

## A CASE OF SEBACEOUS LYMPHADENOMA IN THE SUBLINGUAL AREA

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### PREVIEW:

Sebaceous lymph adenoma is exceptionally rare tumor of the salivary glands with unknown histogenesis. There are only a few cases described, and they deal mostly with the Major salivary gland being affected. (Parotis) The following article deals with a case of Sebaceous lymph adenoma found in the Sblingual area.

**Key words:** sebaceous lymphadenoma, neoplasma, salivary gland

### INTRODUCTION:

Sebaceous lymphadenoma in the sublingual area is exceptionally rare tumor, although sebaceous differentiation as a result of metaplasia of the cells lining the salivary channels is commonly seen, mostly in the parotid gland /7/. Sebaceous lymphadenoma can be by its histological appearance included in the group of sebaceous adenoma and sebaceous carcinoma according to sebaceous differentiation. It can be mistaken with Wartin's tumor /adeolymphoma/ by the presence of lymphoid stroma /2,6/. There is one more rare form, described initially as sebaceous lymphadenoma lacking sebaceous differentiation /LLSD- lacking sebaceous differentiation/ /5/.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Authors present a clinical case of a patient with sebaceous lymphadenoma in the right sublingual area. The patient was a woman 44 years old, in good general clinical condition and without concomitant diseases. Two years ago she has noticed a small swelling in the right sublingual area, which has grown very slowly and without any symptoms. The patient visited us due to speech disturbances. At physical examination a small face asymmetry in the right submandibular area was noticed due to the presence of the tumor formation. In the mouth a small swelling in the right sublingual area was seen. Oral mucosa was not changed. By bimanual palpation we found a round shaped formation with soft elastic structure, smooth surface not accrete with the surrounding tissues. The formation was walnut size. Our preliminary diagnosis was pleomorphic adenoma with differential diagnosis lypoma. The patient passed surgery with local anesthesia with a full extirpation of the formation. Gross anatomy the formation was covered with connective

tissue capsule /fig 1/. Cutting the tumor we saw homogeny grey-yellowish adipose like tissue without any necrosis /fig 2/. There were no post surgical complications and catguts were cut of on the seventh day. Hystological result N122/ 11.03.2005 showed noticed a small sebaceous lymphadenoma.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Sebaceous differentiation in the oral mucosa and big salivary glands /their channels precisely/ is commonly seen in humans. There we have concentration of sebaceous cells without symptoms. The primary sebaceous lymphadenomas are rare and mostly benign in their nature, but their malignant potential can not be neglected /4/. Sebaceous lymphadenomas clinically present with oval shape, soft elastic texture, smooth or slightly unequal surface. Gross anatomy they are oval shaped with good presented capsule and grey-yellowish in color /1/. Most frequently sebaceous lymphadenomas are diagnosed as mix tumors or rarely as other neoplasm /1,2/. According to a lot of authors it is most frequently seen in women between 25 and 89 years of age /8/. In one study of 21 cases of sebaceous lymphadenoma 15 of the patients were men and 6 women /6/. The most frequent localization of the tumor was the parotid gland/2,4/. The surgical approach is extirpation of the tumor along with nearby situated glandular tissue /5/. Most authors deny the occurrence of relapses /1,2,3/.

### CONCLUSIONS:

Sebaceous lymphadenoma is exceptionally rare benign tumor most frequent localized in the parotid gland. Most authors consider it to be more frequent in women of average age. Relapses were not seen, but a possible malignant potential of the tumor can not be excluded which means a more long follow up of the patients.



**Figure 1.**



**Figure 2.**

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