Oral Histopathology

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Series 14 (11 cases)

Case	Features
Canalicular adenoma	• Similar to the case from the previous series, this benign salivary tumor (common to the upper lip) demonstrates interlacing 'canaliculi' consisting of basaloid cells; the cells in this case have a more tall/columnar appearance (which is more common in canalicular adenomas than other salivary tumors and may aid in diagnosis)
Benign mixed tumor	• Well defined but incompletely encapsulated • Majority of cells are epithelioid to plasmacytoid (with some spindle shaped) myoepithelial cells • There are fewer ducts and much less myxoid/hyalinized stroma; the term *myopeithelial rich mixed tumor* or even *myoepithelioma* may be considered in cases with only a myoepithelial cell component and lacking ducts
Benign mixed tumor	• All the common elements – myoepithelial cells in nests and cords, chondromyxoid stroma, cartilage and ducts – are present
Benign mixed tumor	• Half the tumor resembles the 'classic' mixed tumor (myoepithelial cells, ducts, chondromyxoid stroma • Half is more cellular and consists predominantly of myoepithelial cells
Granular cell tumor with 'PEH'	• Lesion from the tongue • The submucosal proliferation of granular cells (both condensed and uncondensed) is easily identified • *Pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia (PEH)* is a proliferation of epithelium seen in some of these cases; it mimics invasive squamous cell carcinoma; however in this context and at high magnification, the proliferation is benign (pleomorphism, mitoses are not noted)
Lipoma	• Adipose tumor, with a minor myxoid stromal component
Lichen planus	• *Lichenoid mucositis* characterized by a band-like lymphocytic infiltrate, some percolation of lymphocytes into the epithelium (*exocytosis*) are noted; saw-tooth rete are absent but not required (the clinical picture included striated lesions, i.e. *Wickham's striae*, characteristic for lichen planus
Salivary duct cyst with oncocytic metaplasia	• This cyst (dilated duct) shows pink cells (oncocytes) lining the cyst
Salivary duct cyst vs. oncocytic papillary cystadenoma	• This cyst is similar to the previous case but shows papillary infoldings; a *sialolith* (salivary stone) is present in the cyst lumen
Mesenchymal chondrosarcoma	• The hard tissue (not well decalcified) is malignant cartilage • The streaming 'blue cells' are the malignant chondroblasts (and this type of chondrosarcoma is considered part of a spectrum of *small round blue cell tumors* which are in general aggressive malignancies
Odontogenic fibromyxoma	• The tumor, from the maxilla, bears resemblance to the myxoid character of a primitive dental pulp seen in an earlier series (odontoma); the spindle-shaped fibroblast like cells are *myofibroblastic* in nature (and not true fibroblasts)