

Oral Histopathology

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Series 16 (11 cases)

Case	Features
Mucocele	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral mucosa (squamous epithelium) • Underlying mucus accumulation surrounded by compressed granulation tissue
Salivary duct cyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral mucosa • Underlying mucus contained within a duct lined by cuboidal to respiratory-type epithelium
Salivary duct cyst with oncocytic metaplasia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral mucosa and underlying mucus contained within a duct lined by epithelium demonstrating oncocytic change (stain brightly eosinophilic); uncondensed image shows granular nature of cells • <i>Oncocytes</i> are rich in mitochondria (recall from the special stains series that PTAH stain can be used to highlight these cells)
Oncocytic papillary cystadenoma with lymphoid stroma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another <i>salivary duct cyst/cystadenoma</i> with oncocytic changes to the epithelial cyst lining, papillary infoldings and some lymphoid elements (in the parotid, this is a <i>Warthin tumor</i>); uncondensed image shows granular nature to oncocytic cells as in the previous case • Minor salivary glands surround the cystadenoma
Lymphoepithelial cyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyst lined by squamous epithelium; surrounding lymphoid tissue • This case was from the parotid area and may be considered as a form of <i>cervical lymphoepithelial cyst (branchial cleft cyst)</i> but cases are approached with caution and careful review, since many metastatic carcinomas to the neck (lymph nodes) are cystic metastases
Cystic salivary disease in HIV+ individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This appears similar histologically to the lymphoepithelial cyst in the previous case; however this patient was HIV positive and these patients can develop multiple cysts
Oncocytoma arising in multifocal oncocytosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single dominant oncocytic neoplasm is identified adjacent to normal parotid (this is the <i>oncocytoma</i>); smaller oncocytic nodules are also noted (this is multifocal <i>oncocytosis</i> and is commonly seen in older individuals as was in this case)
Oncocytic carcinoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condensed and uncondensed images of an oncocytic neoplasm; this tumor is infiltrative, has several additional tumor nodules (seen at high power infiltrating the fatty tissue) and also at higher power nuclear pleomorphism is noted
Mucoepidermoid carcinoma, high grade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mucus cells are identified at high power; however the majority of this tumor is 'epidermoid' in nature and there is nuclear pleomorphism (in some cases, as mentioned in earlier series on stains, a <i>mucicarmine</i> stain may be used to highlight mucus cells in these cases)
c/w Sjogren Syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are minor salivary glands from a lower lip biopsy; the characteristic feature is the presence of one or more foci of ≥ 50 lymphocytes seen around the duct at high power (there are multiple other clinical features as part of the diagnostic criteria as well)
Radiation-induced salivary changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marked fibrosis, sclerosis within the salivary gland lobules, inflammation (mild) and fibrosis and obliteration of vascular lumens