

原文題目(出處)：	Hyalinizing clear cell carcinoma of the base of tongue
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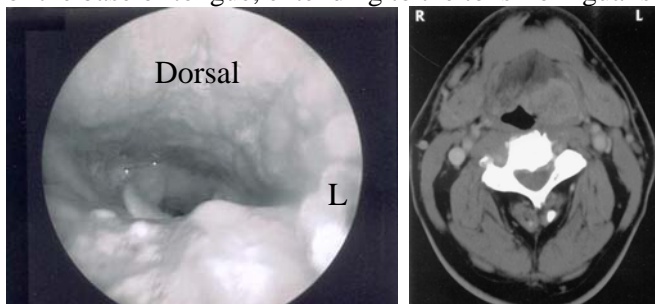
內文：

Abstract

- Hyalinizing clear cell carcinoma is a **rare, low-grade neoplasm** of **the minor salivary glands**
- Composed exclusively of epithelial cells with optically clear cytoplasm
- Only a few isolated cases reported involve the base of tongue
- Tx → wide excision and selective neck dissection, with or without radiotherapy
- More commonly in **adult females**
- **Positive** for **cytokeratin** and **negative** for **S-100** and **smooth muscle actin (SMA)**
- Originates from **epithelial cells** and not myoepithelial cells

Case report

- A 57-year-old male felt foreign body sensation in the throat for 1 month
- Smoking (-), Alcohol drinking(-)
- By indirect laryngoscopy, a 3 cm*3 cm smooth submucosal mass towards the left side of the base of tongue, extending to the tonsillolingual sulcus and vallecula



- Palpation/firm, tender(-), bleeding(-), no palpable cervical lymphadenopathy, tongue movement was normal

CT scan of the neck (axial cuts)

- Heterogeneously enhancing mass at the base of tongue towards the left
- Involve the ipsilateral mylohyoid m. and bilateral genioglossus m.
- Extend to the left vallecula and abutting the epiglottis, displacing it posteriorly

Operation procedure

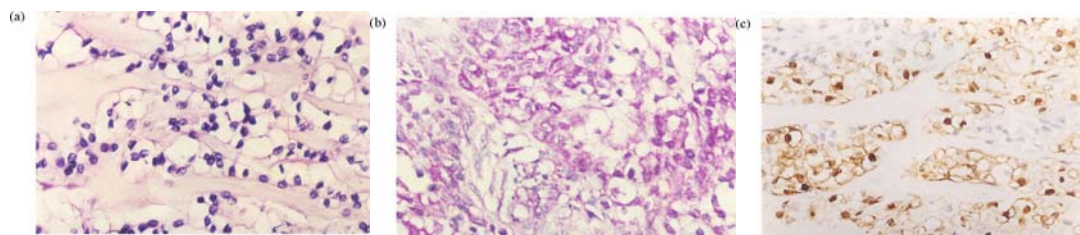
- Excision of the mass via a **transcervical approach** under general anaesthesia
- Retract and cut the mylohyoid m. attached to superior of hyoid bone to expose the tumor
- The tumor was removed in toto by **blunt dissection** and a supraomohyoid neck dissection was done

Grossly

- It was solid and grey white on cut surface measuring about 3cm*2cm*1.5cm

Microscopically

- Partly encapsulated with **infiltrative margins**, and was composed of **large polygonal cells** with **clear cytoplasm** and **distinct cell borders** (Fig. a).



- In some areas, these cells were admixed with smaller cells having **amphophilic cytoplasm**
- The nuclei → **large, oval to slightly irregular** with **coarse chromatin**
- The neoplastic cells → arranged in **nests** and **trabeculae**, surrounded by **fibrous stroma showing hyalinization** (Fig. a)
- **Periodic acid–Schiff (PAS) stain** with and without diastase showed **intracytoplasmic glycogen** in some of the tumor cells (Fig. b)
- Intracytoplasmic **mucin** or fat : (-)
- Atypical mitosis or necrosis : (-)
- Immunohistochemistry → the tumour cells were **positive** for **cytokeratin** (AE1/AE3; Dako) (Fig. c).
- **S-100 (Dako)** and **vimentin (Dako)** : (-)
- According to the light microscopic and immunohistochemical features → **hyalinizing clear cell carcinoma**
- **Post-op**
- 3 weeks after surgery, the patient received postoperative radiotherapy of 60Gy in 30 fractions over 6 weeks
- Follow up after 18 months there was no evidence of recurrence or distant metastasis

Discussion

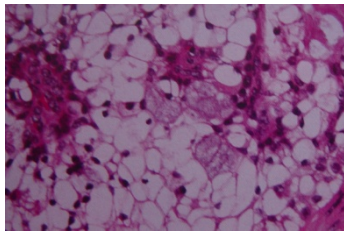
- Hyalinizing clear cell carcinoma (HCCC) is a **distinct clinico-pathological entity**
- **Microscopically**
 - Composed exclusively of monomorphic undifferentiated cells with optically clear cytoplasm
- **Clinically**
 - **Less than 1%** of **all salivary gland tumour**
 - Arise from the **minor salivary glands** within the oral cavity → commonly located in the **palate, lips and buccal mucosa**
 - Base of tongue, hypopharynx, larynx, nasal cavity and jaw bones are **rare**
 - More common in **women** between **the fifth and seventh decades**
 - **A slow growing** and **painless submucosal mass**
 - **a low propensity** towards recurrence nodal and distant metastasis
 - **clear cell carcinoma, glycogen-rich clear cell adenocarcinoma** and **glycogen-rich clear cell carcinoma**
- **Histologically**
 - The tumour has **infiltrative borders**, with the neoplastic clear cells arranged in **thick trabeculae, nests, cords** or **solid sheets** with a hyalinizing stroma
 - **Eosinophilic cells**, as seen in the present case, **may also be a component of the tumor**
 - **Distinct cell borders** with **uniform small nuclei**
 - **PAS-positive** diastase-sensitive material, representing **glycogen**, in the cytoplasm
 - Immunohistochemistry shows expression of **epithelial markers** especially **cytokeratins**
 - **negativity** for **vimentin, S-100** and **SMA**
 - **don't** contain **mucin**
- **Histopathology differential diagnosis** : mucoepidermoid carcinoma, **acinic cell**

carcinoma, clear cell oncocytoma, epithelial myoepithelial carcinoma, malignant myoepithelioma, sebaceous carcinoma, odontogenic tumours , metastatic renal cell carcinoma

- **Clinical differential diagnosis** of the lesion at the base of tongue : epithelial malignancies, granulomatous conditions, lingual thyroid, prominent lingual tonsils and cysts
- As these tumors are rare, there is no standard treatment protocol

In conclusion

- HCCC is a rare **minor salivary gland tumor** exhibiting the behavior of a low-grade malignancy
- It has a **better prognosis** than the other salivary gland tumors showing clear cells
- Wide local excision achieves adequate locoregional control of small primary tumors



題號	題目
1	It is composed of a mixture of mucus-producing cells and squamous (epidermoid) cells. In some tumor also show variable numbers of clear cell. Which one is the proper diagnosis ? (A) Hyalinizing clear cell carcinoma (B) epithelial myoepithelial carcinoma (C) mucoepidermoid carcinoma (D) clear cell oncocytoma
答案(C)	出處：oral & maxillofacial pathology p420
題號	題目
2	All of the following salivary gland disease can find clear cells except for ? (A) Oncocytoma (B) Acinic cell adenocarcinoma (C) mucoepidermoid carcinoma (D) Warthin tumor
答案(D)	出處：oral & maxillofacial pathology p414、p420、p423