

Malignant minor salivary gland tumors: a retrospective study of 27 cases

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Abstract

Purpose Malignant tumors of the intra-oral minor salivary glands are uncommon. The aim of this study was to give information concerning the clinical features of these tumors, the distribution of location, treatment opportunities, and outcome.

Methods Twenty-seven patients with malignant salivary gland tumors that were treated between January 1999 and December 2008 were evaluated retrospectively.

Results Of the 27 minor salivary gland carcinomas, 48.1% were adenoid cystic carcinomas (ACC), 29.7% mucoepidermoid carcinomas (MEC), 22.2% adenocarcinomas (ADCA). The most common first symptom was a painless swelling in 60% of the cases, with the second most common symptom being ulcers (28%). Four recurrences and two metastases were found. No recurrence was observed in ADCA. All four patients experiencing a recurrence developed it in the first 3 years after treatment.

Conclusion Wide excision with a clinical margin of 1 cm and in large tumors, positive surgical margins or perineural infiltration and postoperative radiotherapy (RT) can be recommended; but in order to give exact information concerning the possible benefit from postoperative RT, it needs large prospective multicenter studies. Long-term follow-up controls and in particularly longer than 5 years in ACC including yearly chest X-rays should be offered to these patients because of late metastasis and recurrences.

Keywords Malignant tumor · Neoplasm · Retrospective study · Outcome · Treatment · Salivary gland · Radiotherapy · Oncology

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Introduction

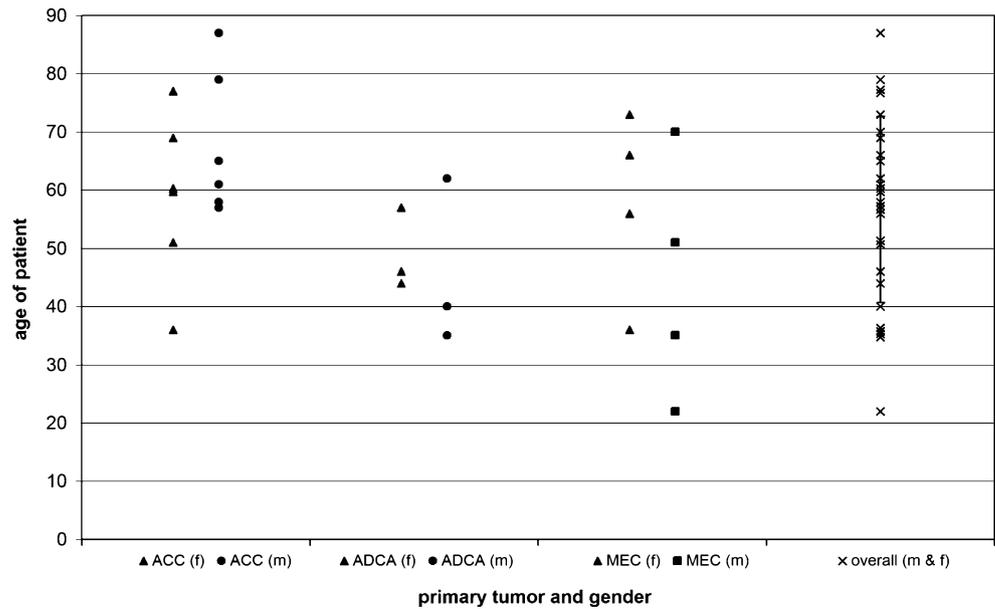
Between 450 and 750 minor glands can be found scattered throughout the head and neck and are present in many sites, such as the lips, cheek, gingival, palate, tongue, oropharynx, parapharyngeal space, and paranasal sinuses [1]. Malignant tumors of the intra-oral minor salivary glands constitute 2–3% of all malignant neoplasms of the upper aerodigestive tract and less than 25% of all salivary gland tumors [2]. Tumors arising in major salivary glands due to their well-defined anatomic borders and their higher incidence cannot be directly compared to minor salivary gland tumors. Most tumors arising at minor salivary glands are malignant. The pathogenesis is still not completely solved, but factors like smoking, poor mouth hygiene or alcohol abuse seems to play not the same rule like in oral squamous cell carcinoma. The most common sites are the hard palate, nasal cavity, and paranasal sinuses [3]. Squamous cell carcinomas of the oral cavity are well studied, but malignant tumors of the minor salivary glands are rare. However, controversy still surrounds several issues including length of follow-up time and indications for radiotherapy (RT). Most of the studies that are available are retrospective studies.

The purpose of this study was to determine the histological types, sites and prognostic factors of patients with malignant minor salivary gland carcinomas and to compare the results with data from different reports.

Patients

The records of all patients with malignant minor salivary gland tumors from January 1999 and December 2008, treated in the Department of Craniomaxillofacial and Oral Surgery, University Hospital Zurich were systematically reviewed for tumor site, histological type, involvement

Fig. 1 Distribution of age (ACC adenoid cystic carcinoma, ADCA adenocarcinoma, MEC mucoepidermoid carcinoma)



of lymph nodes, metastases, treatment, and recurrence. Exclusion criteria were recurrent disease plus lack of information, therefore two patients were excluded. In all patients, an incisional biopsy and computed tomography (CT), positron-emissions tomography (PET) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was performed before the definitive treatment.

Results

Age, sex, primary sites, and kinds of carcinoma

Together, 27 patients with intra-oral minor salivary gland tumors were treated and evaluated retrospectively. Out of these 27 patients, 48.1% had an adenoid cystic carcinoma

Table 1 Tumor location and stage at initial clinical presentation

		ACC	ADCA	MEC
Number of patients		13	6	8
Age	Mean	64.4	47.3	51.1
	Minimum	36	35	22
	Maximum	87	62	73
Sex	Male	6	3	4
	Female	7	3	4
Tumor site	Upper jaw alveolar ridge	4	2	1
	Hard palate	5	2	5
	Soft palate	2	2	1
	Lower jaw	2	0	1
Tumor status	T1	3	2	4
	T2	5	3	3
	T3	2	0	0
	T4	3	1	1
Node status	N1	1	0	0
	N2a	2	0	0
	N2b	0	0	0
	N2c	0	0	0
	N3	0	0	0
Metastases status	M0	0	0	0
	M1	1	0	0

ACC adenoid cystic carcinoma, ADCA adenocarcinoma, MEC mucoepidermoid carcinoma

(ACC), 29.7% a mucoepidermoid carcinoma (MEC), and 22.2% an adenocarcinoma (ADCA). The female to male ratio was 14:13, and the average age for MEC was 47.9 years (28–83 years); for ADCA, 47.3 years (35–62 years); and for ACC, 64.4 years (36–87 years). The most common age period for developing a malignant tumor of the intra-oral minor salivary gland was between 55 and 70 years (Fig. 1).

The distribution of location is presented in Table 1: in the region of the alveolar ridge, the most common minor salivary cancer is ACC; and in the hard palate, it is the MEC. Forty-four percent of these tumors are located in the hard palate. Regarding the tumors located in the lower jaw, one ACC was located on the ascending ramus and one on the alveolar crest in an edentulous region. One MEC was located on the alveolar crest in an edentulous region. Figure 2 does give an overview about the primary location of all included cases.

Initial symptoms and therapy

Most patients were referred from private dentists. The most common first symptom, found in 60% of patients, was a painless swelling, followed by an ulcer (28%).

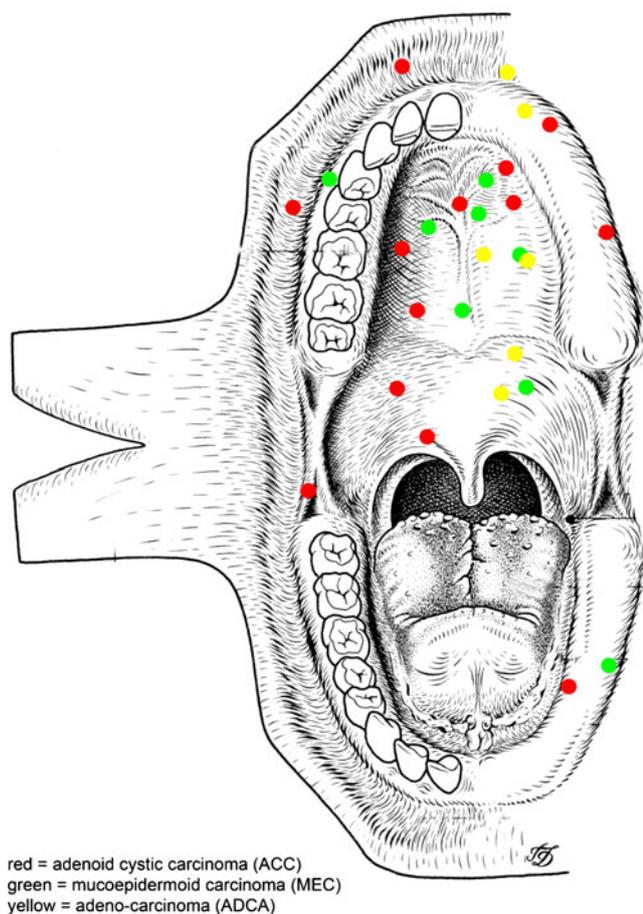


Fig. 2 Tumor locations

The tumors in the present study were resected clinically with 1-cm margins. Out of 27 patients, five patients (four with ACC and one with MEC) had a supraomohyoid neck dissection because of clinically positive lymph nodes. Recurrence, positive lymph nodes, large tumors, or positive surgical margins were an indication for radio- and/or chemotherapy (Table 2).

Treatment results and follow-up strategy

In four out of 27 patients, a recurrence (three in ACC and one in MEC) was observed. No recurrence was observed in ADCA (Table 2).

All four patients experiencing a recurrence developed it in the first 3 years after treatment. Two patients were treated first in a different hospital, so that the original pathohistology was not available. Five patients (all with ACC) had perineural infiltration in their first resection, but in only one, recurrence and metastases developed until now (Table 3). Neck dissections were only performed in cases of clinically positive lymph nodes. The median follow-up time for ACC was 60 months, for ADCA 54 months and for MEC 47.9 months (Table 2). The patients were seen in the first year on a monthly basis, in the second year every 2 months, in the third year every 3 months, in the fourth year every 6 months followed by a yearly control (Table 4).

Discussion

In several studies, adenoid cystic carcinoma has been shown as being most common [4–6], with several other studies showing, on the other hand, that mucoepidermoid carcinoma is the most common (Table 5) [2, 7–10]. Some authors describe the tumor distribution pattern as varying by country.

Most reports describe a female predominance in minor salivary gland tumors [4, 5] similar to the proportion in the present study, which shows female to male as 7:6. The main age group was found between 60–79 years; that is also supported in other studies [11, 12]. Also, the present study shows the palate as the predominant location (62.9% in the hard and soft palate), a finding comparable to those of other current studies [4, 5, 10]. Concerning recurrence, only a very few studies are available because of late metastasis, older age of patients, and lower incidence of these tumors. A lower rate of cervical lymph node metastases in comparison to oral squamous cell carcinomas has been reported by several authors [1, 13] and this was also supported by the present study; in only three out of 27 patients were positive lymph nodes found. Therefore, there is probably little benefit from elective neck dissection. In this study, neck dissection was performed in patients with

Table 2 Treatment strategies and outcome

		ACC	ADCA	MEC
Follow up period (in months)	Mean	60	54	47.9
	Minimum	27	28	28
	Maximum	110	67	83
Recurrence		3	0	1
Metastases		2	0	0
Treatment	Resection only	7	5	8
	Resection & Neck dissection	1	1	0
	Resection & Radiotherapy	1	0	0
	Resection & Neck dissection & Radiotherapy	3	0	0
	Radiotherapy alone	1	0	0

ACC adenoid cystic carcinoma, ADCA adenocarcinoma, MEC mucoepidermoid carcinoma

clinical or radiological suspect of lymph node metastasis or in patients with T4 tumor stage.

Regarding the initial therapy, there was no difference between the patients developing recurrence (Table 3) on the one hand and the patients not experiencing recurrence on the other hand.

Further therapy strategies recommend on a type-2 level of evidence [14] in cases of unresectable/inoperable locoregional disease neutron, heavy ions or proton radiotherapy. But there are still controversies concerning radiotherapy, on the one hand surgical resection and postoperative RT is recommended [15]. But on the other hand, Spiro et al.

could not show a survival benefit for patients receiving postoperative RT, after matching for stage, site, and histology [12].

Concerning neutron beam, one problem seems to be the limited number of institutions providing this treatment besides the reported complication rate like osteroradionecrosis, optic neuritis/retinitis, and oral/pharyngeal-cutaneous fistulas [14, 16].

Due to overlapping clinicopathological features of ACC and polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma (PLGA), the differentiation can be difficult. Up until now, only vimentin presents a clear difference, which is negative in ACC and

Table 3 Patients with recurrence and/or metastases

Patient	Tumor type	TNM	Perineural infiltration	Recurrence	Metastases	Outcome	Follow-up time	Initial Therapy
1	ACC	T2N2bM0	Yes	32 months	44 months	DOD	48 months	Tumor resection with free margins, unilateral neck dissection due to known lymph node metastasis, no extracapsular tumor cells
2	ACC	T2N0M0	No	None	68 months	Palliative	74 months	Tumor resection with free margins, no neck dissection due to no sign of lymph node metastasis in clinical and radiological examination
3	ACC	T4N0M0	No	34 months	None	Tumor free	110 months	Tumor resection with R1 margins, postoperative radiotherapy, neck dissection due to T4 state despite no clinical or radiological signs of lymph node metastasis, neck dissection revealed no lymph node infiltration
4	MEC	T4N0M0	No	14 months	None	Tumor free	42 months	Tumor resection with free margins, neck dissection due to T4 state despite no clinical or radiological signs of lymph node metastasis, neck dissection revealed no lymph node infiltration

ACC adenoid cystic carcinoma, DOD death of disease, MEC mucoepidermoid carcinoma

Table 4 Treatment and follow-up strategy

	ACC	MEC	ADCA
Resection alone	Negative lymph nodes	Negative lymph nodes	Negative lymph nodes
Additional neck dissection	Positive lymph nodes	Positive lymph nodes	Positive lymph nodes
Additional radiotherapy	Lymph node metastases	Lymph node metastases	Lymph node metastases
	R1 resection	R1 resection	R1 resection
	Recurrent cancer	Recurrent cancer	Recurrent cancer
	High-grade malignancy	High-grade malignancy	High-grade malignancy
	Perineural invasion	Perineural invasion	Perineural invasion
Radiotherapy alone	Unresectable tumors	Unresectable tumors	Unresectable tumors
Follow-up time including	At least 20 years	At least 5 years	At least 5 years
Clinical control			
CT or MRI			
Yearly chest X-rays			

ACC adenoid cystic carcinoma, ADCA adenocarcinoma, MEC mucoepidermoid carcinoma

positive in PLGA. CEA, EMA, and S100 protein can be positive in both tumors [17]. Concerning salivary gland tumors, Ki-67 has been discussed as a prognostic factor because of being significantly higher in cases of treatment failure and large tumors [18], but in clinical routine, the application of Ki-67 is still missing.

Adenoid cystic carcinoma

The peak incidence of these tumors was between 60 and 79 years, although the literature describes a wide age distribution [18]. Also, the predominance of females, as in our study, is confirmed (7:4). Nearly half of all intra-oral ACC occur in the palate [17].

The growth pattern of ACC is described as slow but aggressive, with a predominantly perineural spread and less lymphatic spread, but also with more frequent distant metastasis (particularly in the lungs) after long-term survival and even in the absence of local or regional recurrence [19]. Therefore, it is difficult to distinguish between recurrence and a second tumor in adenoid cystic carcinomas. Distant metastases, when affecting the lungs,

are usually slow growing, sometimes apparently isolated, and frequently surgically resectable [20]. The longest time elapsing before a distant metastasis in the present study was 68 months.

Compared to other head and neck malignancies, ACC are more difficult to clear surgically, often resulting in positive margins [17]. In the present study, only in one case was a second resection performed immediately after histopathological diagnosis of involved margin (not detected in frozen section), this patient showed no recurrence or metastases.

Predictors for distant metastasis seem to be large tumor size and lymph node involvement [21]. Therefore, initial aggressive surgery, combined with radiation for high-stage tumors or involved surgical margins, is suggested [18, 21]. These principles were also used in the present study.

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

MEC was indicated in 32% of the cases as the second most common type of tumor. The female to male ratio was 1:1.

In contrast to ACC, MEC show their malignant behavior within the first 5 years after surgery [18, 22]. In only one

Table 5 Studies emphasized on malignant minor salivary gland tumors

Author	Year	N	ACC	ADCA	MEC	others
Vander Poorten et al. [11]	2000	55	22	5	9	16
Jansisyanont et al. [29]	2002	61	7	9	33	9
Strick et al. [1]	2004	21	7	6	6	2
Toida et al. [5]	2005	27	10	0	8	6
Yih et al. [10]	2005	94	22	18	45	8
Pires et al. [32]	2007	241	35	28	125	32
Buchner et al. [7]	2007	156	24	27	83	16
Copelli et al. [33]	2008	43	26	1	12	2
Mücke et al. [34]	2009	95	33	14	20	28

ACC adenoid cystic carcinoma, ADCA adenocarcinoma, MEC mucoepidermoid carcinoma

case out of eight was a recurrence seen after 14 months and resected again. An increase of Ki-67 has been discussed in order to differentiate between malignant and benign gland tissue [18, 23] but has not been established in clinical routine to date. Although radio-resistance is discussed, radiation is recommended in patients with positive surgical margins and high-grade tumors [15, 24]. Tran et al. reported an improvement of local control by RT in patients with positive surgical margins from 50% to 71% [25]. Recurrence of MEC appears mostly in the first 5 years after surgery [18].

Adenocarcinoma

A predominance in female patients was also described by Pogodzinski et al. [26]. No recurrence was found in the patients in the present study but delayed local recurrences and regional nodal metastases have been mentioned in the literature [26–28]. In contrast to adenoid cystic carcinoma, adenocarcinoma has an excellent cure rate after complete excision infrequent recurrences and rare regional metastasis [29]. In the present study, no recurrence or metastasis was observed in this patient group.

Limitations

The main weakness of this study was the small number of patients. Within the limitations of this investigation, the results show the need of long follow-up times in patients with ACC. Also, there were considerable differences in the surgical and postoperative follow-up protocols, as well as in the length of follow-up time. Most of those protocols suffer from a lack of long-term results: most studies cover less than 5 years of postoperative controls; and, due to the higher age of this patient group, long-term controls are not always possible.

Therapy

Postoperative RT should be recommended for patients with high-grade malignancies, lymph node metastases, perineural invasion, and recurrent cancer. It is mentioned that RT alone can cure patients with minor salivary gland malignancy, but the overall survival rates are lower compared to RT in combination with surgery [3].

Prognosis

Concerning prognosis, one must differ between oral and paranasal sinus malignancies, the latter seems to be associated with advanced-stage lesions, bone invasion, nerve involvement, adenoid cystic carcinoma, and positive margins [30]. Probably, in these cases, one should consider

proton beam RT in order to reduce complications associated with central nervous system or visual apparatus.

Vander et al. and Spiro et al. recommend that the oral squamous cell carcinoma TNM classification as one of the major prognostic factor for all oncologic outcomes after diagnosis of minor salivary gland carcinoma [11, 12]. Our small study indicated that perineural infiltration is not directly associated with distant metastases, but for exact evaluation it needs larger and longer studies.

Seventy percent of local recurrences are observed within 3 years. But there is a clear exception in cases of high-grade and adenoid cystic histology [31]. Therefore, along with Guzzo et al., we recommend a follow-up period of 20 years in particular in adenoid cystic carcinomas or high-grade tumors including yearly chest X-rays.

Conclusion

Wide excision with a clinical margin of 1 cm and in large tumors, positive surgical margins or perineural infiltration additional postoperative radiotherapy can be recommended. But in order to give exact information concerning the possible benefit from postoperative radiotherapy, it needs large prospective multicenter studies. Long-term follow-up controls and in particularly longer than 5 years in adenoid cystic carcinomas including yearly chest X-rays should be offered to these patients because of late metastasis and recurrences.

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