

Case Report

Intern C組

報告日期: 99.10.25

組員: 蔡宛庭 張瑞云 陳盈文 陳元培

指導老師: 口腔病理診斷科全體醫師

General data

- Name: 郭OO
- Sex: Female
- Age: 56y/o
- Native: 高雄
- Martial status: 已婚
- Attending V.S: 陳鴻榮
- First visit: 99/10/8

Chief Complaint

- A swelling mass over left side of maxilla with painful sensation about 1 month



Present illness

- A swelling mass over left maxilla posterior area was found about 1 month ago.
- The lesion with painful sensation when touching. So, she went to LDC where fabrication her RPD for help. The dentist suggested her to our OPD for further examination.

Present illness

- The patient had lost her left upper molar and wore removable partial denture (RPD) for several years. When the RPD was delivered and adjusted, the patient didn't feel uncomfortable when wearing the denture.

Past history

- Past Medical History

- Benign breast tumor: operation at 阮綜合 hospital surgical department and keep flow up
- Diabetes Mellitus (Type II) mixed heperlipiemia for 3 years : routine medication
- Mild cardiomegaly and atherosclerosis of dilated aorta and coronary arteries was diagnosed at 99.5

- Past Dental History

- OD. Endo. extraction
- FPD and RPD fabrication

Personal history

- Risk factor related to malignancy
 - Alcohol: (-)
 - Betel quid: (-)
 - cigarette: (-)
- Other oral habits: none

Intraoral Examination

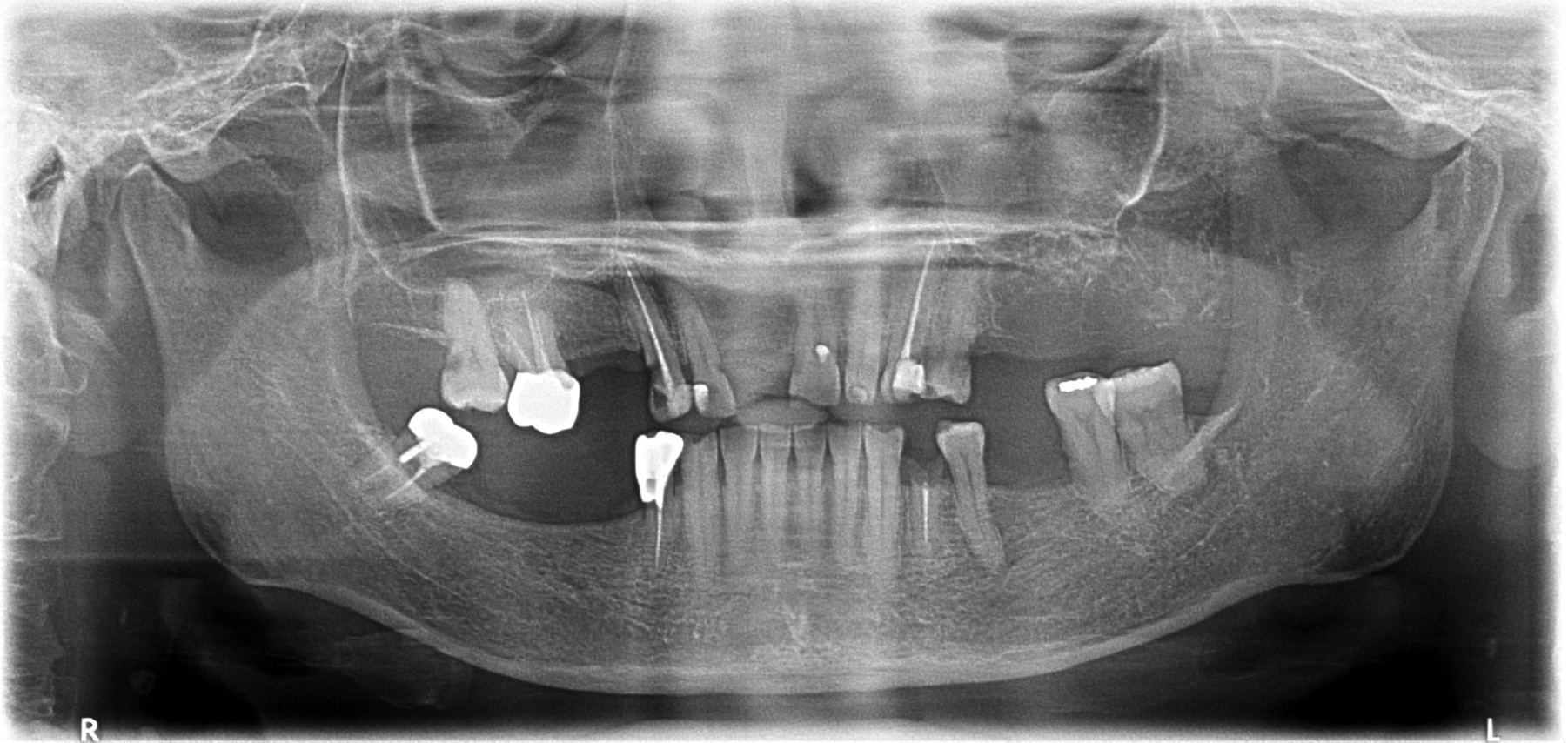
- A swelling mass over left upper endentulous ridge extending to the tuberosity
- Size: 5 cm x 4.5 cm
- Red coloration
- Tenderness(+)
- Pain(+)
- Fixed to underlying tissue
- No paresthesia of left side of maxilla area



Intraoral Examination

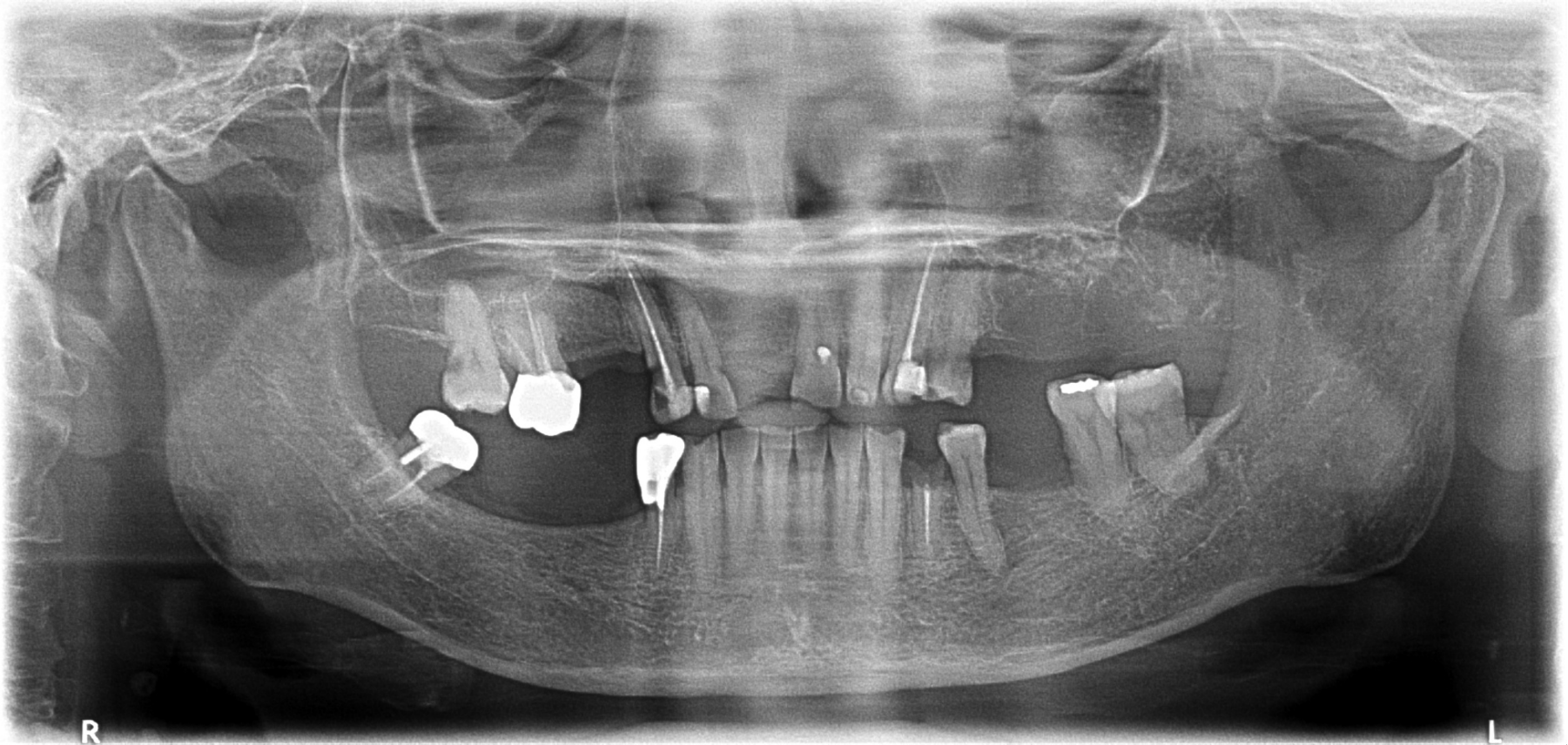
- Plaque or calculus deposition
- Numbness (-)
- Crown restoration: Tooth 16, 44, 48
- Missing teeth: Tooth 18, 15, 14, 11, 25, 26, 28, 36, 45, 46, 47

Radiographic Examination



- There is an ill-defined radiolucency with moth-eaten margin over left maxila. This lesion extends from the distal side of tooth 24 to the left maxillary tuberosity, measuring approximately 4.5cm * 4cm, invading left maxillary sinus and hard palate.

Radiographic Examination



- Missing: Tooth 18, 15, 14, 11, 25, 26, 27, 28, 36, 45, 46, 47
- Residual root: Tooth 34
- Endo tx: Tooth 16, 13, 23, 34, 44, 48 Caris: Tooth 17, 13, 24
- Crown restoration: Tooth 16, 44, 48 Metal filling: Tooth 12, 13, 21, 23, 37

Radiographic Examination



Differential diagnosis

Inflammation, neoplasm or cyst ?

- Redness (+)
- Swelling (+)
- Purulent drainage (-)
- Fever or local heat (-)
- Pain (+)
- Tenderness (+)

Inflammation, neoplasm or cyst ?

- Lymphadenopathy (+)
- Fluctuation (-)
- Induration (-)
- Consistency : Not mentioned

→ **Neoplasm**

Benign or malignant?

- Pain (+)
- Tenderness (+)
- Ulceration (-)
- Induration (?)
- Smooth surface (+)
- short duration (+) – just one month
- Mobility (-) – fixed
- Bony destruction (+)

→ **Malignant**

Peripheral or intrabony origin?

- Mucosal lesion (+)
- Bony destruction (+)
- CT finding: heterogeneous soft tissue lesion

→ Peripheral or intrabony

→ Malignant neoplasm

Working Diagnoses

- Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Fibrosarcoma
- Rhabdomyosarcoma

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

	This case	Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
Age	56	Evenly over 10~60
Gender	Female	Slightly female
Site	Left upper edentulous ridge & tuberosity	1) Parotid gland 2) Minor gland (palate)
size	5 cm x 4.5 cm	- -
Risk factor	Alcohol : (-) Betel nut : (-) Cigarette : (-)	Previous history of radiation therapy to the head and neck
Alcohol Betel nut Cigarette		
Duration	1 month	One year or less

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

	This case	Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
Color	Red with purple spot	Blue or red like mucocele
Shape	Dome (sessile)	Dome (sessile)
Surface	Smooth	Smooth
Consistency	Firm(?)	Fluctuant (in minor gland)
Pain	(+)	(-) , high-grade (+)
Tenderness	(+)	(-), high-grade may Facial nerve palsy
Mobility	Fixed	Fixed
Induration	(-)	(-)
Ulcer	(-)	(-)

Adenoid cystic carcinoma

	This case	Adenoid cystic carcinoma
Age	56	Middle-age (rarely younger than 20)
Gender	Female	Slightly female
Site	Left upper edentulous ridge & tuberosity	Any salivary gland site, but 50% on minor glands (palate)
size	5 cm x 4.5 cm	--
Risk factor	Alcohol : (-) Betel nut : (-) Cigarette : (-)	--
Alcohol Betel nut Cigarette		
Duration	1 month	Slow-growing

Adenoid cystic carcinoma

	This case	adenoid cystic carcinoma
Color	Pink with purple spot	normal
Shape	Dome (sessile)	Dome (sessile)
Surface	Smooth	Smooth or ulcerated
Consistency	Firm(?)	--
Pain	(+)	(+)<start before swelling>
Tenderness	(+)	(-), Facial nerve palsy(in parotid gland)
Mobility	Fixed	Fixed
Induration	(-)	(-)
Ulcer	(-)	(+/-)

Squamous cell carcinoma

	This case	Squamous cell carcinoma
Age	56	Increase with age
Gender	Female	M:F 3:1
Site	Left upper edentulous ridge & tuberosity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lip vermilion 2. Tongue Buccal mucosa
size	5 cm x 4.5 cm	Varying degree
Risk factor	Alcohol : (-) Betel nut : (-) Cigarette : (-)	ABC, radiation, iron or vitamin A deficiency, fungus or viruses infection, oncogenes and tumou suppressor genes.
Alcohol Betel nut Cigarette		
Duration	1 month	4-8 month

Squamous cell carcinoma

	This case	Squamous cell carcinoma
Color	Pink with purple spot	Normal, red, or white
Shape	Dome (sessile)	Irregular exophytic mass
Surface	Smooth	Ulcerated, granular, erythematous
Consistency	Firm (?)	--
Pain	(+)	(+)<minimal pain during the early growth phase>
Tenderness	(+)	(+)
Mobility	Fixed	Fixed
Induration	(-)	(+)
Ulcer	(-)	(+)

Fibrosarcoma

	This case	Fibrosarcoma
Age	56	Young adults and children
Gender	female	--
Site	Left upper edentulous ridge & tuberosity	Nose and paranasal sinuses
size	5 cm x 4.5 cm	Varying degree
Risk factor	Alcohol : (-) Betel nut : (-) Cigarette : (-)	--
Alcohol Betel nut Cigarette		
Duration	1 month	Slow-growing

Fibrosarcoma

	This case	Fibrosarcoma
Color	Pink with purple spot	Normal or red
Shape	Dome (sessile)	Dome (sessile)
Surface	Smooth	Smooth
Consistency	Firm(?)	--
Pain	(+)	(+) may reach considerable size before produce pain
Tenderness	(+)	--
Mobility	Fixed	Fixed
Induration	(-)	(-)
Ulcer	(-)	(-)

Rhabdomyosarcoma

	This case	Rhabdomyosarcoma
Age	56	Teenager and young adult
Gender	female	60% occur in male
Site	Left upper edentulous ridge & tuberosity	Palate, some lesions may appear to arise in the maxillary sinus
size	5 cm x 4.5 cm	Varying degree
Risk factor	Alcohol : (-) Betel nut : (-) Cigarette : (-)	--
Alcohol Betel nut Cigarette		
Duration	1 month	Grow rapidly

Rhabdomyosarcoma

	This case	Rhabdomyosarcoma
Color	Pink with purple spot	Normal or red
Shape	Dome (sessile)	polypoid (sessile)
Surface	smooth	smooth
Consistency	firm(?)	soft
Pain	(+)	(-)
Tenderness	(-)	- -
Mobility	fixed	(+)
Induration	(-)	(-)
Ulcer	(-)	(-)

Working Diagnoses

- Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Fibrosarcoma
- Rhabdomyosarcoma

Clinical impression

- Mucoepidermoid carcinoma, left maxillary edentulous ridge & tuberosity

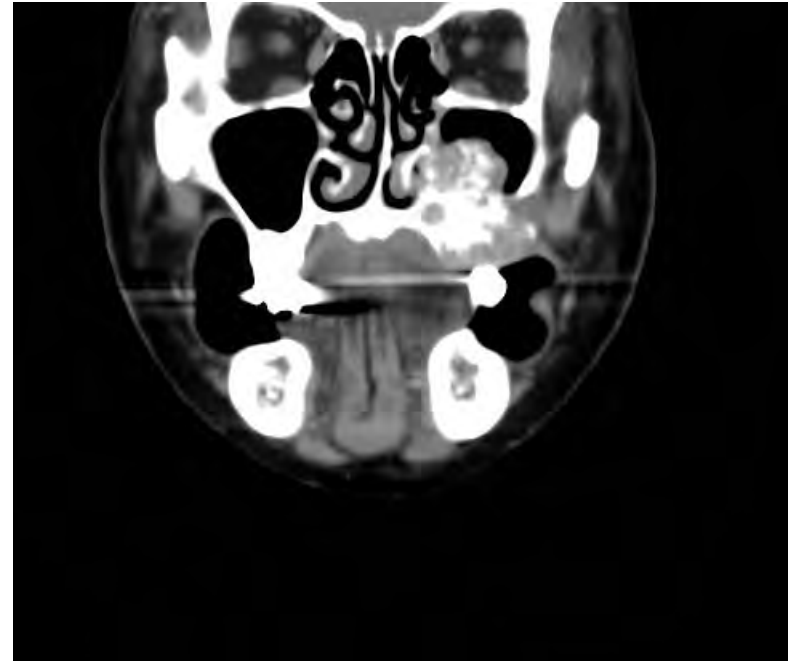
CT Examination

- There is a heterogeneous soft tissue lesion involving the left hard palate, invasion the left maxillary sinus, with adjacent bony destruction of left pterygoid plate.



CT Examination

- The adjacent bony structure is essentially intact.
- The visible portion of brain parenchyma is unremarkable.
- Thickening mucosal wall is noted in the left maxillary sinus.



References

- Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology, 2nd edition
- Differential Diagnosis of Oral and Maxillofacial Lesions

Thank you for your attention!