



# SALIVARY GLAND MALIGNANT TUMORS: 10 years of experience

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**INTRODUCTION:** The aim of our study was to determine the frequency, demographics and histological type of malignant salivary tumors that were treated in our hospital during the years 2004-2014.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS:** A retrospective study of patients with malignant salivary gland tumor pathology who were treated in our department in the last 10 years with a minimum follow-up of 12 months was performed. We analyzed age, sex, date of diagnosis and surgical treatment, radio or adjuvant chemotherapy, recurrence and treatment complications, and other parameters.

Fig 1: Gland Tumors histology

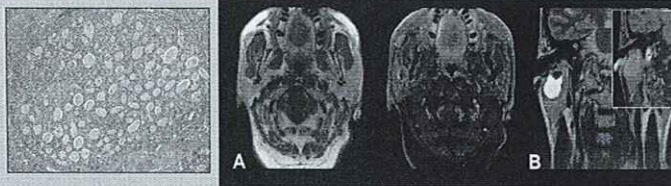
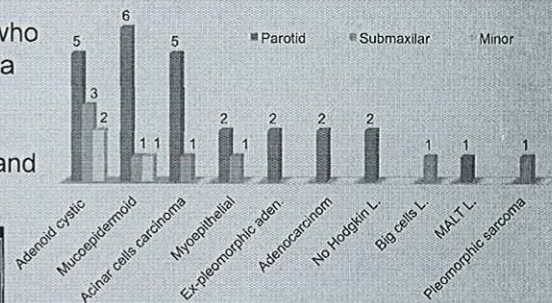


Fig 2. Adenoid cystic carcinoma

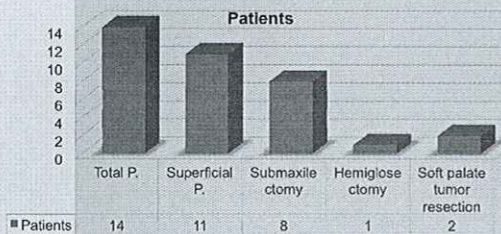


Fig 4. Surgical treatment

**RESULTS:** A total of 132 salivary gland tumors were diagnosed: 91 were benign (68.9 %) and 41 malignant (31.1%). Of the malignant tumors, five were epidermoid carcinomas metastatic spread of skin cancers. Of the 36 patients with malignant tumors of salivary lineage (Fig.1), the most frequent were adenoid cystic carcinoma (27.8%) (Fig.2) mucoepidermoid carcinoma (22.2%) (Fig.3) and acinar cell carcinomas (16.7%). They mostly appeared in parotid gland (69.4%) and submandibular gland (22.2%), and 8.3 % in minor salivary gland.

Surgery was performed in all cases (Fig 4.), with other complementary treatments. The average follow-up was 85 months (range: 6-120 months). Despite having local recurrence in 22%, there were only three cases (8.3%) of death from metastases distance, giving a cumulative survival of 90% at 5 years (according to Kaplan Meier), and a median time to recurrence of 87.2 months.

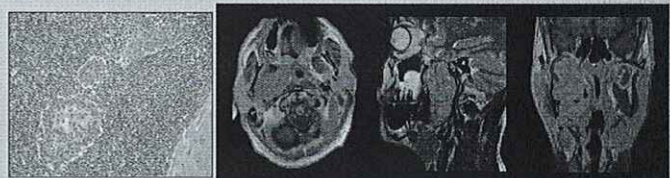


Fig 3. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

**CONCLUSIONS:** The high rate of malignancies in this population, the preferred location of parotid gland, and a variety of malignant cell lines that were found show several differences as compared to the literature.

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