



CASE REPORT: MUCOUS EXTRAVASATION CYST

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ABSTRACT

Mucocele is a common lesion of the oral mucosa that results from an alteration of minor salivary glands due to a mucous accumulation. Mucocele involves mucin accumulation causing limited swelling. Two histological types exist - extravasation and retention. Mucoceles can appear at any site of the oral mucosa where minor salivary glands are present.

KEYWORDS: Mucocele, Mucous extravasation cyst, Mucous retention cyst.

INTRODUCTION

Mucocele is a common lesion of the oral mucosa that results from an alteration of minor salivary glands due to a mucous accumulation. Mucocele involves mucin accumulation causing limited swelling.^[1] Two types of mucocele can appear - extravasation and retention. Extravasation mucocele results from a broken salivary glands duct and the consequent spillage into the soft tissues around this gland. Retention mucocele appears due to a decrease or absence of glandular secretion produced by blockage of the salivary gland ducts. When located on the floor of the mouth these lesions are called ranulas because the inflammation resembles the cheeks of a frog.^[2,3]

Mucocele is a common lesion and affects the general population. For this reason we felt it would be interesting case report of the occurrence of the mucoceles in 12 year old male child patient.

CASE REPORT

A 12 year old male child patient came with a chief complaint of swelling on the middle part of the lower lip since 3 to 4 days. The swelling was well defined, with smooth surface, soft in consistency and bluish in color. (Fig. 1) On the basis of the clinical examination a diagnosis of the mucoceles was done and advised for the surgical excision. The swelling was excised under local anesthetics and the tissue was sent for the histopathological examination.(Fig. 2).

Histopathological examination had shown cystic cavity lined by granulation tissue. The cystic cavity was contains mucinophages and at places chronic inflammatory cells. Thus on the basis of the histopathological examination a final diagnosis of extravasation mucous cyst was made. (Fig. 3)



Fig. 1: Clinical picture of the mucoceles on the lower lip in a 12 year old child patient.



Fig. 2: Excised biopsy specimen picture of the mucoceles.

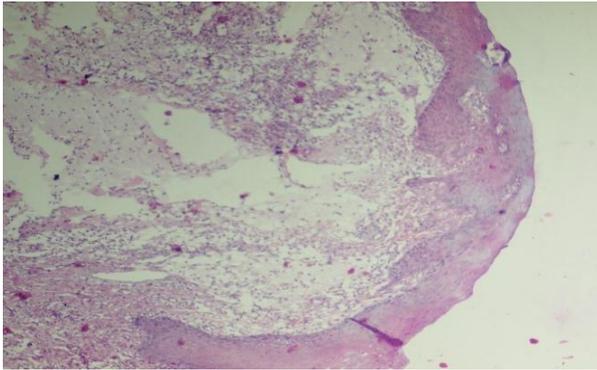


Fig. 3: Histopathological picture of the mucocoeles.

DISCUSSION

The development of Mucocoeles usually depends on the disruption of the flow of saliva from the secretory apparatus of the salivary glands. The lesions are most often associated with mucus extravasation into the adjacent soft tissues caused by a traumatic ductal insult, which may include a crush-type injury and severance of the excretory duct of the minor salivary gland. Due to disruption of the excretory duct mucus is extravagated in to the extracellular space.^[4]

Mucocoeles appear as discrete, small, translucent, soft, painless swelling of the mucosa ranging from normal pink to deep blue in color. The tissue cyanosis and vascular congestion associated with stretched overlying tissue and the translucency of the accumulated fluid beneath results in the deep blue color. Mucocoeles can be single or multiple often rupturing and leaving slightly painful erosions that usually heal within few days.^[5]

Mucocoeles have no age predilection but mainly occur in the children and young adults due to more chances of trauma.^[6] The lesions are more common in the inner portion of the lower lip, although they can also be found in the buccal mucosa, in the tongue and on the floor of the mouth.^[7]

CONCLUSION

Mucocele is the most common benign self-limiting condition. It is commonly seen in young males. Trauma is the most common cause and majority of these lesions are seen in lower lips. Majority of these cases can be diagnosed clinically however sometimes biopsy is required to rule out any other types of neoplasm.

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