口腔病理診斷科 CASE REPORT

實習D組:李翊豪 許壁仔 張淳涵 余舜仁 郭孝緯

指導醫師:林立民教授 陳玉昆主任 王文岑醫師 陳靜怡醫師 謝牧諺醫師 2010/01/25

GENERAL DATA

GENERAL DATA

- Personal Data
 - Name: 簡 x 輝
 - Gender: Male
 - Age: 77
 - Native: 台灣嘉義
 - Occupation: 無
 - First visit: 98/12/18

Chief Complaint:

Referred from 陳慶長牙醫診所 for right maxillary edentulous ridge over tooth 17



Present illness

The 77 y/o male went to 陳XX LDC for oral examination. The dentist found a dark pigmented lesion over 17 edentulous area and suggested him to come to our OPD for further examination.

- Past Medical History
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Hospitalization history (-)
 - Denied any food and drug allergy
- Past Dental History
 - RPD, PFM crown, Metal C&B, Endo tx.
 - General dental treatment
- Attitude to dental treatment
 - Cooperative

- Personal data
 - Risk factor related to malignancy
 - Alcohol: (-)
 - Betel nut: (-)
 - Cigarette: (-)
 - Other Habit: unknown

Intraoral examination

- Size: 1.5 cm X 1.5 cm
- Surface: smooth
- Color: Dark brown to black
- Shape: Irregular
- Pain: (-)
- Tenderness: (-)
- Fluctuation: (-)
- Induration: (-)



Intraoral examination



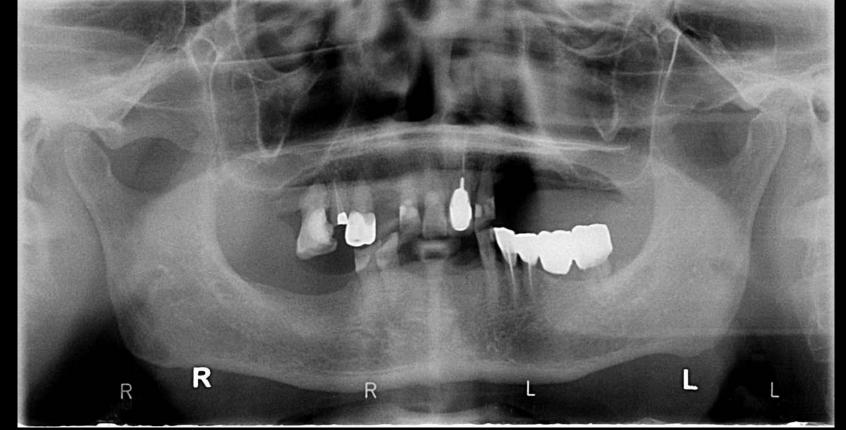
Intraoral examination

- Dental findings:
 - Missing teeth: 13, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 36, 38, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48
 - PFM Crown: 21
 - Metal C&B: 34 35 X 37
 - Residual Root: 15

X-RAY FINDING



- No special finding over 17 edentulus area
- There is a well-defined radiolucency with an uncorticated margin extending from tooth 22 distal to left premolar edentulus area and from maxilla bone to the incisal edge of tooth 33 measuring approximately 1x2 cm.



Dental findings:

- Missing: 18, 17, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 38, 36, 32, 31, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48
- Restoration: 15, 21 metal crown, 34 35 x 36 C&B
- Endo: 15, 21, 34, 35
- Filling: 12, 16, 22
- Elongation: 16



There is a surface erosion over 17 edentulous ridge

Working Diagnosis

Working Diagnosis

- Disease origin:
 - 1. Peripheral or intra-bony origin $\, ? \,$
 - 2. Inflammation or cyst or neoplasm $\, ? \,$
 - 3. Benign or malignant ?

1. Peripheral or intra-bony origin?

- —Induration : (-)
- —Bony destruction : (+)
- -Bony expansion: (-)

Peripheral origin

2. Inflammation, cyst or neoplasm?

- Color: black and brown
- Fever or Local heat : (-)
- Lymphadenopathy: (+)
- Pus discharge : (-)
- Duration : unknown
- Fluctuation : (-)



Neoplasm

3. Benign or malignant neoplasm?

- Pain : (-)
- Tenderness: (-)
- Ulceration: (-)
- Induration : (-)
- Lymphadenopathy: (+)
- Bone invasion: (+)



(but cannot rule out benign)

Working Diagnosis: Neoplasm

Oral Melanoma
Oral Melanotic macule
Oral Melanocytic nevus
Oral Melanoacanthoma

IFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

Oral Melanoma

	Mucosal Lentiginous Melanoma	Our case
Sex	2/3 male	Male
Race	Black	Asian
Age	60~80	77
Size	>6mm	15x15 mm
Shape	Irregular	Irregular
Surface	may have ulceration and bleeding	Smooth
Colour	Darkly pigmented	Brown to black
Pain	Painless (except in ulcerated type)	Painless
Site	4/5 hard palate& maxillary aveolus	17 edentulus area
Consistency	Soft	Unknown
Base	Macule to nodule (flat at early stage)	Flat
X-ray finding	Irregular or moth-eaten	Surface erosion

Oral Melanoma

Our case





Melanotic macule

	ivieranotic macure	Our case
Site	Lip, buccal mucosa, gingiva, palate	17 edentulus area

Age Any age, 43 y/o in average 77

Sex Not specified Male

Colour Dark brown to black

Tan to dark brown

Asymptomatic

Symptom

Size

Shape

Margin

Growth

X-ray

7x7 mm or smaller

Round or oval

Well-demarcated

Remains constant Normal

Unknown

Surface erosion

Well-demarcated

Asymptomatic

15x15 mm

Irregular

Melanotic Macule

Our case





Melanocytic nevus

	Acquired Melanocytic Nevus (intraoral melanocytic nevus)	Our Case
Site	Palate , gingiva	17 edentulous area
Size	less than 6 mm	15 X 15 mm
Colour	brown or black (more than 20% lack pigmentation)	Brown to black
Surface	Smooth	Smooth
Age	35 years old	77 y/o
Sex	2/3 female	male
Race	White > Asians or black	Asians
margin	Well-demarcated	Well-demarcated
X-ray	Normal	Surface erosion

Melanocytic nevus

Our case





Melanoacanthoma

	Melanoacanthoma	Our case
Age	20-40 y/o	77 y/o
Gender	Female > Male	Male
Symptom	No symptom, but enlarge rapidly	No symptom Pain: (-) Tenderness: (-)
Site	Buccal mucosa	17 palatal tuberosity 18 edentulous ridge
Colour	Dark brown to black	Brown to Black
Surface	Smooth, flat, or slightly raised	Smooth
Size	Occasionally reach diameter of several centimeters	1.5 x 1.5 cm
Racial	Exclusively in black	Asian

Melanocanthoma

Our case





Impression:

Malignant Melanoma

BIOPSY

- Biopsy incised over 17 edentulous area on 98.12.18
- The specimen submitted consists of 1 soft tissue fragment in 1 bag, fixed in formalin, measuring 0.6x0.4x0.2 cm in size.
- Grossly, it is whitish in color and rubbery in consistency.

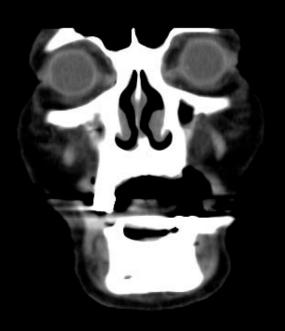
- Microscopically, it is characterized by atypical melanocytes and pigments, the melanocytes invade connective tissue and epithelium.
- These cells show pleomorphism, hyperchromatism, and abnormal mitosis.

- Positive stainings for S-100 and HMB-45 for tumor cells are noted.
- Based upon the above findings, it shows melanoma.

CTIMAGE

CT image (coronal view)









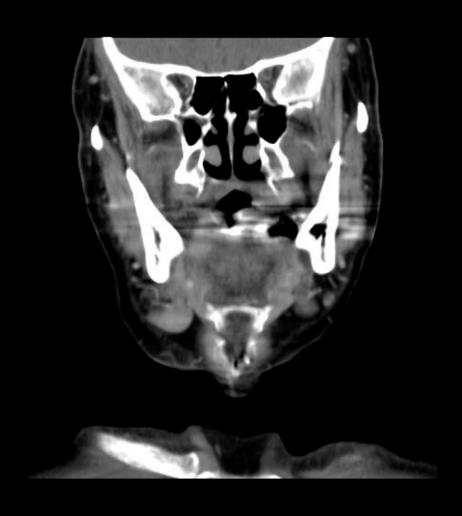


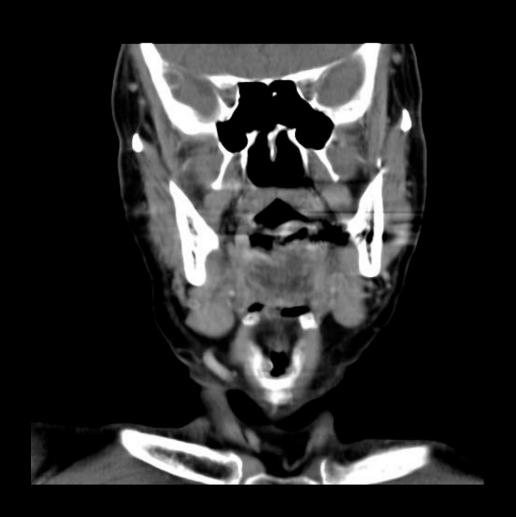


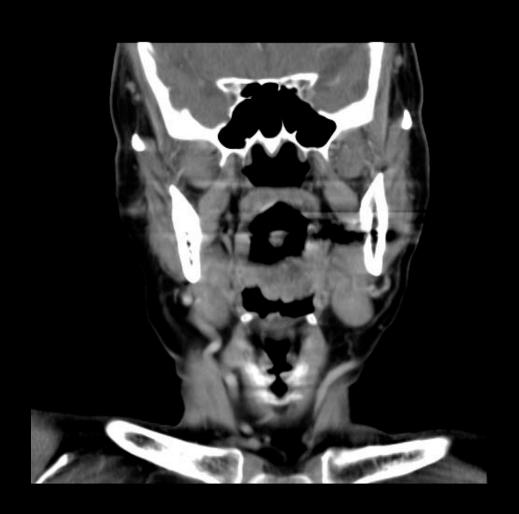


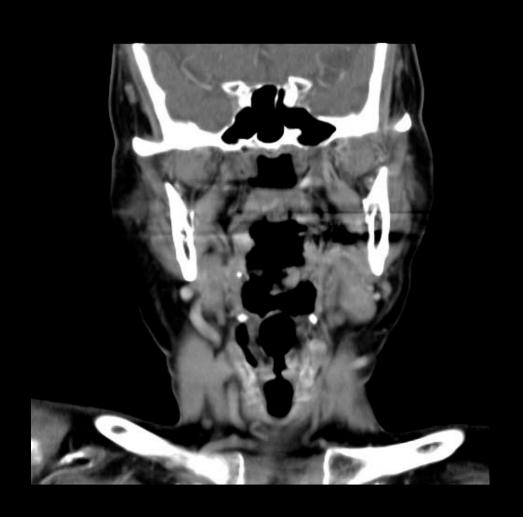


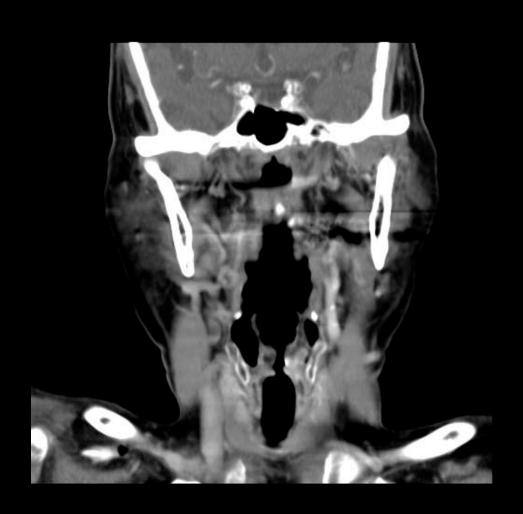


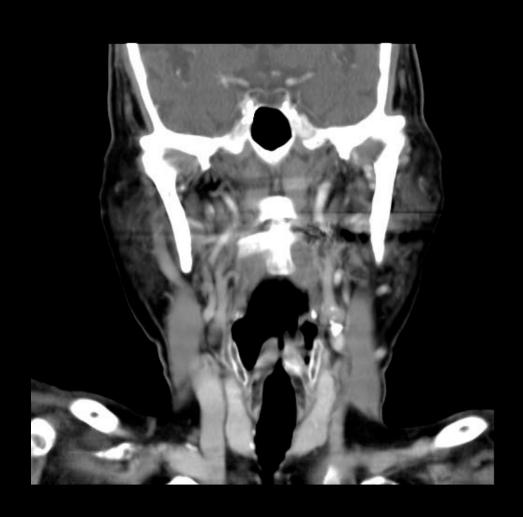


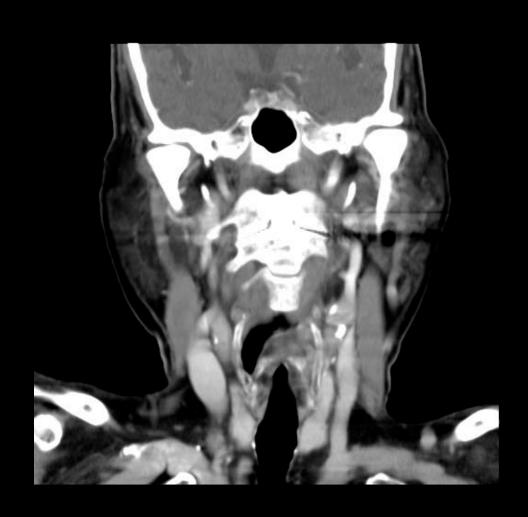




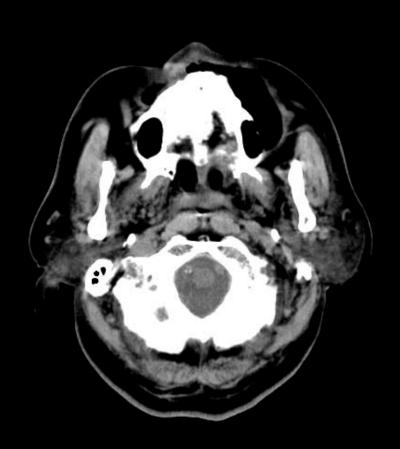


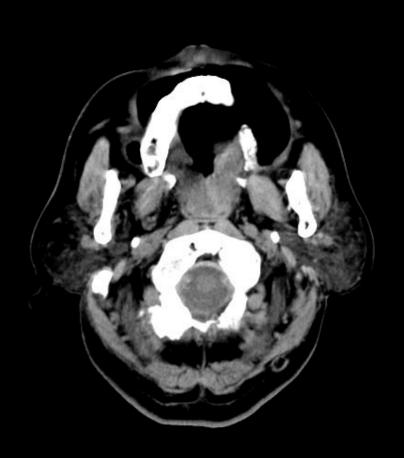


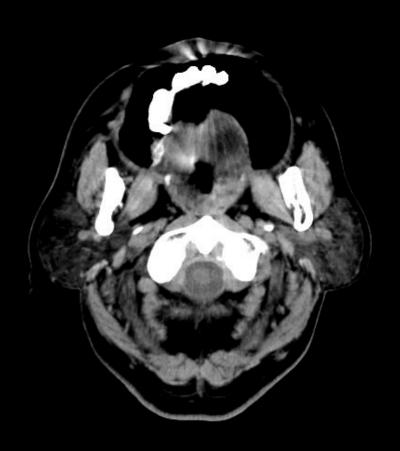


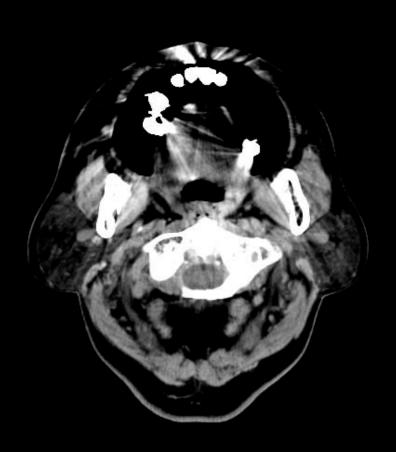


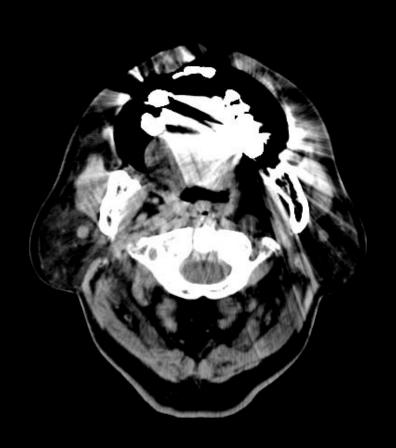
ct image (axial view)

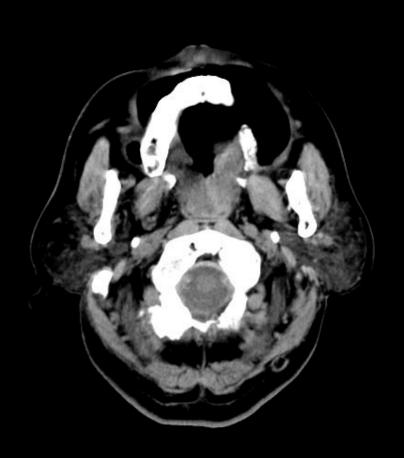


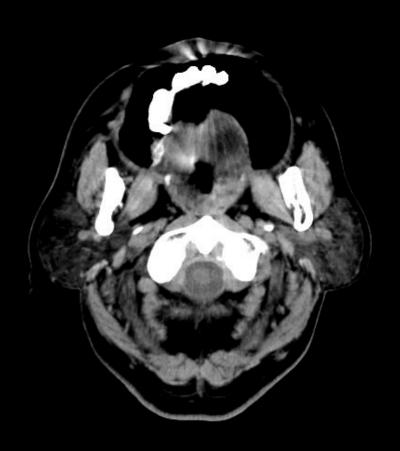


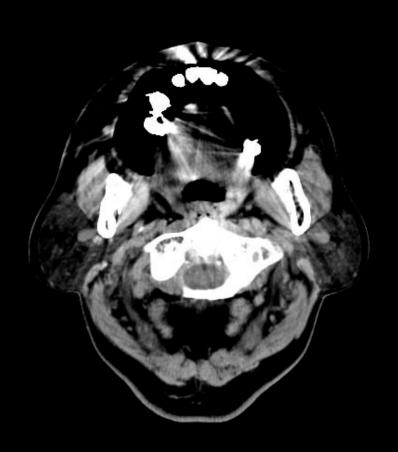


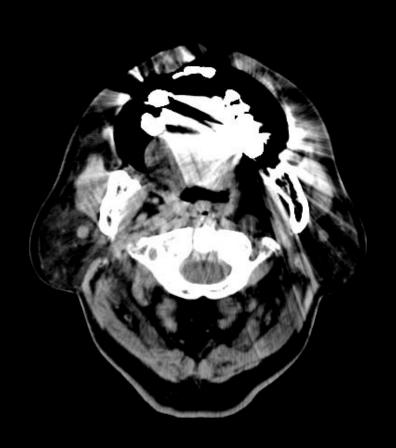


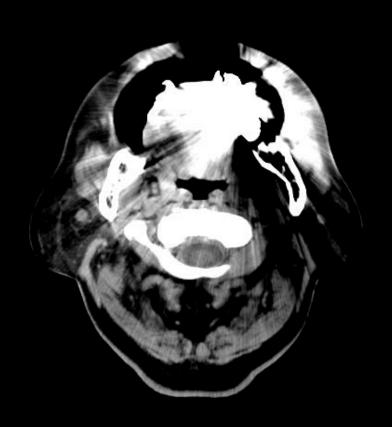




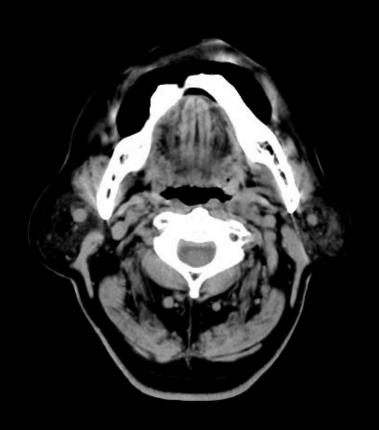


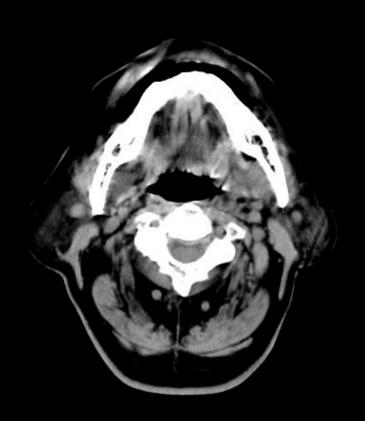


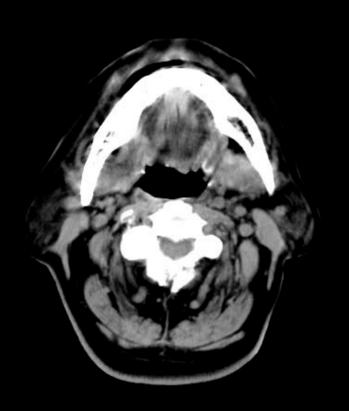


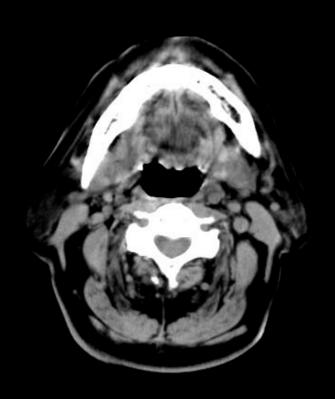


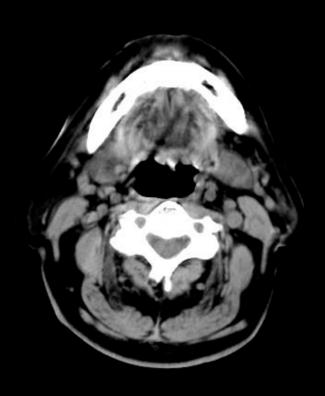


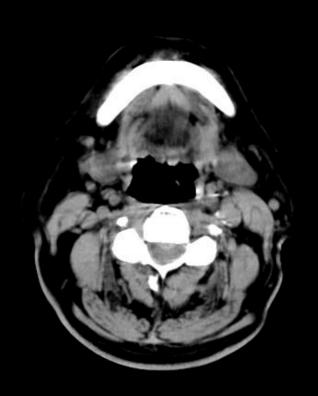


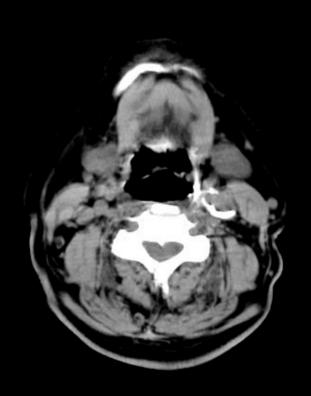




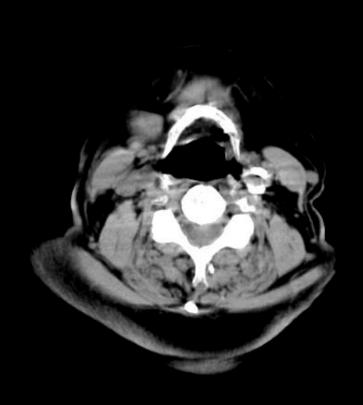




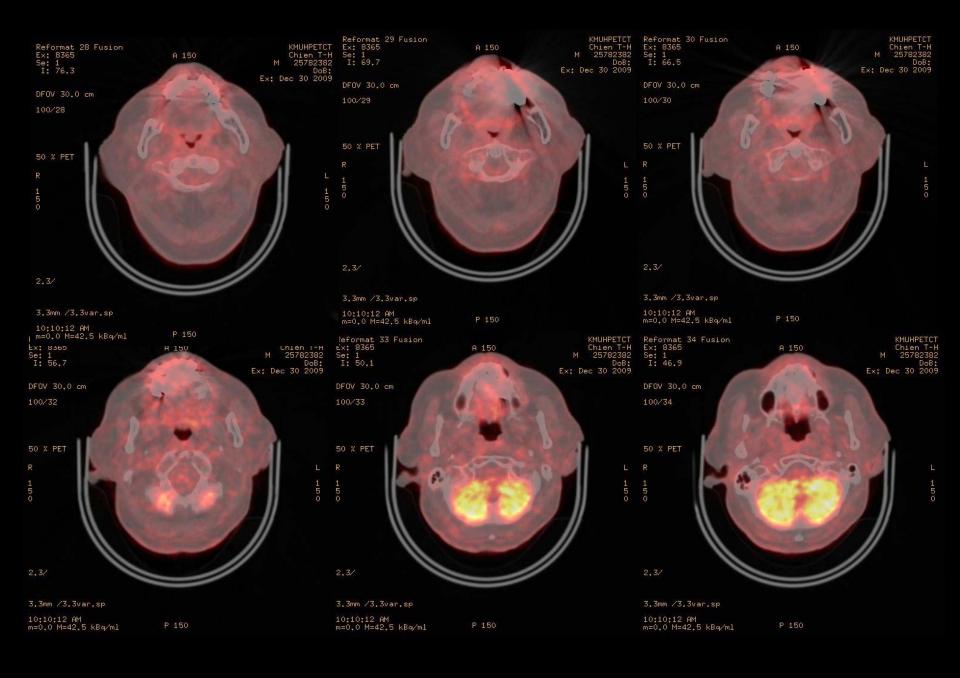


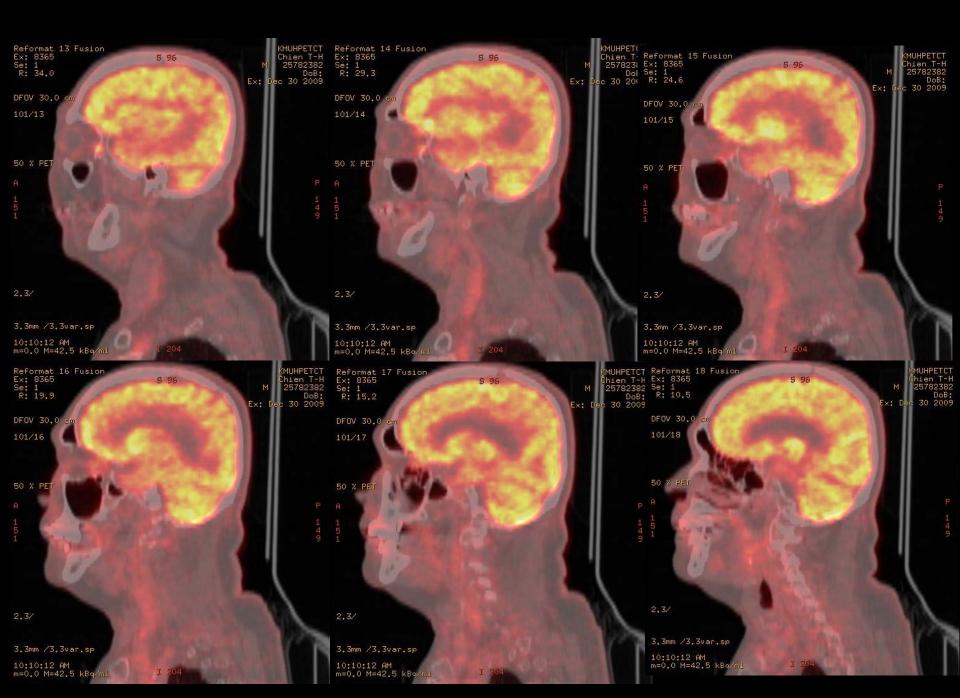


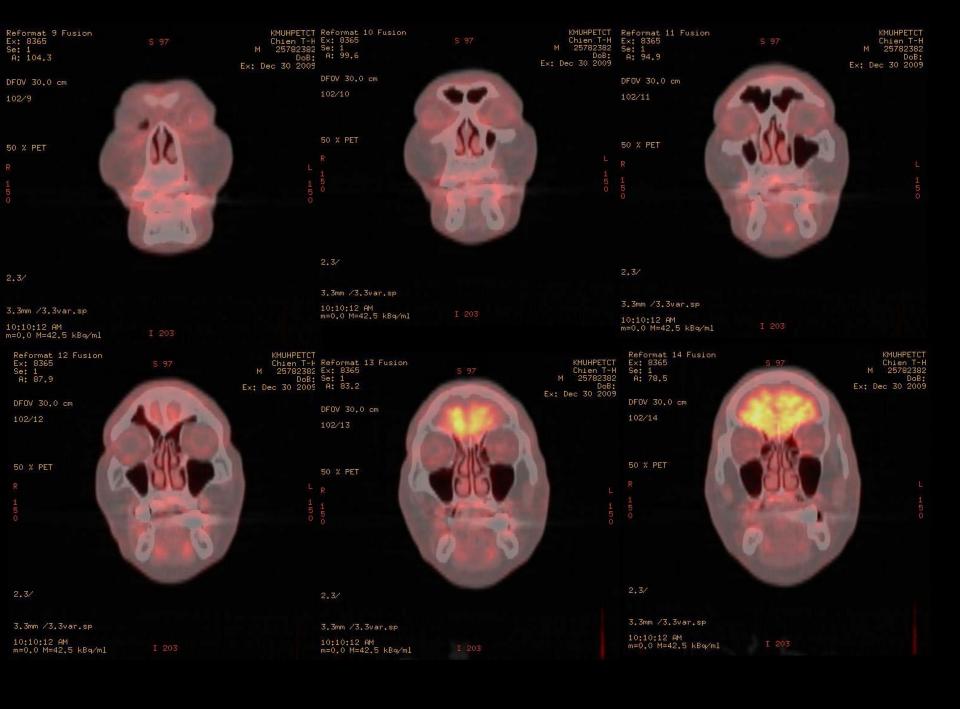




OSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY







ISCUSSION

DISCUSSION

Melanoma

Most in white adult, 50-55 years old (30-80)

- clinicopathologic types:
 - 1. Superficial spreading melanoma
 - 2. Nodular melanoma
 - 3. Lentigo maligna melanoma
 - 4. Acral lentiginous melanoma
- Growth pattern:
 - 1. radial growth phase
 - 2. vertical growth phase

'ABCD' Clinical Features of Melanoma

- Asymmetry (uncontrolled growth pattern)
- Border irregularity
- Color variegation
 (brown, black, white, red, andblue, depending on the amount and depth of melanin pigmentation)
- Diameter greater than 6 mm

Acral lentiginous melanoma

Most in black

• Acral lentiginous melanoma site: plams of hands, sole of the feet, subungual area

-Mucosal lentiginous melanoma

Mucosal lentiginous melanoma

site: mucosal membrane, 4/5 hard palate, maxillary alveolus sex: 2/3 male age:60~80 years old shape: flat-->nodular-->lateral lobulated

surface: might have ulceration pain: no pain, except in ulcerated lesions

consistency: soft to palpation radiographic: irregular, moth eaten

Treatment and Prognosis

- The prognosis for oral melanoma is extremely poor.
- survival rate:
 - 1. five years: 45% --> ten years: 28%
 - 2. the site of mucosal "not" to influence survival
 - 3. younger one better than older
 - 4. non-pigmented or amelanotic lesions
 - particularly poor prognosis
 - 5. usually die from distant metastasis rather than from lack of local control

- Treatment:

Radical surgical removal

If lesion invades the overlying maxillary bone —— hemimaxillectomy

Thanks for your attention!

謝謝聆聽