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# Case Report

報告組別：第5組

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# General Data

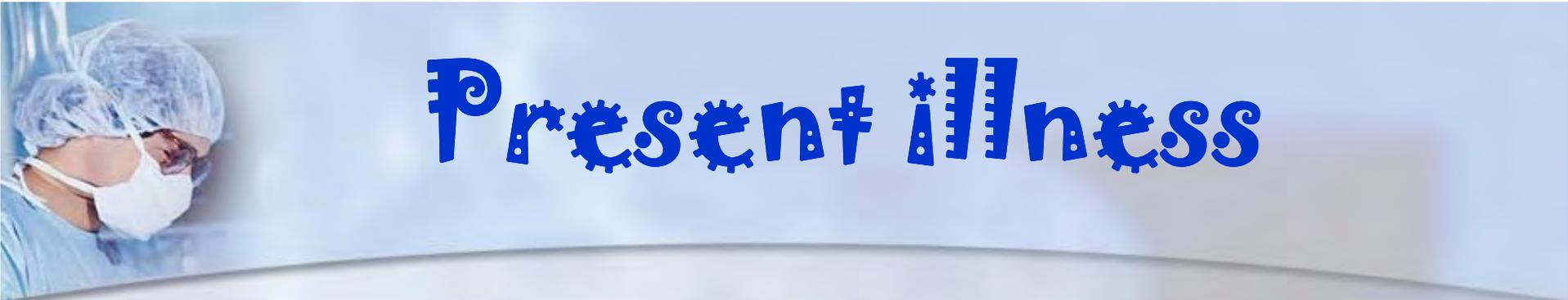
- **Name : XXX**
- **Gender : female**
- **Age : 17**
- **Native : XXX**
- **Occupation : Student**
- **First visit : XX/XX/XX**



# Chief Complaint

**An exophytic mass over left dorsal tongue for about half a year.**





# Present illness

- This 17 y/o female noticed the mass over left dorsal tongue for about half a year. She said that the mass shrunk in size recently. She didn't feel pain or had any uncomfortable feelings before. Therefore, she came to our OPD for further evaluation and treatment.



# Past History

## ■ Past medical history

- Heart disease, arrhythmia : *unknown*
- TB, renal disease, diabetes mellitus, blood disorder : *unknown*
- Denied any drug or food allergy

## ■ Hospitalization : *unknown*

## ■ Past dental history

- Attitude : *unknown*
- 11~21 C&B



# Personal Habit

- **Risk factors related to malignancy**
  - Alcohol : (-)
  - Betel nut : (-)
  - Cigarette : (-)
- **Other habit : unknown**



# Oral Examination (1)

## ■ Extroral

- Clinical profile : **straight**

## ■ Intraoral

- Occlusion : **Class I**
- Plaque or calculus deposition
- 11~21 C&B

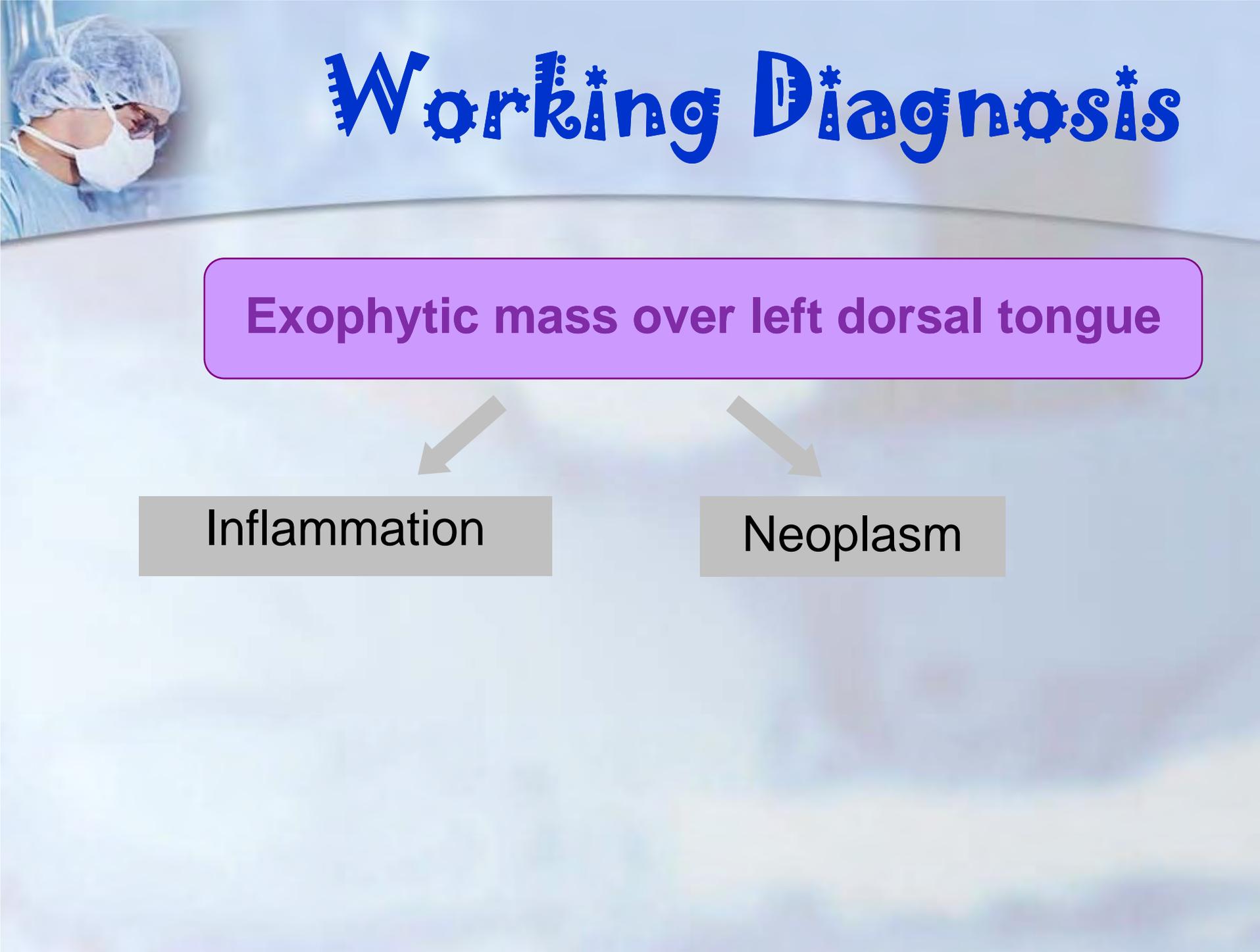


# Oral Examination (2)

## ■ Exophytic mass over left dorsal tongue

- Size: 1.2 x 1.2 cm
- Surface: smooth
- Base: sessile
- Shape: dome
- Color: red (normal)
- Consistency: firm
- Fluctuation: (-)
- Mobility: fixed
- Pain: (-)
- Tenderness: (-)
- Induration: (-)
- Lymphadenopathy : unknown





# Working Diagnosis

Exophytic mass over left dorsal tongue

Inflammation

Neoplasm



# Neoplasm or Inflammation

- Color : **Red**
- Fever or local heat : **(-)**
- Pain or uncomfortable symptom : **(-)**
- Purulent drainage was presented : **(-)**
- Duration : **6 months**



# Neoplasm

# Working Diagnosis

Exophytic mass over left dorsal tongue

Inflammation

Neoplasm

Benign

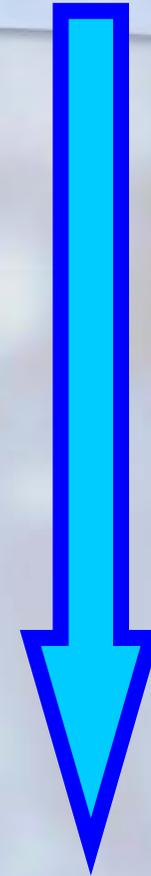
Malignant





# Benign or Malignant

- Pain: (-)
- Tenderness: (-)
- Induration: (-)
- Ulceration : (-)
- Slow growing
- Mobility:  
fixed to connective tissue  
with movable epithelium



**Benign  
(peripheral)**

# Working Diagnosis

Exophytic mass over left dorsal tongue

Inflammation

Neoplasm

Benign

Malignant

peripheral

Intrabony





# Working Diagnosis



- Irritation fibroma
- Granular cell tumor
- Giant cell fibroma
- Neurofibroma
- Neurilemoma
- Leiomyoma



# Irritation fibroma vs our case (1)

	<b>Irritation fibroma</b>	<b>Our case</b>	<b>Higher compatible</b>
<b>gender</b>	2:1 female predilection	female	
<b>age</b>	Most common in the fourth to sixth decades of life	17 years old	
<b>site</b>	most common site is the buccal mucosa. The labial mucosa, tongue and gingival also are common site.	Left dorsal surface of tongue	
<b>size</b>	From tiny lesion to large masses Most fibromas are 1.5 cm or less in diameter	1.2 x 1.2 cm	
<b>base</b>	Sessile or pedunculated	sessile	



## Irritation fibroma vs our case (2)

	<b>Irritation fibroma</b>	<b>Our case</b>	<b>Higher compatible</b>
<b>shape</b>	nodule	Dome	
<b>Color</b>	Pink that is similar to the surrounding mucosa	Red (normal)	
<b>surface</b>	Smooth	Smooth	○
<b>symptom &amp; sign</b>	No unless secondary traumatic ulceration of the surface	Pain(-) tenderness(-) Induration(-) Fluctuation(-) Firm, fixed shrinkage	○



# Granular cell tumor vs our case (1)

	Granular cell tumor	Our case	Higher compatible
gender	2:1 female predilection	female	○
age	Fourth to sixth decades of life and rare in children	17 years old	⊘
site	<i>1. Tongue( especially dorsal surface )</i> 2. Buccal mucosa	Left dorsal surface of tongue	○
size	2 cm or less	1.2 x 1.2 cm	○
base	sessile	sessile	○
shape	nodule	Dome	
color	Pink( but it appears yellow occasionally)	Red (normal)	



## Granular cell tumor vs our case (2)

	Granular cell tumor	Our case	Higher compatible
Symptom & sign	no	Pain(-) tenderness(-) Induration(-) Fluctuation(-) Firm, fixed shrinkage	○
Solitary or multiple	Usually solitary( multiple, separate tumors sometimes occur in black patients)	solitary	○



## Giant cell fibroma vs our case (1)

	Giant cell fibroma	Our case	Higher compatible
<b>gender</b>	Female predilection	Female	○
<b>age</b>	Young age	17 y/o	○
<b>site</b>	Gingiva 、 tongue 、 palate	Left dorsal surface of tongue	○
<b>size</b>	Usually less than 1 cm	1.2 x 1.2 cm	⊘
<b>base</b>	Sessile or pedunculated	sessile	○



## Giant cell fibroma vs our case (2)

	Giant cell fibroma	Our case	Higher compatible
surface	papillary	Smooth	
Symptom & sign	No unless secondary traumatic ulceration of the surface	Pain 、tenderness(-) Induration(-) Fluctuation(-) Firm, fixed shrinkage	
margin	Well-defined	Well-defined	

## Giant cell fibroma vs our case (2)

	Giant fibroma	Our case	Higher compatible
surface	papillary	Smooth	
Symptom & sign	No unless secondary traumatic ulceration of the surface	Pain 、tenderness(-) Induration(-) Fluctuation(-) Firm, fixed shrinkage	
margin	Well-defined	Well-defined	

# Neurofibroma vs our case

	Neurofibroma	Our case	Higher compatible
<b>age</b>	Young adult	17 years old	○
<b>site</b>	Skin, tongue & buccal mucosa	Left dorsal surface of tongue	○
<b>size</b>	Vary in size from small to large	1.2 x 1.2 cm	○
<b>base</b>	Pedunculated	sessile	⊘
<b>color</b>	Pink to red	Red (normal)	/
<b>consistency</b>	soft	firm	⊘
<b>Symptom &amp; sign</b>	Painless	Pain · tenderness(-) Induration(-) Fluctuation(-) Firm, fixed shrinkage	○

# Neurofibroma vs our case

	Neurofibroma	Our case	Higher compatible
age	Young adult	17 years old	⊙
site	Skin, tongue & buccal mucosa	Dorsal surface of tongue	⊙
size	Vary in size from small to large	1.2 x 1.2 cm	⊙
base	<b>Pedunculated</b>	<b>sessile</b>	⊘
color	Pink to red	red	<del>⊙</del>
consistency	soft	firm	⊘
Symptom & sign	Painless	Pain, tenderness(-) Induration(-) Fluctuation(-) Firm, fixed shrinkage	⊙

# Neurilemoma vs our case

	Neurilemoma	Our case	Higher compatible
<b>age</b>	Young and middle-aged adult	17 years old	○
<b>Growing speed</b>	Slow-growing	Slow-growing	○
<b>site</b>	<i>Peripheral: tongue</i> Intraosseous: posterior mandible	Left dorsal surface of tongue	○
<b>size</b>	Few millimeters to several centimeters	1.2 x 1.2 cm	○
<b>Symptom &amp; sign</b>	no	Pain, tenderness(-) Induration(-) Fluctuation(-) Firm, fixed shrinkage	○



# Leiomyoma vs our case (1)

	Leiomyoma	Our case	Higher compatible
<b>gender</b>	even	female	○
<b>age</b>	any age	17 years old	○
<b>site</b>	lip, tongue, palate, cheek	Left dorsal surface of tongue	○
<b>surface</b>	Smooth	Smooth	○
<b>shape</b>	Nodule	Dome	
<b>color</b>	Normal (solid) / bluish (vascular)	Red (normal)	



## Leiomyoma vs our case (2)

	Leiomyoma	Our case	Higher compatible
<b>Symptom &amp; sign</b>	no	Pain , tenderness(-) Induration(-) Fluctuation(-) Firm, fixed shrinkage	○
<b>Consistency</b>	firm	firm	○



# Diagnosis

- **the surface is similar to the surrounding tissue**

1. according to the *overall Incidence of peripheral benign tumor*



*Irritation Fibroma over left dorsal tongue*

2. according to the *incidence of peripheral benign tumor restricted to tongue*



*1. Granular cell tumor over left dorsal tongue*  
*2. Neurilemoma over left dorsal tongue*



# Irritation fibroma

over dorsal tongue

## Clinical features

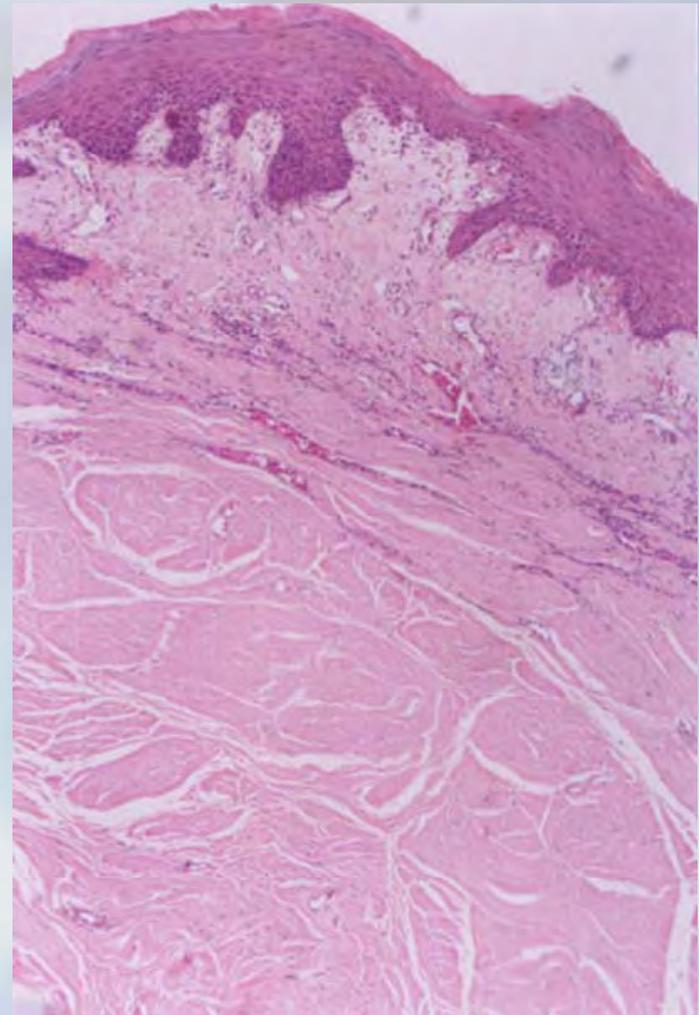
- most common “tumor” of oral cavity
- smooth surface
- pink (same as surrounding mucosa)
- nodule, most sessile
- no symptom
- most 1.5 cm or less in diameter
- male : female = 1 : 2
- most common location: buccal mucosa along bite line, tongue and gingiva



# Irritation fibroma

over dorsal tongue

- Histopathologic features
  - Connective tissue dense and collagenized
  - Not encapsulated
  - Usually atrophy of rete ridges
  - Hyperkeratosis surface from secondary trauma
- Treatment
  - Surgical excision





**Thanks  
for your  
attention**

