



Giant Pleomorphic Adenoma of Parotid Gland: An Unusual Case Presentation

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Abstract

This a case of 40 years old male presenting to our department with a large swelling in the left side of neck associated with dragging sensorion. After clinical evaluation it wsa a giant smass in left submandibular margin extending tupto 4th intercostals space.MRI neck showed a heterogenous soft tissue mass embedding left parotid and its parietal plane with slight compression and displacement of great vessels. FNAC indicated pleomorphic Adenoma of parotid gland. The patient ultimately underwent resection of the mass, which measured 26 cm in diameter, weighed 7.5 kg, and proved on pathologic examination to be a benign mixed tumor without malignant degeneration. Management of this unusual tumour is discussed, and the literature on giant parotid tumours is reviewed.

Introduction

Of all salivary gland tumours arising in the parotid gland, 85% are benign; of these, 80% are pleomorphic adenoma¹. These tumours are almost uniformly characterised by a slow-growing, painless mass, usually varying from 2 to 6 cm in diameter when resected². In 4% of cases, tumours may be malignant

Cases of giant pleomorphic adenomas have been reported in the parotid gland, presenting as an irregular multinodular mass that can weigh more than 8 kg³. Most cases of giant adenomas were seen before the 1980s, but some have been published

recently⁴. Given the relative ease of diagnosis of pleomorphic adenomas based on clinical and cytological findings, and the low risk of malignant degeneration, some authors have an expectant management policy for those patients who do not desire surgery¹. This is in contrast to traditional management, which emphasises that "aggressive treatment of primary and recurrent mixed tumours is necessary"⁵ due to their malignant potential.

This paper describes an unusual case of a giant pleomorphic adenoma arising in the parotid gland, along with the reasons for diagnostic delay. This case and others like it demonstrate that aesthetic and

social morbidity is sufficient to justify, when possible, early tumour excision should be carried out.

Case Report

A 40 year old male, presented with a large swelling in left side of the neck associated with dragging sensation. No history of pain, fever, difficulty in swallowing or breathing. Patient noticed the swelling 11yrs back which gradually increased in size. He Neglected it for almost 10yrs, mainly due to lack of symptoms & poor health care and weak financial status.

C/E-showed a giant spherical mass of size 20x14x16cm in the Left submandibular region extending upto Left 4th intercostal space. Swelling was firm in consistency with small areas showing fluctuation (cystic), multinodular. Carotid pulsation intact and no signs of facial palsy and non tender. No restriction in movement at temporomandibular joint. Cervical lymph nodes not palpable.

MRI of neck was performed which showed a heterogenous soft tissue mass embedding Left Parotid & its Parietal Plane with slight compression and displacement of great vessels.

FNAC report indicated Pleomorphic Adenoma of the Parotid.

The tumour was excised after raising skin flaps with a team of plastic and gen surgeons under General anaesthesia. A clean plane of dissection was achieved and adjacent vital structures were found to be normal with no local invasion. Mass involved only the superficial lobe of parotid and it was dissected out with preservation of facial nerve. Patient was discharged on pod 6 without any post op complication. In follow up (pod 12) patient presented with wound dehiscence which was secondarily closed after mobilization, and final stitch removal was done on 20th post op day. NO other complication found in next two visits.

Discussion

Although uncommon, cases of giant pleomorphic adenomas have been described the majority of which involved the parotid gland. The first case of

giant pleomorphic adenoma published in medical literature was reported by Spence in 1863⁶, who described the treatment of a mixed tumour > 1 kg. In most of the cases described in the literature, the lack of information and patient's negligence are considered as the most relevant aspects influencing the treatment delay. The incidence of malignant transformation in adenomas ranges from 1.9% to 23.3%. Some authors postulated that the risk of malignant transformation increases from 1.6% in tumours with less than 5 years of evolution, to 9.5% for those presenting for more than 15 years.



Figure 1: AP and lateral view of the tumour pre-op



Figure 2: MRI images showing heterogenous enhancement and cystic degeneration at posterior pole.



Figure 3



Figure 4 A clean plane of dissection achieved in fig 3 and 4, with total mass dissected out.



Figure 5: facial nerve seen in fig 5 which was preserved.



Figure 6: Post op view after skin flap closure.



Figure 7: showing the Macroscopic view of the tumour with arrow showing area of cystic degeneration.

Conclusion

Neglecting even a benign parotid tumour carries an increasing risk of facial nerve injury when treatment is performed. The bony and muscular deformity associated with such tumours is uniformly disfiguring and incapacitating. Although it is generally accepted that the majority of all giant adenomas remain non-malignant, this case and others like it should serve to remind us that the clinical course of these masses can be far from benign. Documentation on the nature of the lesion, and an early surgical management could limit its incidence.

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