

Case Report : Intern B 組

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指導老師：口腔病理診斷科全體醫師

General data

- Name :謝X宜
- Sex :男
- Age : 69 y/o
- Native :屏東市
- Marital status :已婚
- Attending V.S. : 陳中和 醫師
- First visit :99/08/18

Chief Complaint

- Swelling mass over anterior mouth floor for one month

Present Illness

- This 69 y/o male has suffered from a fast growing swelling mass for almost one month with speaking problem ,so he comes to our OPD for further evaluation and treatment.

Past history

- Past Medical History

Liver cirrhosis

Denied any drug or food allergy

- Past Dental History

No data

Personal history

- Risk factors related to malignancy
- Alcohol : (+) 20 years
- Betel quid : (+) 20 years
- Cigarette : (+) 20 years

OMF Examination

- Size: 5 ×5 cm
- Surface: Rough
- Shape: Dome
- Color: Yellow, white
- Consistency: Rubbery
- Pain: (-)
- Tenderness: (+)
- Induration: (+)
- Fluctuation: (-)
- Lymphadenopathy: submandible, bilateral (+)



Differential Diagnosis

Neoplasm or Cyst

- → Neoplasm
- Rough
- Rubbery
- Fluctuation(-)
- Growth (in one month) 5*5 cm
days → cyst
more than half year → benign tumor

Malignant or Benign

- → Malignant
- Growth (in one month) 5*5 cm
- Fixed
- Tenderness(+)
- Induration(+)

Peripheral or Intrabony

- → Peripheral
- Mouth floor
- Soft tissue
- Rough

Original site

- Adipose tissue → Liposarcoma
- Muscle → Rhabdomyosarcoma
- Salivary gland(sublingual gland) → Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- Nerve → Malignant schwannoma
- Epithelium → Spindle cell carcinoma



Working diagnosis

Malignant Schwannoma



- Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor is now the preferred name for the spindle cell malignancy of peripheral nerve Schwann cells.

Malignant Schwannoma

- Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor
=Malignant schwannoma
=Neurofibrosarcoma
=Neurosarcoma
- It represents approximately 10% of all soft tissue sarcomas and its diagnosis has been called "one of the most difficult and elusive diagnoses in soft tissue diseases."

	Malignant Schwannoma	Our case
Gender	No associated	♂
Age	20~50 but children and elderly persons may also be affected	69
Site	Most head & neck, oral cavity rare Oral site → tongue, the floor of the mouth, palate, gingiva, vestibular mucosa, lips and mental nerve area	Floor of mouth
Shape	Nodule / dome, solitary	Dome
Surface	Smooth	Rough
Base	Sessile	Sessile
Consistency	Elastic tight	Rubbery
Pain	Painless But clinical symptomatology (pain or parathesia) depends on the nerve of origin	(-)
Mobility	Movable to fixed	Fixed
Growth Rate	Slow	Rapid

Liposarcoma



- Liposarcoma is a malignancy of fat cells
- In adults, it is the most common soft tissue sarcoma.
- Liposarcoma
 - =Atypical lipoma
 - =Atypical lipomatous tumor

	Liposarcoma	Our case
Gender	Male > female	♂
Age	40~60, middle-aged	69
Site	Head & neck rare Oral site → cheek, floor of mouth, lips and soft palate	Floor of mouth
Shape	Dome	Dome
Color	Yellow	Yellow
Consistency	Soft	Rubbery
Pain	Uncommon	(-)
Tenderness	Uncommon	(-)
Growth Rate	Slow But some lesions grow rapidly and become ulcerated early	Rapid

Rhabdomyosarcoma

- Malignant neoplasm of skeletal muscle origin
- Most frequent is the head and neck
- Embryonal type
- Alveolar type
- Pleomorphic type

Rhabdomyosarcoma

	Rhabdomyosarcoma	case
Age	Embryonal type: 0~10 year Alveolar type: 10~25 year Pleomorphic type: over 40 year	69
Time	Rapidly	Rapidly
Gender	Male	Male
Site	Palate	Mouth floor
Size	-	5 x 5 cm
Surface	Smooth	Rough
Shape	Polypoid	Dome
Color	Relate to adjacent mucosa	Yellow
Consistency	Soft	Rubbery
Pain	Painless	Painless

Rhabdomyosarcoma

	Rhabdomyosarcoma	case
Fluctuation	(-)	(-)
Tenderness	(-)	(+)
Mobility	(+)	(-)
Induration	(-)	(+)

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma



- The most common salivary gland malignancies

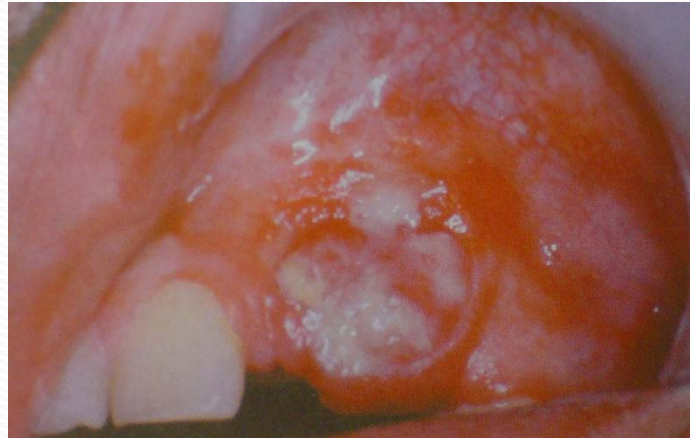
Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

	Our Case	Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
Gender	M	F > M (slightly)
Age	69	Wide range (10-70 y/o)
Site	Floor of mouth	Parotid > minor glands
Color	Yellow (normal, white, red and even black)	Blue or red color
Surface	Rough	Smooth
Size	5.0 x 9.0cm	-
Swelling	+	+
Shape	Dome shaped	Dome shaped

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

	Our Case	Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
Pain	-	- (usually asymptomatic swelling)
Fluctuations	-	+
Consistency	Rubbery	
Lymphadenopathy	+, fever	If distant metastasis
Rapid growth	+	

Spindle cell carcinoma



- Dysplastic surface squamous cell epithelium in conjunction with an invasive spindle cell element

Spindle cell carcinoma

	Our Case	Squamous cell carcinoma
Gender	M	-
Age	69	29~93
Site	Floor of mouth	Lower lip, lateral posterior tongue, alveolar ridge
Color	Yellow (normal, white, red and even black)	-
Surface	Rough	Rough May be ulcerative
Size	5.0 x 9.0cm	varied
Swelling	(+)	Varied
Shape	Dome shaped	Varied

Spindle cell carcinoma

	Our Case	Squamous cell carcinoma
Pain	-	+
Induration	+	+
Consistency	Rubbery	Firm
Lymphadenopathy	+, fever	If distant metastasis
Rapid growth	+	+

Clinical diagnosis

- Malignant Schwannoma over floor of mouth

- Reference:
- Schwannoma located in the palate: Clinical case and literature review
Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2009 Sep 1;14 (9):e465-8.
Carmen López-Carriches
- Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology
- Differential Diagnosis of Disease of the Oral Mucosa
- Oral pathology and oral medicine
- Surgical Pathology of the mouth and Jaws