Malignant myoepithelioma of the hard palate: 9-year follow-up

Keywords: myoepithelioma, head and neck neoplasms, hard palate.

INTRODUCTION

Myoepitheliomas are rare tumors that represent about 1% of the salivary gland tumors. Most of them are benign, and only 10% are malignant, and the latter are called malignant myoepitheliomas or myoepithelial carcinomas. The first case of a malignant myoepithelioma was described in 1975, since then there has been a greater incidence of these tumors reported in the parotid gland. Its involvement of the hard palate is extremely rare, and there are only 8 cases reported in the world literature and with short term follow up.

The present investigation reports a case of a patient with a malignant myoepithelioma on the hard palate, with bone destruction, successfully operated upon.

CASE REPORT

R.A., male, 38 years old, complaining of nasal obstruction for years, associated with running nose and recurrent epistaxis. During exam we noticed a palate tumor extending to the right-side nasal cavity. Computerized tomography (CT) showed a large solid mass occupying part of the right maxillary sinus, palate and nasal cavity (Fig. 1).

He was submitted to a transoral resection of the tumor, which pathology exam showed a tissue neofomed like part of the right maxillary sinus, palate and nasal cavity (Fig. 1). Histologically, the malignant myoepithelioma is characterized by pleomorphism, occasionally with eosinophilic cytoplasm, a high mitotic rate and usually with necrosis. There are many architectural patterns (solid, myxoid and reticular) and different cell types: spindle, epithelioid, plasmocytoids and clear cells. Differential diagnosis includes leiomysarcoma, peripheral nerve sheath nevus, synovial sarcoma and metastatic melanoma, and immunohistochemistry is fundamental do differentiate them. It shows constant positiveness for the S100 protein, vimentin and cytokeratin antibodies. Cytokeratin expression is variable in spindle-cell tumors. The specific muscle actin immunoreaction varies according to cell phenotype.

The treatment advocated is tumor surgical resection with margins; however, before such procedure, an image exam must be carried out in order to assess the extension and involvement of neighboring structures. In the literature studied, all the cases were treated by surgical resection, and the outcomes were favorable.

CONCLUSIONS

The malignant soft palate myoepithelioma is an extremely hard tumor. Its treatment continues being broad resection. The long patient follow up described in the present case corroborates literature data.

REFERENCES


Lucas Gomes Patrocinio, Priscila Garcia Damasceno, José Antonio Patrocinio

Figure 1. CT scan showing a large solid mass occupying part of the right-side maxillary sinus, palate and nasal cavity.