

原文題目(出處)：	Case Report: Adenoid cystic carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma of the parotid gland. Head and Neck Pathol 2009;3:159-62.
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報告日期：	98.11.09

內文：

Abstract

- ❖ Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenomas (CXPA)
 - variation in the histologic subtype of epithelium malignancies
 - almost all carcinoma entity can develop
- ❖ Adenoid cystic carcinoma (AdCC) is the 4th most common salivary gland malignancy
 - AdCC ex PA is quite rare

Introduction

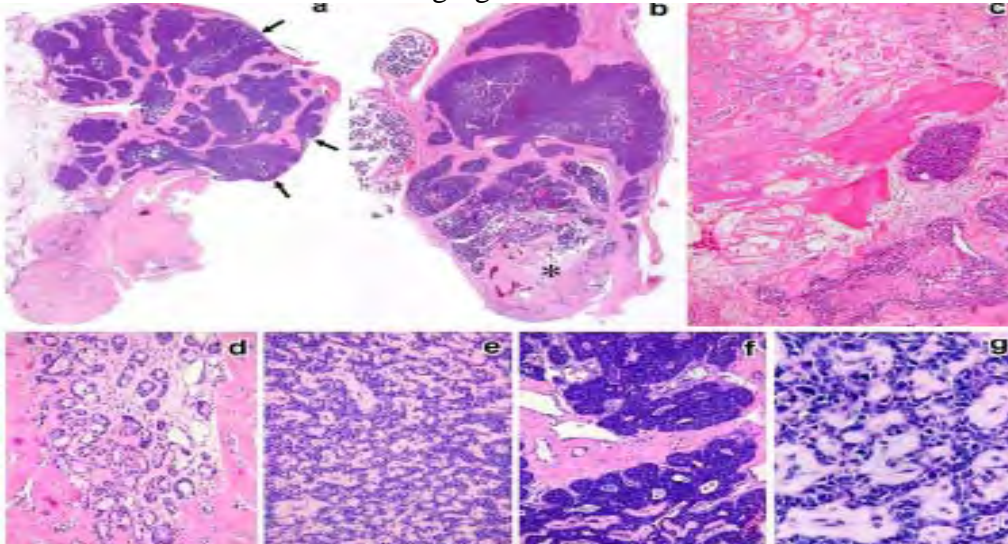
- ❖ Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma (CXPA)
 - 12% of malignant salivary gland tumors
 - 9.5% of all PA
 - difficult to subclassify of malignant component
 - Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma (AdCC)
 - Cribriform type is the supportive diagnosis
 - 4~33% of cribriform type of CXPA

Case Report

- ❖ 62 y/o, female
- ❖ a **painless mass over right parotid gland** for 8 months
- ❖ Well-circumscribed
- ❖ 4 cm calcified tumor
- ❖ Stage II (T₃N₀M₀)
- ❖ No other tumor, non-related past medical history
- ❖ diagnosis of CXPA after **parotidectomy specimen**
- ❖ definitive surgery with **dissection of parapharyngeal area and upper neck** was completed one month later
- ❖ **19 months** post-op, local recurrence was noted by CT & MRI in the **posterior pharyngeal wall and small metastatic foci in the lung and liver**
- ❖ At the pt's wish, only **chemotherapy** was carried out
- ❖ still has evidence of disease after 2 years
- ❖ Macroscopically
 - bilobed mass ,4x4x3 cm³, well-demarcated ,on cut surface cotained a solid nodule with hemorrhage and smaller foci with sclerosis
- ❖ Microscopic examination
 - not excised with clear margins



- two strikingly contrasting types:
 - lobulated aggregate of AdCC, > 80%
 - densely hyalinized nodules of PA
- ❖ The remnants of PA
 - bilayered ductal structures in the desmoplastic, calcified or ossified stroma
- ❖ the AdCC component
 - solid pattern: tumor cell necrosis including comedo-type
 - cribriform pattern : excessive basal lamina was evident
- ❖ The nuclei of basaloid carcinoma cells
 - angular ,moderate mitotic rate, mild to moderate atypia
- ❖ in AdCC areas
 - neural invasion was common, no vascular involvement
 - solid pattern > 40% → GradeIII
- ❖ hypocellularity and hyalinization of PA
 - transition between PA and AdCC was difficult to trace
- ❖ No coexistence of another high-grade carcinoma or carcinosarcoma



Discussion

- ❖ 7 case of AdCC ex PA
 - 5 primary PA including a long-standing lesion
 - 2 are recurrent tumor from previously excised PA
- ❖ PA and AdCC : ductal and myoepithelial cells
 - 19% of carcinoma in CXPA shows bidirectional differentiation into ductal and myoepithelial cells
 - the sequential evolution of PA to AdCC
- ❖ salivary tumors that occupy a single gland and consisted of two distinct types
 - **synchronous** or **hybrid**
- ❖ only a few reports on simultaneous occurrence of PA and adenocarcinoma (acinic cell adenocarcinoma, mucoepidermoid and salivary duct carcinoma)
- ❖ An unusual combination of myoepithelioma of spindle cell variant and AdCC of cribriform type was also described
- ❖ synchronous tumors never demonstrate a confluence between two separable entities as seen in CXPA
- ❖ Hybrid lesions show transitional areas between two histologically different tumors in a single mass

- ❖ can be seen as a combination of hybrid adenomas, hybrid carcinomas or carcinoma with adenoma
- ❖ the most commonly reported partner of AdCC was saliva-ry duct carcinoma and epithelial-myoepithelial carcinoma
- ❖ hybrid tumors are usually characterized by the mixture of two well-defined carcinomas, with both benign and malignant components
- ❖ the universally accepted grading system for AdCC, i.e., the proportion of the tumor with a solid pattern, has not been used in any case of AdCC ex PA
- ❖ The present AdCC was Grade III and the solid growth pattern in two remaining cases that developed metastasis
- ❖ In AdCC, distant metastasis frequently occurs without regional lymph node involvement, even after local control
- ❖ two of three cases with skin metastatic spread had negative cervical nodes, AdCC ex PA is no exception
- ❖ In the present high-grade case, clinical signs of local recurrences and distant metastases were evinced within 19 months on follow-up
- ❖ patients with AdCC pursue survivals despite distant metastasis

題號	題目
1	有關”Pleomorphic Adenoma”,下列何者為非? (A) 又稱benign mixed tumor (B) 最好發於submandibular gland (C) 由ductal & myoepithelium cell組成 (D) 臨床上是painless, slowly growing, firm mass
答案()	出處： : Oral & Maxillofacial pathology p:410~411
題號	題目
2	下列有關”Adenoid cystic carcinoma”敘述何者為非? (A) One of the more common and best recognized salivary malignances (B) Occur about 50% within minor salivary gland (C) Pain is a common and important finding, sometimes occurred before noticeable swelling (D) Facial nerve wouldn’t get hurt
答案()	出處： Oral & Maxillofacial pathology p:426~427