

DOUBLY RARE, PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA OF THE SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND IN A CHILD



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INTRODUCTION

- Salivary gland neoplasms - rare in children
- Submandibular gland neoplasms are less common (18%)
- We present a rare submandibular salivary gland neoplasm in a child

CASE REPORT

- An **eleven** year old boy,
- Swelling in the left submandibular region since last one year
- Insidious in onset, did not increase in size,
- No history of respiratory tract infection, ear infections, difficulty in swallowing or breathing
- On examination, **swelling in the left submandibular region, 2cm by 1cm in size**
- Swelling was discrete, firm, tender with a smooth surface and restricted mobility
- Provisional diagnosis of submandibular lymphadenopathy was considered

REFERENCES

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- (2) Rajeswari Baskaradass, Garima Upreti. Pleomorphic Adenoma of Submandibular Gland in a Pediatric Case. Indian Journal of Otolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery [Internet]. 2022 Dec 29 [cited 2024 Aug 27];75(2):1133-6.

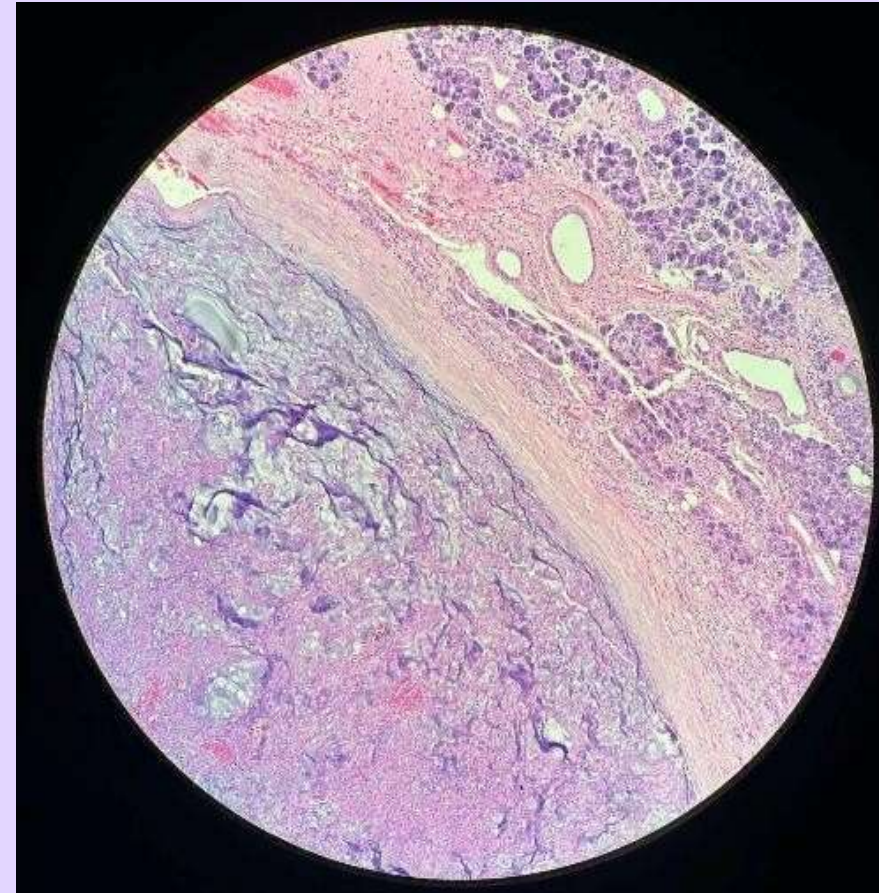


Fig.1. Histopathology of Pleomorphic Adenoma of the Submandibular gland under 4x Microscopy using Haematoxylin and Eosin Stain showing a well circumscribed, encapsulated benign tumour consisting of epithelial and mesenchymal components along with adjoining submandibular gland

CONCLUSION

- Though rare in occurrence in children and in submandibular gland, clinician has to keep the diagnostic possibility in mind

MANAGEMENT

- Ultrasonography - well defined, iso-hypoechoic lesion, 1.6 cm x 1.1 cm arising from left submandibular gland. **No significant lymphadenopathy**
- FNAC showed a benign pleomorphic adenoma of the left submandibular gland
- A **left submandibular gland excision with pleomorphic adenoma** was done.
- At one year follow up patient is symptom free and no recurrence.

DISCUSSION

- Paediatric age group - 5% of pleomorphic adenomas, only 11.5 % arise from the submandibular gland.
- Common presentation is slow growing, painless and mobile mass.
- Ultrasonography and FNAC are diagnostic
- Proliferation of epithelial and stromal elements.
- Lacks a true capsule, **Pseudopodia like extensions** are seen
- Recurrence is rare, with complete excision of tumour with submandibular gland
- Prognosis is good.