

MUCOCELE

OUTLINE

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Introduction:

It is a mucous extravasation cyst that develops as a result of mucous escape. rupture of the salivary gland duct, causing mucus to leak into the nearby tissues. Since mucoceles don't have an epithelial lining, they are not real cysts.

CLINICAL FEATURES:

- A mucosal swelling with a dome shape that is one to several centimeters in size.
- Spilled mucin gives the edema a bluish transparent tint.
- Normal-looking mucoceles with deeper pigment

CHARACTERISTICS:

- Lesion: palpable, fluctuant, long-standing mucoceles.
- Lower lips are more typical
- Predominantly located lateral to the midline
- Less frequent sites include the buccal mucosa, anterior, and ventral surfaces of the tongue, which are referred to as ranulas when they develop in the floor of the mouth.

HISTOPATHOLOGIC FEATURES:

A region of spilled mucin is visible under a microscope, surrounded by granulation tissue reaction.

TREATMENT & PROGNOSIS:

- Temporary lesions that rupture and recover on their own
- Chronic conditions should be treated with local surgical procedures

CONCLUSION:

It's crucial to remember that mucoceles do not cause long-term health hazards and are not a kind of cancer. However, it is always advisable to speak with a healthcare provider for a precise diagnosis and the best course of action if you observe any persistent or alarming changes in your mouth.

Reference:

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Anastassov GE, Haiavy J, Solodnik P, Lee H, Lumerman H. Submandibular gland mucocele: Diagnosis and management. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod.* 2000;89:159–63. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]

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