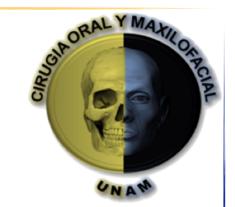


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Upper lip pleomorphic adenoma: A case report and literature review

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Introduction

Tumours of minor salivary glands are uncommon representing 25% of the salivary glands neoplasm. Pleomorphic adenoma (PA) is a benign mixed salivary gland tumour most frequent in the parotid and submandibular gland and eventually in minor salivary glands. It occurs frequently in females and in the 5th and the 7th decades of the life with an unknown etiology, Clinically has a slow grow, with mobility, painless, and with the color and texture of the healthy tissues where it arise, unless it has an ulcer. In the case of the minor salivary glands, the PA arise frequently in the hard and soft palate followed by the lips, that is most frequent in early ages. The treatment for this neoplasm is the surgical removal in some cases with security margins and often it no has recurrence three years after the surgery. The objective of this poster is to know about the generalities of PA when arises in upper lip.

Case Report

Patient Information

35 years old No diseases No Allergies Smoking and social drinker Upper lip trauma Swelling Painless



Fig. 1 Frontal photography



Fig. 2 Intraoral presentation of the tumour



Fig. 3 Incision in the upper lip



Fig. 4 Surgical removal of the



Fig. Pathology removed



Fig. 6 Pathology removed

Discussion

Kroll and Hick reviewed 4042 cases of PAs of the salivary glands and only 445 originated in the minor salivary glands, 16.9% were located in the upper lip and 2.9% in the lower lip. Bernier found that the most frequent age of PA of the lips was in the third and fourth decades, with an average age of 33.2 years. PA may infrequently undergo malignant transformation with an incidence between 1.9% and 23.3% of the cases. Surgical removal is the treatment of choice for minor salivary gland neoplasms. Malignant lesion should be removed with 1 to 2 cm security margin₃ of at least 1 to 2 cm.

Conclusion

The known of the management of PA and the total removal of PA in minor salivary glands is important because sometimes should have the possibility of late recurrence, and we need to have a patient follow up.

References

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