

原文題目(出處)：	Angiolipoma of the cheek: A case report with a literature review. 2011;23:35-7.
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內文：

A. Abstract

- The case of an angiolipoma of the cheek in a 76-year-old man
- Angiolipoma is a benign tumor which is very rare in the soft tissue of the oral region, with only 21 reported cases
- microscopically, the mass consisted of mature adipose cells intermixed with scattered vascular components.
- The tumor had a low proliferative capacity (增生能力) and the capsule was present, indicating a noninfiltrating type.
- After surgical treatment, the patient has done well with no sign of recurrence for 3 months.

B. Introduction

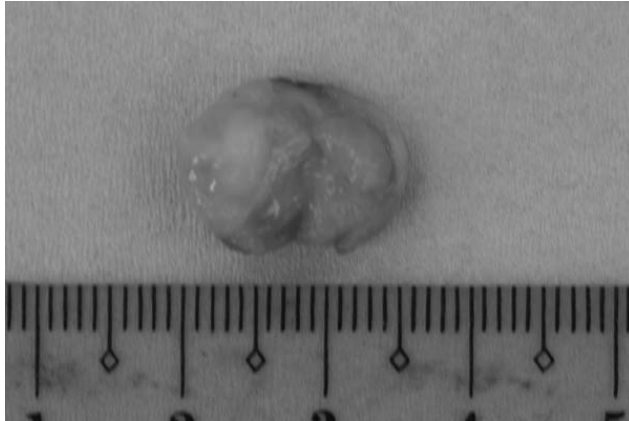
- Angiolipoma (AL), a subtype of lipoma, is a benign tumor in which adipose tissue and vascular components are intermingled.
- commonly in the trunk and extremities, especially in the forearm
- AL is very rarely found in the soft tissue of the oral region, with only 21 reported cases, including our case.

C. Case report

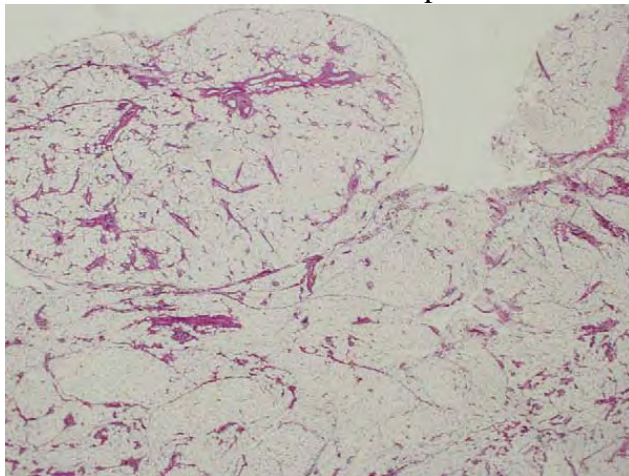
- 76-year-old Japanese male with a chief complaint of a mass in the left buccal mucosa
- medical history
 - hypertension and lumbago(腰痛)
 - unremarkable family history.
- good physique and good nutritional status, with no abnormalities in the trunk and extremities.
- A head and neck examination showed a symmetrical facial configuration, no abnormal sensation or motor palsy of the cheek, and no significant cervical lymph node enlargement.
- A non-tender, well-defined, soft mass measuring 20mm×20mm was noted in the left cheek below the buccal mucosa.



- slightly moveable and no abnormalities of the overlying mucosa such as changes of thickness or color
- clinical diagnosis of benign tumor of the buccal mucosa,
 - surgical excision under local anesthesia.
- surrounded by a thin capsule and was not adherent to the surrounding tissue, detachment was easy and the mass was removable as a lump.
- The specimen was
 - 15mm×15mm size
 - surface was smooth and red-yellow
 - solid
 - cross section was yellowish



- Microscopically
 - H-E staining -the mass consisted of mature adipose cells intermixed with scattered vascular components



- immunohistochemical staining-the vascular element was positive for
 - ◆ CD34 (細胞表面蛋白) -vascular endothelial cells
 - ◆ smooth muscle actin(肌動蛋白), consistent blood vessel smooth muscle
- proliferative activity
 - ◆ proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA)- 5.3%
 - ◆ Ki-67- less than 1%
- Based on these results, the final diagnosis was AL.
- After surgical treatment, the patient has done well with no sign of recurrence for 3 months.

D. Discussion

- AL is a subtype of lipoma that was first reported by Bowen in 1912

- Most ALs occur just below the surface of the skin in the
 - extremities
 - abdomen
 - chest and back
 - especially in the forearms,
 - and tend to be multiple .
- ALs can occur at any age, but are relatively common in adolescence and the twenties
- Histologically , ALs- classified into a noninfiltrating type with a capsule and an infiltrating type
- AL in the oral cavity was first reported by Davis et al.- hard palate.

Table 1
Cases of angiolipoma in the soft tissue of oral region (21 cases; 1976–2010).

Mean sideration age	32.1 (1–81)
Sex predilection	11:10 (male:female)
Chief complaint	Mass or swelling (tenderness, changes of overlying mucosa or skin)
Family history	(-)
Mean disease period	About 3.2 years (few days to about 20 years)
Region	Cheek: 13 cases (61.9%) Tongue: 3 cases (14.3%) Palate: 2 cases (9.5%) Lip: 2 cases (9.5%) Chin: 1 case (4.8%)
Mean major diameter	3.0 cm (0.5–8.0 cm)
Multiple tumors	(-)
Treatment	Excision: 11 cases (52.4%) Excision with surrounding tissue: 10 cases (47.6%)
Infiltrating type	Noninfiltrating: 12 cases (57.1%) Infiltrating: 7 cases (33.3%) Unknown: 2 cases (9.5%)
Recurrence	(-)

	AL in the oral cavity	systemic AL	Other common lipomas in the oral cavity
Onset age	29 years	21 to 24 years	51.9–60.2 years
overlying skin or mucosa (yellow and pink)	7/21	rare	
pain and discomfort	4/21	>50%	
family history	not associated	11/248	
multiple tumor	-	197 /248	
place	Cheek: 13 cases (61.9%)		buccal mucosa (36.4–45.7%)
size	3.0cm (0.5–8.0 cm)		0.8–2.2 cm.
infiltrating AL pain	3/7	7/23	-
noninfiltrating AL tenderness	3/12	>50%	-

- ALs in oral soft tissues appear to occur in younger patients.
 - This may be because vascular components grow more rapidly than lipoma tissues.
- Other common lipomas in the oral cavity are painless.
- Howard and Helwig- lipoma caused by adolescent hormones is subsequently stimulated by trauma, resulting in angioproliferation in the lipoma.
- However, AL occurs several years after birth in some cases
- History of trauma was found only in one patient with AL in the oral region, continuous slight stimulation is involved in the onset of AL in the oral region, particularly since stimulation by food in the mouth can occur easily.
- Most ALs are originally diagnosed as lipoma, but case reports since 1990 have used MRI, CT, sonography and aspiration biopsy to distinguish between hemangioma, lipoma and AL
- definite diagnosis in most literature cases has been made by histopathology
- In our patient, the clinical diagnosis was lipoma, but AL was diagnosed histopathologically.
- PCNA and Ki-67 immunohistochemical staining can be performed to evaluate the proliferative capacity of a tumor.
- Regnani et al. found mean labeling indexes of
- PCNA- 13.2% and Ki-67 -2.8% for all lipomas
- PCNA-17.3% and Ki67-4.8% fibrolipomas in the oral cavity
- In our case, PCNA and Ki-67 immunohistochemical staining gave labeling indexes of 5.3% and less than 1%, which suggests that the proliferative capacity of the tumor was relatively low
- The appropriate treatment for noninfiltrating ALs is surgical Excision
- excision including the surrounding tissues recommended for an infiltrating AL
- There has been no report of malignant transformation and recurrence of AL in the oral region[average follow-up duration: 17.5 months (range: 3–36 months)]
- but the recurrence rate of infiltrating AL is high, ranging from 35% to 50%.
- To prevent recurrence of AL, it is important to remove the tumor and surrounding tissues
- diagnosis of the infiltrating type of the tumor is difficult preoperatively.

題號	題目
1	下列關於在口腔內的angioliipoma何者為非? (A) 分infiltrating和 noninfiltrating兩種型態 (B) 是一種血管增生的lipoma (C) 切除方法為excision (D) 復發率極高
答案(D)	出處：Oral and maxillofacial Pathology Third edition p524.
題號	題目
2	下列關於口腔內的angioliipoma何者為非? (A) 通常大於3公分 (B) 好發位置在buccal mucosa (C) 男女發生機率大致相同 (D) 表面光滑(smooth)
答案(A)	出處：Oral and maxillofacial Pathology Third edition 523