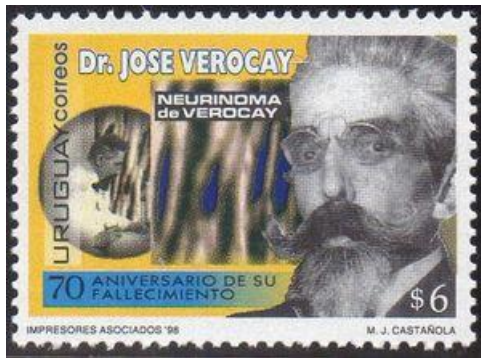


原文題目(出處)：	Schwannoma of the submandibular gland: a case report (journal of medical case report)
原文作者姓名：	Gaffar Aslan1*, Fikret Cinar1 and Fatmagul Kusku Cabuk2
通訊作者學校：	Istanbul Bilim University
報告者姓名(組別)：	黎育廷 D組
報告日期：	103.11.10

內文：

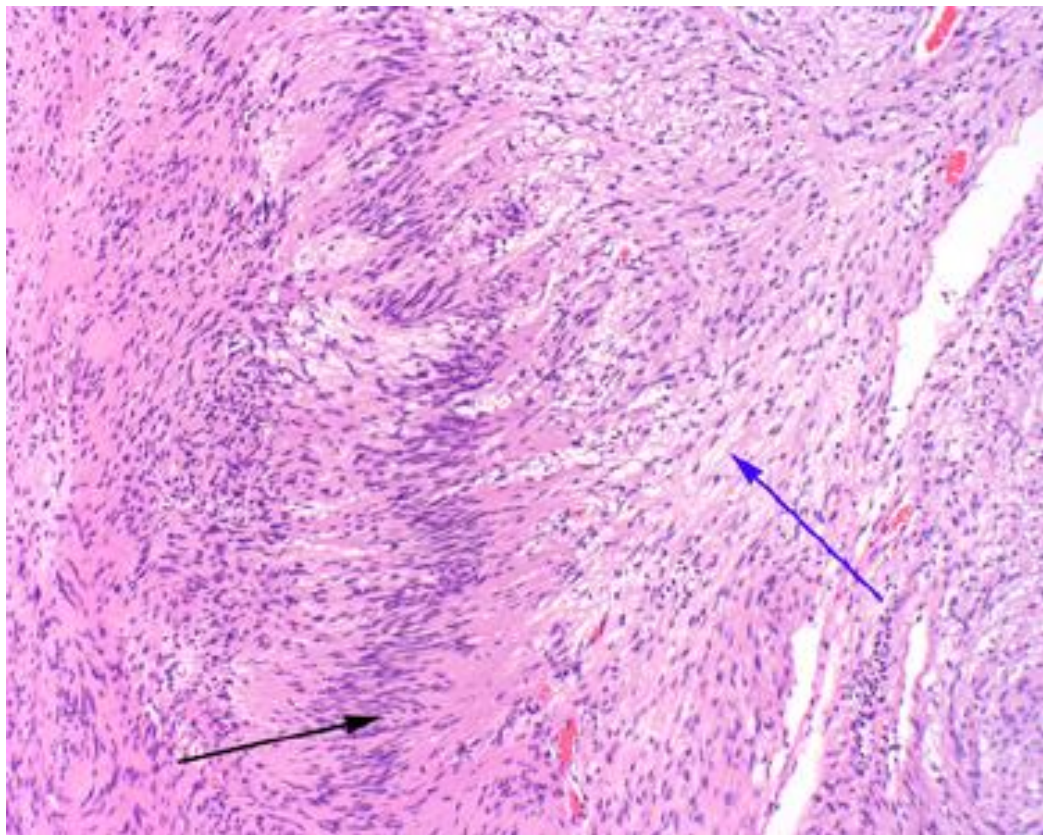
## Schwannoma (Neurilemoma)

- First described in 1908 by Verocay



- Who: Women
- When: Commonly occurs between 30 and 50 years old, can be seen in any age
- What: A benign, solitary, well-differentiated and slowly progressive encapsulated tumor originating from the sheath of myelinated nerve fibers (Schwann cell)
- Where: 45 % of extracranical schwannoma present in head and neck area: Most commonly affected regions are the temporal bone, lateral neck, and paranasal sinuses

- Where: most common origin acoustic nerve
- How: neurologic symptom and pain are rare, slow growing, malignant transformation are rare
- Diagnostic investigations: CT, MRI ultrasound scan, fine needle aspiration
- Diagnosis is confirmed by histopathology showing the presence of Antoni A (cellular fascicular) and Antoni B (myxoid; vacuolated) cells, nuclear palisading, whirling of cells and Verocay bodies



- Treatment : resistance to radiotherapy, surgical excision

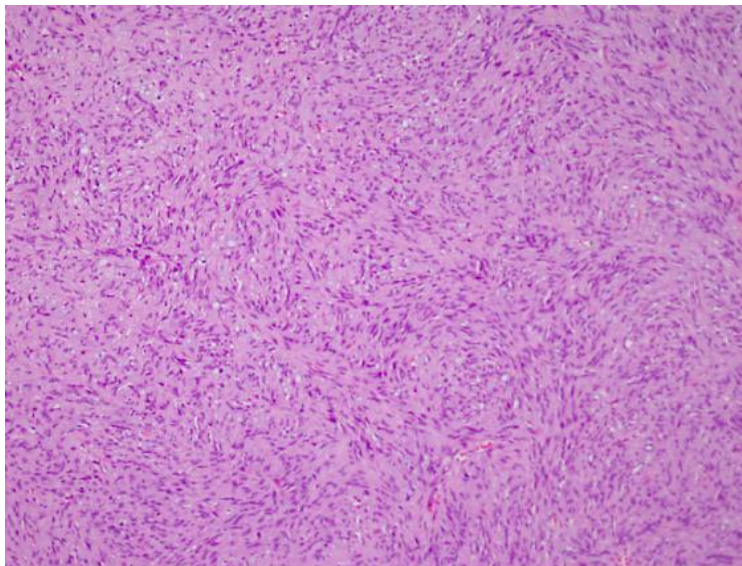
is necessary. More than half of the case exhibited postoperative neural deficits.

### Our case

- Who: Caucasian man
- When: 19 year old
- Where: right side of his neck
- How: painless mass for four months
- Neck examination: a smooth-surfaced, mobile, firm, and painless mass, 6cm in its greatest diameter, on the right side of the submandibular region.
- Neck examination: No regional lymphadenitis was detected.
- Cranial nerve examinations: normal.
- Ultrasound examination: a well-circumscribed and heterogeneous mass
- Diagnostic investigation: Fine-needle aspiration suggest submandibular gland Schwannoma
- Treatment: surgical excision, lesion was completely excised with submandibular gland



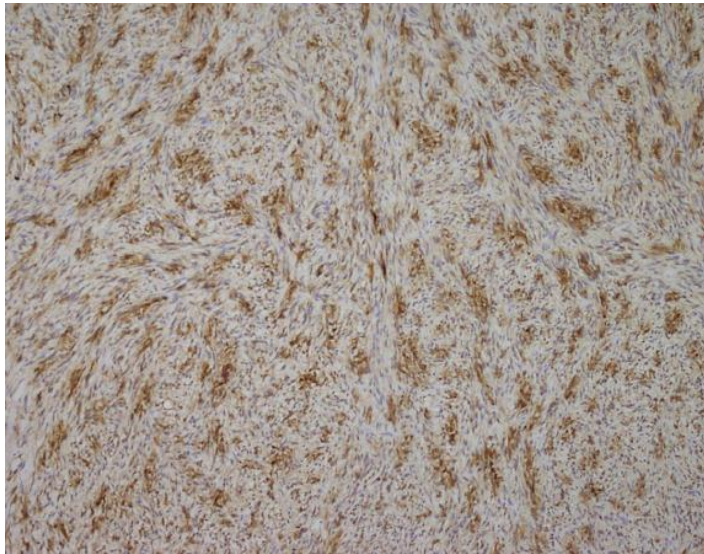
- 
- 
- **Diagnosis by: microscopic and immunohistochemical studies**



(hematoxylin & eosin X100).

Areas of organized spindle-shaped cells in a palisading arrangement around acellular, eosinophilic areas, forming

Verocay bodies giving an Antoni type A pattern



staining for S-100 protein (X200).

- 
- **S-100:** S100 is normally present in cells derived from the neural crest (Schwann cells, and melanocytes), chondrocytes, adipocytes, myoepithelial cells, macrophages, Langerhans cells, dendritic cells, and keratinocytes
- One-year follow-up: no evidence of recurrence

題號	題目
1	Which of the following is not the character of Schwannoma? (A) slow-growing, encapsulated (B) most common in tongue (C) usually asymptomatic (D) most common in adult
答案 (B)	出處：oral and maxillofacial pathology p. 526.527
題號	題目
2	Among the histologic features, which is wrong (A) There are two microscopic patterns, including Antoni A and Antoni B. (B) Antoni A tissue are characterized by streaming fascicles of spindle-shaped Schwann cells.

	(C) Verocay bodies are cells forming a palisaded arrangement around central acellular, eosinophilic area (D) Antoni B tissue are characterized by more cellular and more organized spindle cells
答案 (D)	出處：出處：oral and maxillofacial pathology p.527