PLASMACYTOID MYOEPITHELIOMA OF HARD PALATE: A CASE REPORT
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Introduction

- Myoepithelial cells are contractile flattened cells that surround both serous and mucous acini which, on contraction, force secretion from the acinar lumen into the duct system.
- They are located between the cell membrane of the secretory cells in acini and the surrounding basement membrane.
- Normally, myoepithelial cells are essential component of some exocrine glands such as salivary glands, lacrimal glands, sweat glands and mammary glands.

CASE REPORT

- A 25 year old lady came to ENT department of RIMS, Ranchi, India with complains of swelling in right side of hard palate from 2 years.
- The swelling was gradually progressive and painless in nature.
- On examination there was a well-circumscribed, non-tender, non-pulsatile, firm, round, smooth surfaced pinkish mass located in right side opposite the upper right first molar tooth measuring 2.5 × 1.5 × 1 cm³ covered with normal mucosa.
- A clinical diagnosis of benign palatal tumor was considered and total excision of the lesion was carried out under local anesthesia.
- The tissue was then sent for histopathological examination where it was confirmed for Myoepithelioma. Immunohistochemical analysis with S100 Pancytokeratin and Vimentin further supported the diagnosis.

DISCUSSION

- Myoepithelioma of salivary glands occur mainly in parotid gland accounting to 50%, followed by sublingual and submandibular glands.
- Myoepitheliomas of minor salivary glands accounts to only 1.0% of all salivary gland tumors.
- The tumors mostly present as asymptomatic, slowly progressive masses over a period of months to years in the patient with average age in the fourth decade with no sex predilection.
- Myoepitheliomas of the minor glands are usually composed of plasmacytoid hyaline cells.
- Here, we report a case of Plasmacytoid Myoepithelioma of palate focusing on the histological and immunohistochemical features.

Conclusion

- Myoepithelioma of minor salivary glands are rare tumours and they must be considered in the differential diagnosis of any mass present in the hard palate.
- They must also be distinguished from other salivary glands tumors like pleomorphic adenoma and adenoid cystic carcinoma. Immunohistochemical analysis is a must for confirmation of this rare tumour.

References

3. Diagnostic Histopathology of Tumors Fourth Edition/Volume 1 by Christopher D.M. Fletcher pg no.293-295