Clinico-Pathologic Review of Salivary Glands Neoplasms in a Nigerian University Teaching Hospital: A Five Year Retrospective Survey

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Submitted 25 Apr 2018; Accepted 12 Jun 2018; Published 18 Jul 2018

Salivary gland neoplasms account for 0.5-2% of all tumors worldwide, and can display a remarkable range of morphological diversity between different tumor types. The aim of this retrospective study was to present the clinico-pathologic characteristics of salivary gland neoplasms in a tertiary referral hospital in northwest region of Nigeria. Clinical and histopathological records of patients with salivary gland lesions that presented to the department of Dental and Maxillofacial Surgery only, Usmanu Danfodiyo University Teaching Hospital Sokoto, between January 2013 and December 2017, was evaluated. Data concerning age, gender, location and type of salivary gland lesion, and histologic subtypes were collected. A total of 76 cases of salivary gland neoplasms were retrieved and analyzed. There were 35 (46.1%) males and 41 (53.9%) females with M: F of 1:2:1. Mean±SD age of 31.04±18.9, and range 1-73 years was observed. 53 (69.7%) cases were benign while 23 (30.3%) were malignant. Most of the benign and malignant cases were seen in the 4th decade of life. 23 (30.3%) lesions were seen in the parotid gland with 18 (23.7%) benign and 5 (6.6%) malignant. In the minor salivary glands, 15 (19.7%) lesions were observed in the palate with 4 (5.3%) benign and 11 (14.5%) malignant. Of the benign cases, pleomorphic adenoma was the most frequent 41 (53.9%) while mucoepidermoid carcinoma was the most occurring malignant case (12 (15.8%)). Adistribution ratio of 1.9:1.3:1:2.2 for parotid, submandibular, sublingual, and minor salivary gland neoplasms was encountered. The peak incidences of benign and malignant tumors were in the 4th decade, which is different from Caucasians.

Keywords: Salivary gland, mucoepidermoid carcinoma, neoplasms, pleomorphic adenoma

Salivary glands are located in the head and neck region and are exocrine organs responsible for the production and secretion of saliva. They encompass the three paired major glands, the parotid, submandibular and sublingual, and the minor glands (1-2). The minor salivary glands are abundant, and are generally distributed throughout the mouth, oropharynx, upper respiratory, sinonasal tracts, and the paranasal sinuses (2). The saliva functions as a lubricant for speech and swallowing, assists taste, has antibacterial and immunologic properties, and contains digestive enzymes (1, 3).

Salivary gland neoplasms (SGN) can display a remarkable range of morphological diversity between different tumor types, and sometimes within an individual tumor mass (4-5). In addition, hybrid tumors, de-differentiation, and the tendency for some benign tumors to progress to malignancy...
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can confuse histopathological interpretation, and make diagnosis complicated (4-5). It is
difficult to know the actual overall incidence
of SGN as most of the benign tumors go unrecorded
in most national cancer registries (6). However,
geographical variations in the incidence of these
SGN have been reported (7). Literature search
has shown that SGN accounts for 0.5-2% of all
tumors worldwide (8). In western countries, SGN
have been reported to be between 3-6% of all head
and neck tumors, while in Africa it ranges between
2.8-10% (9).

Sixty-five – 70 % of SGN are reported to
be benign and within the parotid gland, while in
the submandibular glands about half are benign.
In the Sublingual gland, tumors are very uncommon,
and if present are most likely to be malignant (10).
The aim of the present study was to present
the clinico-pathologic features of salivary
gland neoplasms in a tertiary referral hospital in
northwest region of Nigeria.

Materials and methods

Patients

This was a retrospective study of clinical and
histopathological records of patients with salivary
gland neoplasms that presented to the department
of Dental and Maxillofacial Surgery only, Usmanu
Danfodiyo University Teaching Hospital Sokoto,
between January 2013 and December 2017. Patients
data were collected for socio-demographics (age,
gender), location of salivary gland lesion, and type
of salivary gland lesion, diagnosis /histologic
subtypes. Those with incomplete clinical and
histological records were excluded from the study.
Salivary gland neoplasms were classified according
to the WHO 2005 classification of salivary gland
neoplasms (11).

Statistical analysis

Data was analyzed using SPSS version 20.0
(Armonk, NY: IBM Corp). Results were presented
as simple frequencies and descriptive statistics. AP
value of less than 0.05 was considered significant.

Results

A total of 76 cases of SGN with complete
record was retrieved, and analyzed. There were
35 (46.1%) males and 41 (53.9%) females with a
M: F ratio of 1.2. Mean±SD age was 31.04±18.9
years, ranging from 1 to 73 years. There was
no significant difference when age group of
patients were compared with the gender (χ² = 7.511,
df = 7, P = 0.378) (Table 1). Fifty-three (69.7%)
cases were benign while 23 (30.3%) were malignant.
Most of the benign and malignant cases were
seen in the age group 31-40 years (16 (20.1%)
benign and 8 (10.5%) malignant) (Figure 1). The
peak age for benign and malignant case in the
current study was in the 4th decade of life
(Table 2).

In the major salivary glands, 23 (30.3%)
lesions were seen in the parotid gland with
18 (23.7%) benign cases and 5 (6.6%) malignant,
while in the minor salivary glands, 15
(19.7%) lesions were observed in the palate (4
(5.3%) benign and 11 (14.5%) malignant)
with statistical significance of P < 0.001. Table 3
shows the distribution of type and site of salivary
gland neoplasms. Only 1 (1.3%) case of malignancy
was seen in the submandibular gland. No malignant
tumor was observed from our series in
the sublingual gland as simple (10 (13.2%))
and plunging (2 (2.6%)) ranula were the only
lesions associated with it. Distribution of diagnosis
and site of salivary gland neoplasms
is shown in Table 4. Of the benign
cases, pleomorphic adenoma was the most
frequent (41 (53.9%)) while plunging ranula was the
least frequent (4 (5.3%)). Mucoepidermoid
carcinoma was the most occurring malignant
case (12 (15.8%)) (low grade 9 (11.8%),
intermediate grade 1 (1.3%), high grade 2 (2.6%)),
while carcinoma-in-pleomorphic adenoma
was the least (2 (2.6%)) (Table 5).
### Table 1. Distribution of age group and gender of patients with salivary gland neoplasms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group (years)</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>9 (11.8)</td>
<td>4 (5.3)</td>
<td>13 (17.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>5 (6.5)</td>
<td>5 (6.6)</td>
<td>10 (13.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>6 (7.9)</td>
<td>6 (7.9)</td>
<td>12 (15.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>10 (13.2)</td>
<td>14 (18.4)</td>
<td>24 (31.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>3 (3.9)</td>
<td>4 (5.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>2 (2.6)</td>
<td>7 (9.2)</td>
<td>9 (11.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-70</td>
<td>2 (2.6)</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>3 (3.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-80</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36 (47.4)</td>
<td>40 (52.6)</td>
<td>76 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

χ² = 7.511, df = 7, P = 0.378.

### Table 2. Distribution of type and age range of salivary gland neoplasms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age range</th>
<th>Benign (%)</th>
<th>Malignant (%)</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>13 (17.1)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>13 (17.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>6 (7.9)</td>
<td>4 (5.3)</td>
<td>10 (13.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>9 (11.8)</td>
<td>3 (4.0)</td>
<td>12 (15.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>16 (21.1)</td>
<td>8 (10.5)</td>
<td>24 (31.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>3 (4.0)</td>
<td>4 (5.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>7 (9.2)</td>
<td>2 (2.6)</td>
<td>9 (11.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61-70</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>2 (2.6)</td>
<td>3 (3.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-80</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>53 (69.7)</td>
<td>23 (30.3)</td>
<td>76 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

χ² = 14.613, df = 7, P = 0.041.

### Table 3. Distribution of type and site of salivary gland neoplasms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Benign (%)</th>
<th>Malignant (%)</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAJOR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parotid</td>
<td>18 (23.7)</td>
<td>5 (6.6)</td>
<td>23 (30.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submandibular</td>
<td>14 (18.4)</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>15 (19.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sublingual</td>
<td>12 (15.8)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>12 (15.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44 (57.9)</td>
<td>6 (7.8)</td>
<td>50 (65.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MINOR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palate</td>
<td>4 (5.3)</td>
<td>11 (14.5)</td>
<td>15 (19.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower lip</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buccal sulcus</td>
<td>3 (3.9)</td>
<td>3 (3.9)</td>
<td>6 (7.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labial sulcus</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxillary sinus</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>2 (2.6)</td>
<td>2 (2.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9 (11.8)</td>
<td>17 (22.4)</td>
<td>26 (34.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>53 (69.7)</td>
<td>23 (30.3)</td>
<td>76 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

χ² = 32.030, df = 8, P < 0.001.
Table 4. Distribution of diagnosis and site of salivary gland neoplasms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>PARG</th>
<th>SMG</th>
<th>SLG</th>
<th>MP</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>MO</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>18 (23.7)</td>
<td>14 (18.5)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>4 (5.3)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>5 (6.6)</td>
<td>41 (54.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAN</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>10 (13.2)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>10 (13.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLUNG RAN</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>2 (2.6)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>2 (2.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADCCA</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>5 (6.6)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>6 (7.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUEDCA</td>
<td>3 (3.9)</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>4 (5.3)</td>
<td>2 (2.6)</td>
<td>2 (2.6)</td>
<td>12 (15.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMLGADCA</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>3 (3.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAEXPA</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>1 (1.3)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>2 (2.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23 (30.3)</td>
<td>15 (19.8)</td>
<td>12 (15.8)</td>
<td>15 (19.8)</td>
<td>2 (2.6)</td>
<td>9 (11.8)</td>
<td>76 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PA: pleomorphic adenoma; RAN: ranula; PLUNG RAN: plunging ranula; ADCCA: adenocystic carcinoma; MUEDCA: mucoepidermoid carcinoma; PMLGADCA: polymorphous low grade adenocarcinoma; CAEXPA: carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma; PARG: parotid gland; SMG: submandibular gland; SLG: sublingual gland; MP: minor palatal; MS: minor sinus; MO: minor others. χ²=178.568, df = 80, P < 0.001.

Table 5. Distribution of salivary gland neoplasms diagnosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BENIGN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleomorphic adenoma</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>53.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plunging ranula</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranula</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Benign</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>69.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALIGNANT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenocystic carcinoma</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymorphous low grade adenocystic carcinoma</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinoma in pleomorphic adenoma</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Malignant</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Benign and Malignant</strong></td>
<td>76</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Age group distribution of benign and malignant cases.
Discussion

Because of the diverse nature of SGN, many different classification systems have been developed, however none has been able to satisfy all clinicians managing these disease conditions (4). The most recent 2005 WHO classification of SGN has been considered the yardstick for reporting and pathological classification of these diverse group of tumors (11). African studies have documented age range of SGN to be between 1-70 years with peak age in the 3rd and 4th decade (7, 12). This present study has find out similar data as age range of 1-70 years with peak presentation in the 3rd and 4th decades of life. Similar findings have also been reported in a sister department of the same institution (13). The peak age for benign SGN in the current study was in the 4th decade of life, this is similar to the findings from studies in Ibadan (Nigeria) (14) and South Africa (15). However, this contrasts other studies where a peak age of benign SGN was reported to be in 3rd decade of life (16-18).

It is surprising to note that the present study observed peak age of malignant SGN to be in the 4th decade of life. Reports have shown these lesions to be common in the 7th-8th decades of life among Caucasians (11). However, in African and Asian studies, a peak age of 5th -6th decade has been documented(7, 14, 15, 19). A decade lower than that reported in African studies may signal higher prevalence of malignant neoplasms in African populations. Taiwo et al. have reported a higher incidence of malignant neoplasms in children and adolescents’ from the same centre (20).

Female gender predilection of the current study (Figure 2) is in tandem with reported cases of SGN (19, 21-25). On the contrary, male gender predilection has been reported in other studies (13, 17, 26-27). The reason for male preponderance has been attributed to male societal dominance in northern part of Nigeria and some African countries (13). Although, this current study was conducted in extreme North West region of Nigeria, female preponderance was still observed. We opined that good health seeking behaviour of the female folks could be responsible despite the male dominant status of the region. Equal gender predilection has however been reported in other studies (14, 18, 28-29).

Generally, salivary glands are classified as either major or minor and tumors arising from them can also be classified as such (27). The major SGN originate from the parotid, submandibular or the sublingual glands, while the minor SGN originates from minor glands scattered in the oral/nasal

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**Figure 2.** Gender distribution of salivary gland lesions. PA: pleomorphic adenoma; RAN: ranula; PLUNG RAN: plunging ranula; ADCCA: adenocystic carcinoma; HGMECA: high grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma; IGMECA: intermediate grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma; LGMECA: low grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma; PMLGADCA: polymorphous low grade adenocarcinoma; CAEXPA: carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma.
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Cavities. Globally, SGN distribution according to site has followed the rule of 1:0.1:0.01:0.1 for parotid, submandibular, sublingual, and minor salivary glands (13), however several other distributions has been reported from different studies. Oti et al. (30), Jude et al. (7), and Aliyu et al. (13) has reported 3:2:0:1, 3.5:1:0:1.5, and 3:2:0.44:7 ratio, respectively. Site distribution from the current study was 1.9:1.3:1:2.2. Clearly from all reported distributions and the current study, it has been shown that parotid gland has the highest distribution while sublingual gland has the least distribution. In the white population in Europe and America, more proportion of tumors occur in the parotid while in African population more neoplasms occur in the minor salivary glands (23). This study has reaffirmed this position as the minor salivary glands have more neoplasms compared with the parotid. This further suggests racial variation in the clinico-pathologic distribution of SGN worldwide.

Of the major SGN, parotid gland has been reported to have higher incidence with majority of them being benign tumors (27, 29, 31-32). This report has been corroborated by the current study as most of the tumors were seen in the parotid gland (23 (30.3%)) with mostly benign tumors (18 (23.7%)). However, Aliyu et al. (13) have reported more of malignant lesion in the parotid gland. Of the benign tumors within the parotid, pleomorphic adenomas has been documented to be more commonly found (31). This is in tandem with the current study as most of the benign parotid gland tumors were pleomorphic adenoma. Only ranula (simple 10 (13.2%) and plunging 2 (2.6%)) was observed in the sublingual gland from our study, no malignant neoplasm was seen. This, however, contrast the study of Aliyu et al. (13) where all the neoplasms seen in the sublingual gland were malignant.

In contrast to the findings of Ajike et al. (33) on minor salivary glands having more of benign tumors, the present study have found out more of malignant lesions in the minor salivary glands. Similar observation has been reported in the same region (13). The minor salivary glands consist of 800-1000 small mucus-secreting glands located throughout the lining of the oral cavity (2). Most of them are concentrated in the palate between the junction of the soft and hard palate. The present study has confirmed this location to have the highest number of cases. Similarly, studies have reported highest cases of minor SGN in this location (26, 34).

The present study has shown that mucoepidermoid carcinoma is the commonest malignant SGN and this is in tandem with reports from the literature (27, 35-36). However, other studies have reported adenocystic carcinoma as the commonest malignant SGN (19, 37-38). Adenocystic carcinoma was observed as the second most common malignant SGN in the current study. On the contrary Jude et al. (7) has reported adenocystic carcinoma as the commonest malignant SGN and mucoepidermoid carcinoma as the second most common malignant SGN. The literature is lucid about these two malignant lesions as the commonest lesions occurring in salivary glands globally (7). Polymorphous low grade adenocarcinoma was observed to be the 3rd most common malignant SGN in the current study. Although, this lesion has been reported to be rare (7), it is worthy to note that there should be high index of suspicion as this lesion usually presents painless, and most of the time in the palate which may be mistaking for pleomorphic adenoma.

In conclusion, the present study found a distribution ratio of 1.9:1.3:1:2.2 for parotid, submandibular, sublingual, and minor SGN. The peak incidences of benign and malignant tumors were in the 4th decade. Pleomorphic adenoma and mucoepidermoid carcinoma were the commonest benign and malignant SGN, respectively in our study population. SGN registry should be opened in all hospitals so as to have accurate data on the epidemiology and distribution of this diverse clinical entity.

Acknowledgement
The authors are grateful to the entire staff of the Departments of Dental and maxillofacial Surgery and Histopathology, Usman Danfodiyo University Teaching Hospital, Sokoto for the assistance given during data collation.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

References


Braimah R et al.