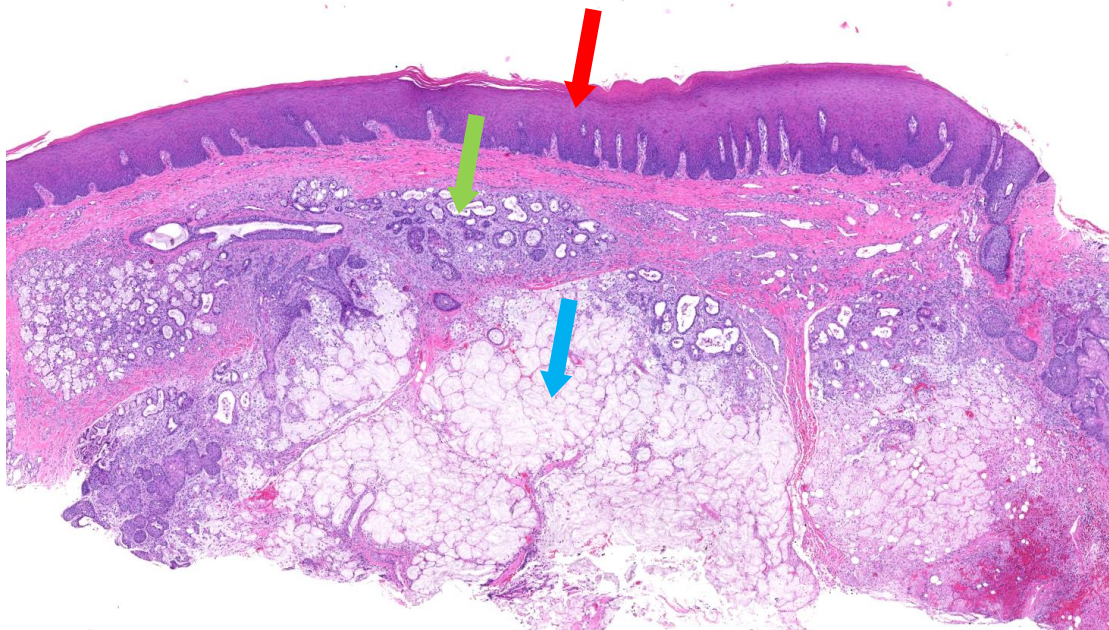




Fig. 2

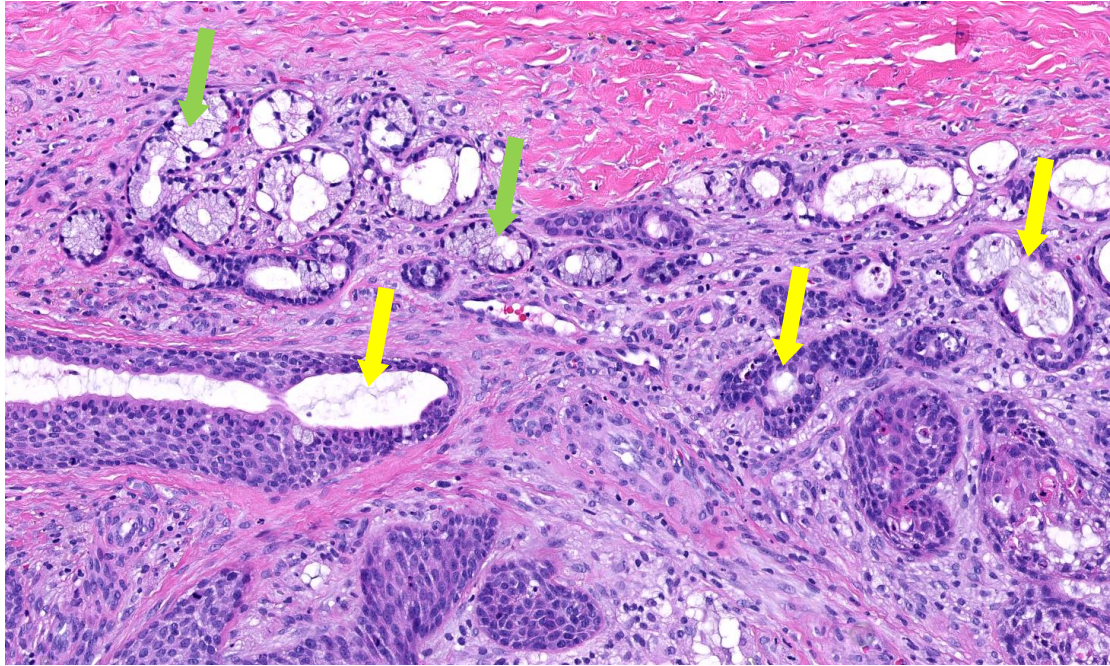


Fig. 3

