



Giant Pleomorphic Salivary Adenoma: A Case Report

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ABSTRACT

Pleomorphic adenoma is the common salivary gland tumour. It occurs most commonly in the parotid gland (65%). Though benign it can attend huge size if remain untreated and also can undergo malignant changes. We herein present a case of benign giant pleomorphic adenoma of the parotid gland, which could be completely excised without any postoperative complication.

KEYWORDS: *Giant pleomorphic adenoma, Parotid gland*

INTRODUCTION

Pleomorphic adenoma is the common salivary gland tumour accounting about 45%-74%. It comprises about 65% of all the benign parotid tumours and commonly occurs in the lower pole of the superficial lobe. Only 10% of the tumours are found in the deep lobe. They present as slow growing, discrete, painless swellings. Vast majority of cases are of size 2-6cm. A few cases of giant pleomorphic adenomas of size 1-27 kg have been reported in the literature, which are not found in recent years due to early medical interventions.

CASE REPORT

A 45 year old woman from poor socioeconomic status admitted with a painless slow growing tumour of duration of about 20 years over her right parotid region. The clinical examinations revealed a huge, multinodular, non tender, mobile mass of

size 20x15cm, with boss elated surface and dilated veins. Skin was free and there was no feature of facial nerve involvement. FNAC revealed it to be a pleomorphic adenoma. All the routine investigation reports were found to be within the normal limit. After proper preoperative preparation the patient was put for superficial parotidectomy under general anaesthesia. The mass of size about 3.6kg could completely be excised without any facial nerve damage. The postoperative period was uneventful and the facial nerve function was intact. The histopathological examination conformed it to be a pleomorphic adenoma, having the features of proliferative ductal elements lined by benign epithelium in myxoid and fibro collagenous stroma and foci of haemorrhage. No evidence of malignancy was seen.



Fig 1 : Preoperative Picture of Patient With Pleomorphic Salivary Adenoma



Fig 2 : Picture After Removal of Tumor

DISCUSSIONS

Pleomorphic adenoma is the commonest salivary gland tumour and the parotid is most frequently involved. Our case is a female of age 45 years with a tumour of size 3.6kg agrees the literature showing female predominance, frequency of age group 5th to 6th decade and of size 1 to 27kg. Itelerecy, poor financial conditions, lack of pain and fear for surgery allow the progress of the disease during the prolonged period to attend the enormous size. Malignant changes occurs in few cases (10%). Increase of duration is directly proportional to the incidence of malignancy. Malignancy is suspected if there is sudden increase in size, appearance of pain, ulceration, spontaneous bleeding, superficial or deep tissue invasion or multiple recurrence. Complete excision and thorough histological examination to rule out malignancy is the treatment of choice.

In the conclusion untreated giant pleomorphic adenomas found commonly in the females, grow slowly over decades to attend these enormous sizes. Since these large longstanding tumours are prone to malignant changes motivation for early diagnosis and treatment is highly essential.

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