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內文：

I. Abstract:

Oral mucoceles are small-size, benign minor salivary gland pathologies. The most frequent localizations of these lesions are the lower lip mucosa.

However, in some cases, they grow to an unusual size and hinder the preliminary diagnosis of mucocele.

The purpose of this article is to report a case of a large oral mucocele with a diameter of 3.5 cm on the buccal mucosa of a 43-years-old male patient.

The surgical procedure was carried out for a complete removal of the lesion.

II. INTRODUCTION

Oral mucoceles :

1. Common lesions of the oral mucosa, most frequently on the lower labial mucosa
2. Arising from the rupture of a minor salivary gland duct with subsequent extravasations of mucus into surrounding soft tissue.
3. Soft, painless, translucent bluish swelling occurring
4. Small-sized lesions, with a mean diameter of less than 1cm

This article reports a case of a large OM resembling a benign neoplasm, located on the buccal mucosa.

III. CASE REPORT

Patient: 43 y/o, male, rather large, painless swelling on the left buccal mucosa for 1 year

Systemic disease

Hypertension controlled with antihypertensive drugs

Extraoral examination:

cervical lymph nodes were not palpable

Intraoral examination: bluish nodule, of approximately 3.5 cm in diameter, covered by a normal mucosa.

On palpation, the lesion was soft and painless

OH: satisfactory

Missing: tooth 34, 35

No history of trauma to the affected area

Differential diagnosis

The overall clinical appearance of the lesion suggested a benign lesion

1. Large mucocele,
2. pleomorphic adenoma → excluded because of the softness and spongy texture and the cyst-like nature
3. lipoma → excluded from the diagnosis based on the lesion's bluish color

Treatment surgical excision

local anesthesia, a 1-cm-wide fusiform incision, gentle dissection to avoid any tissue rupture

Microscopic examination

Central area of amorphous mucous-like material surrounded by a granulation tissue containing foamy macrophages.

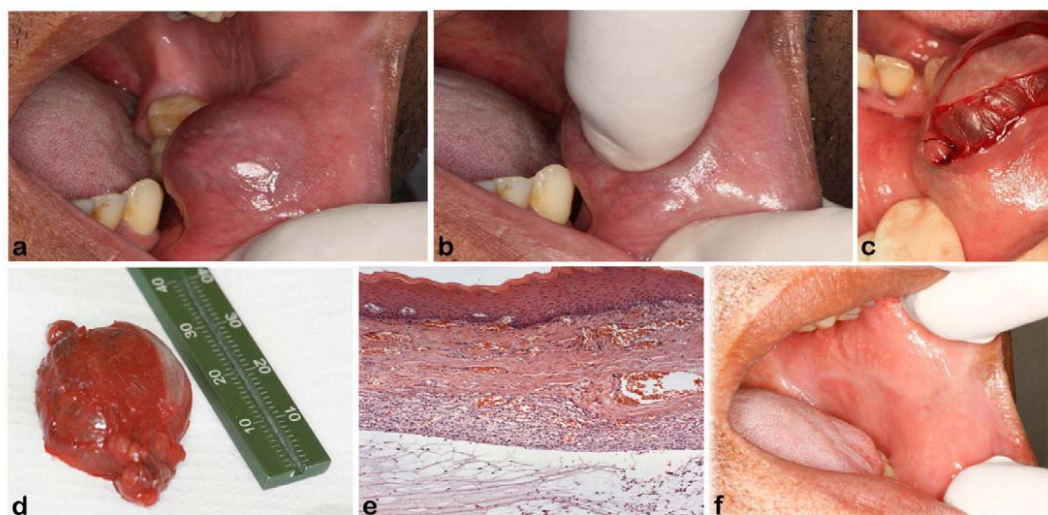
Adjacent minor salivary glands, dilated ducts and fragments of mucosa covered by stratified squamous epithelium

Histopathological analysis

confirmed the diagnosis of mucocele

12-month follow-up

there was total healing without recurrence

**IV. DISCUSSION**

1. Oral mucoceles is asymptomatic in most cases, but when appearing as multiple and recurrent lesions they may cause severe pain.
2. The lower lip is the most common site, although they can be found in any region where there are salivary glands, but rarely in the palate, retromolar space and the buccal mucosa
3. Usually around 1 cm
The present case was uncommon in light of the lesion's diameter (3.5cm) and its location on the buccal mucosa.
4. Treatment include cryotherapy, carbon dioxide and erbium lasers, intralesional corticosteroid, gamma-linolenic acid; however the gold standard treatment is surgical excision

P.S. γ -次亞麻油酸(Gamma Linolenic Acid, GLA)屬於Omega-6(ω -6)不飽和脂肪酸，必需藉由飲食中攝取或由亞麻油酸(LA)經酵素轉化而成。它可以在體內主要功能是合成前列腺素E1 (Prostaglandin E1 , PGE1)。

前列腺素在身體中扮演很多重要角色，如：減少發炎反應、幫助降低血壓、減少血小板不正常的凝集、協助調節荷爾蒙平衡，以舒解經前症候群與更年期障礙，是調節人體生理機能的重要活性物質。

5. Classic characteristics of OMs: a) History of trauma. B) Rapid appearance of a blush swelling C) lower lip mucosa
6. In this case: No trauma history. Speculating that absence of premolar.
7. In order to minimize relapse, remove the lesion completely and provide dental prosthesis fabrication
8. P't refused to accept dental prosthesis fabrication.

題號	題目
1	Which of the following is not the classic characteristic of oral mucoceles? (A) Most occur over lower lip (B) With pain and tenderness (C) Benign lesion (D) History of trauma
答案(B)	出處：Neville, Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, 3rd Ed P.391
題號	題目
2	What's the most common and gold standard treatment of oral mucoceles? (A) Topical medication (B) Excision (C) Decompression (D) Cryotherapy
答案(B)	出處：Neville, Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, 3rd Ed.P392