

Diagnosis

Ultrasound and MRI are used to diagnose pleomorphic adenomas.

Treatment

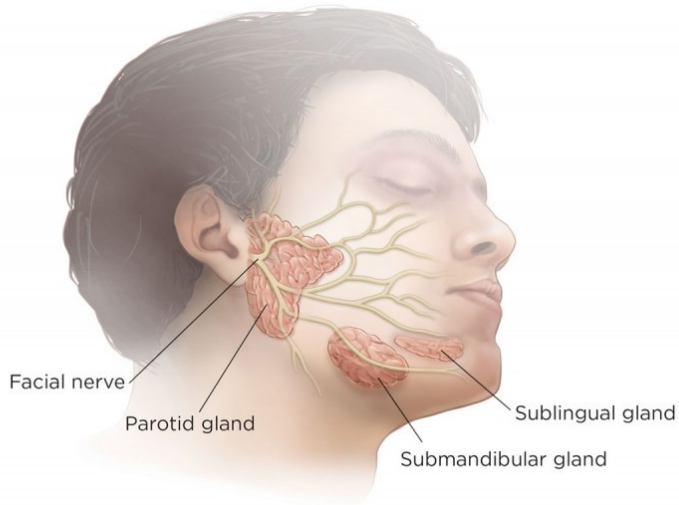
Treatment usually involves surgery to remove the adenoma. With this surgery there is a risk of damage to the facial nerve due to the close proximity of the facial nerve to the parotid gland.



CNY Medical Professionals
64 Pomeroy Street
Cortland, NY 13045
Phone: (607) 753-6560
E-mail: info@cnymedicalpros.com

Parotid Pleomorphic Adenoma





What is Pleomorphic Adenoma?

Pleomorphic Adenoma is the most common benign salivary gland tumor, accounting for 80% of salivary tumors. 85% of pleomorphic adenomas occur in the parotid gland, but they can also be found in the submandibular, sublingual, and minor salivary glands too.

The Parotid Gland

The parotid gland is the largest salivary gland. It is divided into a larger superficial lobe and a smaller deep lobe by the facial nerve. When stimulated the parotid gland produces saliva which is excreted by the parotid (Stenson) duct.

Parotid Pleomorphic Adenoma

Pleomorphic adenomas are composed of two cell types, so they are known as benign mixed tumors. Parotid pleomorphic adenomas are usually separated from surrounding tissues by a fibrous capsule. Most parotid pleomorphic adenomas are confined to the superficial lobe of the parotid gland, but they can sometimes arise in the deep lobe in other salivary glands. Malignancy has been reported in up to 25% of untreated cases of parotid pleomorphic adenoma.

Symptoms

Parotid pleomorphic adenomas usually arise as slow-growing, firm parotid masses that are slightly compressible. Almost all are asymptomatic and are usually recognized during a routine physical exam or when the patient feels or sees the mass.