

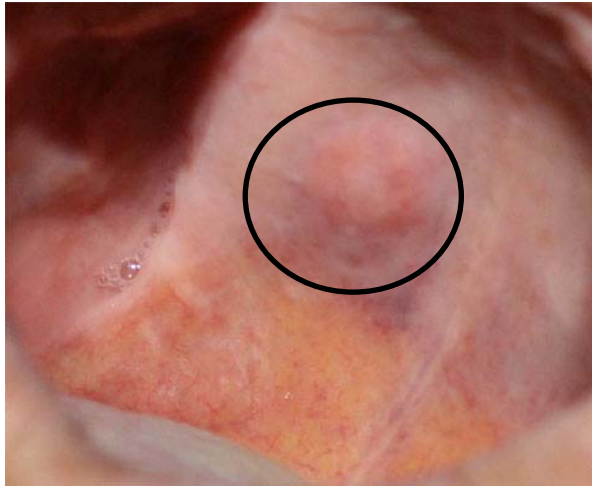
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## 1. Introduction

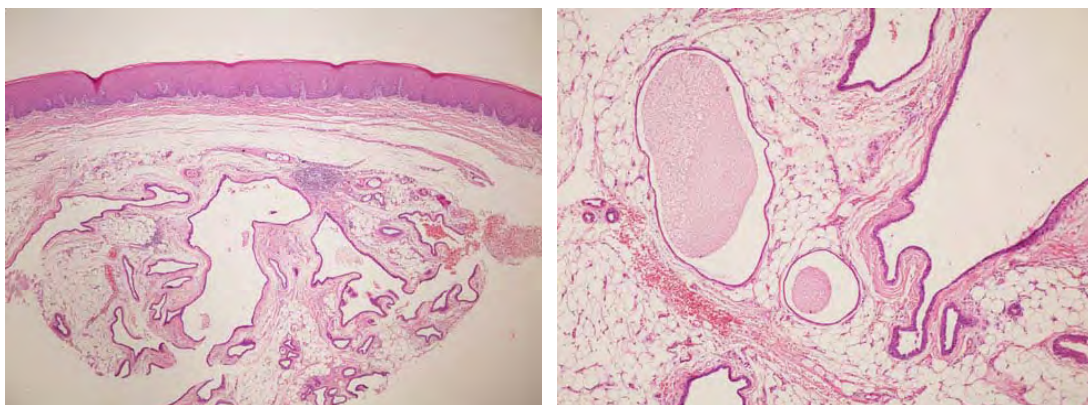
- Lipomas
  - (1) In oral cavity are uncommon with a reported incidence of 1~4.4%
  - (2) Located at any oral site : buccal mucosa, tongue, palate, lip, salivary gland
- Sialolipoma
  - (1) A rare benign neoplasm
  - (2) Well-circumscribed and encapsulated by thin fibrous tissue
  - (3) Characterized by islands of epithelial salivary gland elements enclosed in mature adipose tissue
  - (4) Share similar clinical features with conventional lipomas of salivary gland : age, gender, slow-growing symptom-free
  - (5) Most reported cases occur in parotid gland followed by palate
  - (6) In parotid gland, epithelial elements are sparsely distributed throughout the tumor
  - (7) In palatal region, the epithelial components are clustered.
  - (8) The amount of adipose tissue : from 50% in minor salivary glands to 90% in major salivary glands

## 2. Case report

- Patient's data
  - (1) Age : 72
  - (2) Gender : black female
  - (3) Smoke for more than 20 years (recently quit)
  - (4) No specific medical history



- Lesion
  - (1) Located: hard palate
  - (2) Painless swelling
  - (3) Identified 15 days ago
  - (4) Size: 2 cm
  - (5) Clinical examination: asymptomatic mass
  - (6) Palpation: palpable, movable, soft
  - (7) Color: normal color with purple points
- Clinical impression : a minor salivary gland tumor, such as pleomorphic adenoma
- Intraoperative impression: lipoma
- Excisional biopsy was performed and the specimen floated in the formalin solution



- Gross examination
  - (1) Size: 1.7×1.3×0.6 cm
  - (2) A soft, yellow, well-delineated mass
  - (3) Consistency: lobular proliferation of the lipomatous tissue with thin fibrous tissue septa containing clustered salivary gland elements

- (4) Both glandular and adipose components were found in almost equal proportion
- (5) The acinar cells were mucous and showed acinar atrophy & fibrosis
- (6) Duct ectasia and basophilic amorphous material compatible with mucin
- (7) No atypia in the adipose tissue
- No clinical sign of recurrence for 8 months after surgical excision

**Table 1** Summary of clinicopathological features of minor salivary gland sialolipoma

	Author	Age/sex	Site	Clinical presentation	Duration	Size of specimen (cm)	Follow-up
1	Nagao et al. [9]	75/M	Hard palate	NA	3 years	1	NA
2	Nagao et al. [9]	66/M	Soft palate	NA	6 years	2.2	NED at 11 months
3	Fregnani et al. [8]	NA	Tongue	NA	NA	NA	NED
4	Fregnani et al. [8]	NA	Buccal sulcus	NA	NA	NA	NED
5	Lin et al. [1]	67/F	Floor of mouth	Painless swelling	1 year	3	2 years
6	Sakai et al. [5]	60/F	Hard palate	Painless swelling	10 years	1.8	NED
7	Ramer et al. [10]	84/F	Buccal mucosa	NA	NA	1	11 months
8	Ramer et al. [10]	43/F	Soft palate	Painless swelling	NA	2	NA
9	Ponniah et al. [2]	60/M	Floor of mouth	NA	NA	2	2 years
10	De Freitas et al. [11]	38/M	Lower lip	NA	NA	1	NA
11	Okada et al. [12]	66/F	Hard palate	Painless swelling	10 years	1.2	NA
12	Nonaka et al. [13]	27/F	Tongue	Painless swelling	5 years	1	1.5 month
13	Nonaka et al. [13]	73/F	Floor of mouth	Painless swelling	NA	4	NA
14	Nonaka et al. [13]	64/F	Buccal mucosa	Painless swelling	2 years	2	NA
15	Nonaka et al. [13]	68/F	Retromolar pad	Painless swelling	NA	0.9	14 month
16	Present case	72/F	Hard palate	Painless swelling	15 days	1.7	NED at 8 months

F Female, M male, NA not available, NED no evidence of disease

### 3. Review of literature

- 35<sup>th</sup> reported sialolipoma and 16<sup>th</sup> case in the minor salivary gland in the English literature
- Through the 16 case in the minor salivary gland
  - (1) Age: 27~84 years (mean: 61.6)
  - (2) Gender: 4 male (28.5%)  
10 female (71.5%)
  - (3) Tumor size: 0.9~4 cm (mean : 1.7 cm)
  - (4) Clinical presentation: most frequently a painless swelling (56.3%)
  - (5) Site: no preference (soft & hard palate, tongue, buccal mucosa, floor of mouth, buccal sulcus, retromolar pad, lower lip)
  - (6) Palate is the most common site with 6 cases (37.5%)
- Buccal mucosa is the site most commonly affected by oral lipomas (30.5~45.7%)
- 4 to 6 reported sialolipoma of minor salivary gland have similar clinical impression of a benign salivary gland tumor such as pleomorphic adenoma

### 4. Discussion

- Lipoma is a common soft tissue tumor, but it rarely occurs in salivary gland
- Sialolipoma is a lipoma with normal salivary gland elements
- Sialolipoma is considered as a distinct variant of salivary gland lipoma
- Some authors have reported an intense lymphoid infiltrate, marked ductal dilatation, fibrosis and myxoid change in adipose tissue
- Differential diagnosis with lipomatosis and pleomorphic adenoma with extensive adipose content
- The treatment of sialolipoma is surgical excision
- Neither local recurrence nor malignant transformation has been reported

題號	題目
1	<p>以下對於 lipoma 的敘述何者錯誤？</p> <p>(A) 長在 salivary gland 的 lipoma 含有 salivary gland elements</p> <p>(B) 當攝取的卡洛里減少時，lipoma 並不會縮小</p> <p>(C) 通常 lipoma 不會有症狀產生，在確診前常常已存在很久</p> <p>(D) 一般來說，lipoma 的大小不會超過 3 cm</p>
答案 (A)	<p>出處：Oral &amp; Maxillofacial Pathology/2<sup>nd</sup> edition/Brad W. Neville, Douglas D. Damm, Carl M. Allen, Jerry E. Bouquot/P.452,453</p>
題號	題目
2	<p>以下對於 lipoma 的敘述何者正確？</p> <p>(A) 好發在口內任何地方</p> <p>(B) 好發在兒童與青少年身上</p> <p>(C) 好發在女性身上，男女比約略為 1:2</p> <p>(D) 很容易復發</p>
答案 (C)	<p>出處：Oral &amp; Maxillofacial Pathology/2<sup>nd</sup> edition/Brad W. Neville, Douglas D. Damm, Carl M. Allen, Jerry E. Bouquot/P.452,453</p>