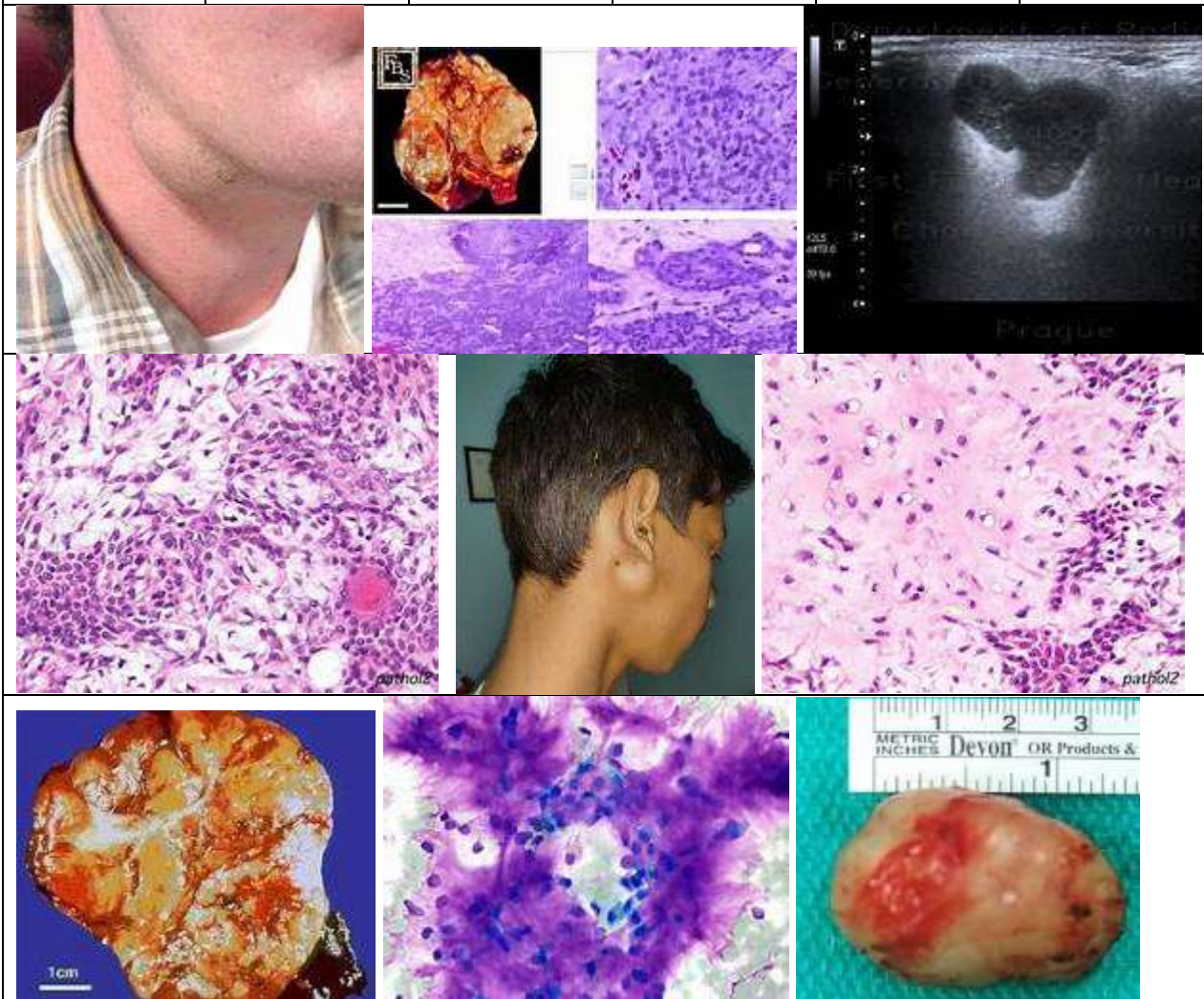


XVII. Diseases of the Digestive System

Mixed Tumour Salivary gland (parotid): Is enlarged Shows a tumour (pleomorphic adenoma)			
The tumour:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate in size (4—5 cm.). • Smooth (in parts) • Lobulated and slightly nodular (in other parts) • Circumscribed in outline • Capsulated in some areas • Firm in consistence in most parts 		
Cut surface:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opaque • Bluish-grey (in parts) • Yellowish-pink (in parts) • Semi-translucent 		
	Areas are:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homogeneous • Mucoid 	
		With cysts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few • Minute



N.B.1:

Mixed parotid tumours occur in adults and may be:

1. **Solitary**, round (or oval), small (2–5 cm.), firm, encapsulated, grows slowly and does not recur **after its total (complete) excision with its capsule; (and, with simple enucleation it may become locally invasive).**
2. **Locally-destructive**, locally-invasive, soft, diffuse, inefficiently-(or non-) capsulated but with no **involvement of regional lymph nodes and no metastases.**
3. **Sometimes after repeated removal (and recurrence), few cases may become multiple, show separated nodules and may turn malignant.**
 - This is evidenced by rapid enlargement and local severe pain (facial nerve).
 - The mixed parotid tumour is considered a benign pleomorphic adenoma.

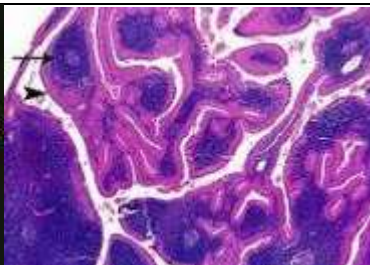
The malignant mixed tumour: Occurs, especially at older ages when the tumour becomes:

- (1) Large,
- (2) Fixed to the surrounding tissues,
- (3) Ulcerating,
- (4) Haemorrhagic,
- (5) Invasive,
- (6) With areas of necrosis, softening and cyst formation and is accompanied or followed by enlargement of the regional lymph nodes.

N. B. 2:

Tumours of the salivary glands (particularly the parotid).

1. **Mixed cell tumours.**
2. **Adenolymphoma:** *A slowly-growing well-encapsulated benign tumour in middle-aged males.*
 - Nature: Duct-tissue in lymph-nodal tissue.
 - Features :
 - Rounded and soft-cystic.
 - Papillary cystadenoma lymphomatosum (**Warthin tumour**).
3. **Oncocytoma** (benign).
4. **Haemangioma** (capillary or cavernous; in infants).
5. **Cylindroma** (locally or moderately malignant; from ducts of mucous glands).
6. **Carcinoma**
 - (a) **Adenocarcinoma (slowly-growing).**
 - (b) **Anaplastic carcinoma (rapidly-growing and infiltrating).**
 - (c) **Adenocystic.**
 - (d) **Muco-epidermoid.**





N.B. 3

Inflammation and tumour formation are the two common lesions which may affect salivary tissues, chiefly the parotid gland.

I. Acute inflammation

I. Acute-specific parotitis (non-suppurative):

Is an epidemic infectious condition (**mumps**).

- **Aetiology:** A virus present in saliva. –
- **Incubation period;** 7 - 21 days.
- **Gross appearance:** Enlargement of parotid glands; at first unilateral then bilateral.
- **Patient complains of:** Tender swelling, fever and dysphagia.
- **Complications :**
 1. Orchitis (or ovaritis).
 2. Sterility (bilateral atrophy of seminiferous tubules).

