

原文題目(出處)：	Imaging features of myoepithelial carcinoma of the mandible with lymph node metastasis. Oral Radiol 2010; 26:29-35
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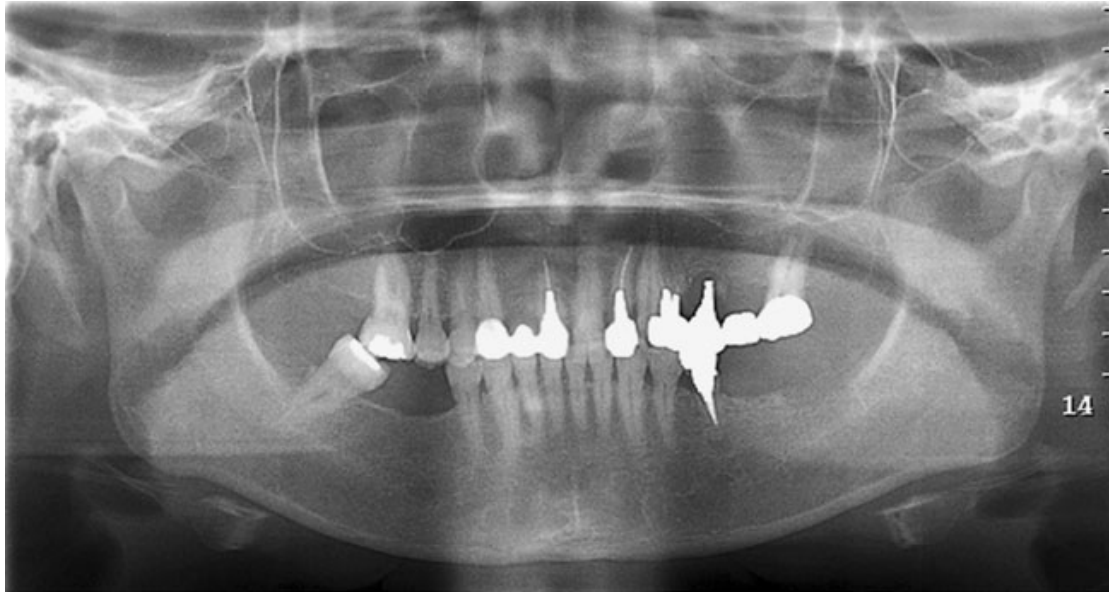
內文：

1. Introduction

- Myoepithelial carcinoma (MEC) is an uncommon tumor which accounts for fewer than 1% of all salivary gland neoplasm.
- Characteristics of myoepithelial carcinoma (MEC):
 - Site: parotid gland (70~80%)
 - Age: mean age 55 years old
 - Sex: slight female predominance
 - Cervical lymph node metastasis: 20%
 - Prognosis: generally good, but the risk of local recurrence is high (about one-third)

2. Case Report

- General data:
 - Age: 57
 - Sex: female
 - Chief complaint
dull pain over LL molar region for 3 months, swelling for 2 months. The swelling mass increased rapidly in size.
 - Oral examination:
12*12 mm elastic-soft, fixed mass in submandibular region, poor healing and bone exposure of extracted socket of 36, 37.
 - Biochemical test: high level of alkaline phosphatase.
 - Previous treatment: antibiotic prescription and curettage of extracted socket.



- A Panoramic radiogram showing the remains of the extracted socket and no marked absorption of the bone trabecula in the left lower molar region.



- CT image showing permeative destruction of the bone trabecula of the left mandible beyond the mandibular canal. The buccal and lingual cortical plates presented with intermittent absorption.



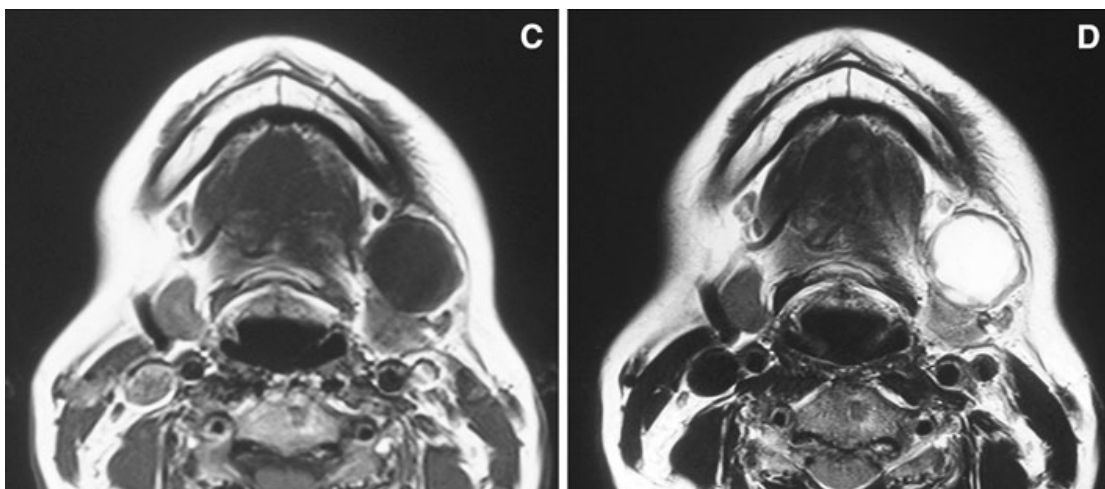
- MR images of the mandible.
 - T1-weighted MR image showing a decrease in the signal intensity of the

bone marrow in the left lower premolar and molar regions, except for the region in which gauze had been packed into the previously curetted area.

- T2-weighted image showing a slight decrease in the same region.
- T1-weighted image after contrast medium administration showing marked enhancement in the same region. The periosteum was elevated, and a tumor was confirmed outside the buccal and lingual cortical plates



- CT image showing a 30*30 mm, round, well-defined, waterdensity mass with a peripheral soft-tissue-density thin rim. The submandibular gland was deviated posteriorly by this mass.



- T1-weighted MR image showing low signal intensity.
- T2-weighted MR image showing markedly high signal intensity. A low-intensity capsule was observed around the mass.

3. Diagnosis and Treatment

- Treatment: curettage of mandibular molar region and resection of submandibular tumor.
- Histological findings: spindle-shaped and round-shaped tumor cells formed solid or restiform patterns. The nucleus was variable in size, and demonstrated high mitotic activity and nuclear polymorphism.

- Immunohistochemical findings: positive for cytokeratin, smooth muscle actin, and Vimentin.
- Diagnosis: myoepithelial carcinoma of mandible with metastasis of submandibular lymph node.

4. Discussion

- Could be smooth and well-defined tumors without invasion of the adjacent fat planes, suggesting benign tumors; whereas others have reported poorly circumscribed lobular tumors
- Description of the tumor interface has been reported to differ depending on imaging modality: MRI displays the interface more clearly than CT.
- MEC displays uniform low signal intensity in T1-weighted MR images and moderately high signal intensity in T2-weighted images.
- The high signal intensity in T2-weighted images is consistent with low-grade malignant salivary gland tumors.
- Contrast enhancement suggested a physiologically rich blood supply for the tumor, or highly vascularized characteristics of MEC.
- Low-grade malignant salivary gland tumors are sometimes misdiagnosed as benign tumors preoperatively. Such a situation leads to selection of an inappropriate surgical technique, outcomes of frequent local recurrence, and poor prognosis.

題號	題目
1	下列何者屬於唾液腺腫瘤? (A) Ewing's sarcoma (B) Myoepithelial carcinoma (C) Ameloblastoma (D) Liposarcoma
答案(B)	出處：Oral &Maxillofacial Pathology 2 nd Edition, P407, 481, 581, 611
題號	題目
2	下列何者為最常見的唾液腺腫瘤? (A) Pleomorphic adenoma (B) Warthin tumor (C) Mucoepidemoid carcinoma (D) Myoepithelial carcinoma
答案(A)	出處：Oral &Maxillofacial Pathology 2 nd Edition, P.410, 415, 421