Salivary gland disorders

Benign Neoplasms

Pleomorphic adenoma
- Slow growing and asymptomatic
- Occurs in major and minor salivary glands
- Most commonly lower pole of superficial lobe of parotid

Myoepithelioma
- Slow growing and asymptomatic, well circumscribed nodule
- 40% parotid, 21% palate

Basal cell adenoma
- This is a thing, yes.

Canalicular adenoma
- Slow growing, movable, compressible mass and asymptomatic
- Most frequently on upper lip and has blue color on mucosa

Warthin's tumor
- Only tumor associated with smoking
- Painless, fluctuant
- Almost always unilateral (95% parotid)
- Histology buzz word: papillary cystadenoma lymphomatosum

Malignant Neoplasms

Carcinoma ex-pleomorphic adenoma
- Remember pleomorphic adenoma? From the box on the left? Well now its cancer.
- Residual PA with cancerous portion.

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- Most common malignant salivary gland tumor in adults and kids
- Both major and minor salivary glands

Adenoid cystic carcinoma
- Ductal and myoepithelial malignant neoplasm
- Affects 60 yr old adults
- Most common malignancy of submandibular gland
- Pathognomonic Swiss cheese (cribriform) histology

Monomorphic adenoma of upper lip
- Most common benign neoplasm
- Mucocele is super rare on upper lip. It is probably this or the canalicular adenoma

Other Tings

Mucocele
- Commonly lower lip
- Can be due to extravasation (spillage) or retention (blockage)

Ranula
- Mucous extravasation cyst of the sublingual gland

Sialolith
- Hard mineralization/calculus within duct of a major salivary gland
- When patient eats, or does something to increase salivation, or listens to the Fray, cross over fibers cause sweating and redness on cheeks

Neurogenic Salivarygland Tumors

Frey's syndrome
- Damage to parotid glands and auriculotemporal nerve

Monomorphic adenoma of upper lip

Necrotising Sialometaplasia
- Non-neoplastic inflammatory condition
- Caused by ischemia of salivary gland tissue leading to infarction
- Can look like a bad adenoid cystic carcinoma

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