Sublingual Swelling – A Diagnostic Dilemma

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Abstract: We report a rare case of sublingual swelling in an 11 month old child which was a diagnostic and surgical challenge. The child presented with a painless, bluish, and swelling in the sublingual and submental region with complaints of protrusion of tongue. A pre-operative CT scan was done, but a diagnosis was not truly established. Though it was a case of difficult intubation, surgical excision was done. During surgery Ranula was suspected but histopathological examination revealed it to be Vascular Hamartoma masquerading as a Ranula. Although rare, vascular malformation should be part of differential diagnosis in sublingual and submental swellings.

Keywords: Sublingual Swelling, Vascular Hamartoma, Hemangioma, Lymphangioma.

INTRODUCTION

Hamartoma is derived from the Greek word hamartia meaning fault or defect and –oma denoting tumor. It was coined by Albrecht in 1904 to denote developmental tumor-like malformation [3]. It is defined as a non-neoplastic developmental malformation, comprising of normal mature cells which are native to the anatomic location [3]. Histology shows disorganized architectural pattern with predominance of one of its components. They are common in lung, pancreas, spleen, liver and kidney but very rare in the head and neck region.

It is commonly asymptomatic. But morbidity can arise due to obstruction, infection, infarction, hemorrhage, and rarely due to neoplastic transformation. Deeper masses such as the mass described in this present case, can cause Respiratory and swallowing disturbance. It may occasionally cause life threatening respiratory distress.

Differential diagnostics of neck masses is a challenge. Initially the firm sublingual swelling was assumed to be Pleomorphc Adenoma. But intra-operatively the mass resembled a large Ranula. Post-operative histopathological examination revealed it to be Vascular Hamartoma.

CASE REPORT

We report a rare case of Vascular Hamartoma of the Sublingual Region masquerading as a Ranula. An 11 month old child presented to the ENT OPD with complaints of sublingual swelling of 2 months duration with protrusion of tongue since childhood which was ignored by the parents. Presently, the obstructive nature of the swelling has led to the child to develop difficulty in both respiration and swallowing. It may occasionally cause life threatening respiratory distress.

Bimanual palpation revealed a swelling in the floor of the mouth, 3 x 3 cm in size, ovoid in shape, bluish in colour, non-tender and firm in consistency. A provisional differential diagnosis of Ranula, Hemangioma, Lymphangioma, Pleomorphic Adenoma and Congenital Dermoid Cyst was made.

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Hamartoma are usually exophytic but may rarely present as a flat pigmented lesions. According to a study conducted by Kaplan, though Hamartoma of the oral cavity is very rare, it may occur on the tongue, labial mucosa, buccal mucosa, and median maxillary alveolus.

One of the differential diagnoses that we suspected was a Plunging Ranula. Ranula is an extravasation cyst of the sublingual gland which represents 6% of all oral sialocysts [7]. Plunging Ranula has deep extension beyond the mylohyoid muscle. It can also have massive involvement of the submandibular and parapharyngeal spaces. Its clinical and radiological behavior can be misleadingly similar to other cystic neck masses, particularly the cystic hygroma. But while lymphoid malformations such as Lymphangiomas are present at birth or early childhood, ranulas typically appear in young adults. Both are centered in the submandibular space with a possible continuous extension beneath the free edge of the mylohyoid muscle. Whereas Plunging Ranulas involve only the parapharyngeal and sublingual spaces, lymphangiomas are far more infiltrative, extending further toward the para- and retropharyngeal, carotid, posterior cervical and visceral spaces and the mediastinum. In case of super-infection or previous surgery the radiological image of the Plunging Ranula can be deceptively similar to lymphangiomas.

In the past, the first line of management of vascular malformations which did not spontaneously involute was radical surgery. One of the disadvantages of radical surgery includes injury to muscle and nerves. Furthermore, in toto excision was only possible in about 40% of the cases and these anomalies have a high incidence of recurrence. Alternative managements like intra-cystic sclero-therapy can lead to disappointing cosmetic and functional result [2]. Presently OK-432 is the preferred intra-lesional sclerosant. It is a lyophilized mixture of low virulent Su Strain of type III group A Streptococcus pyogenes. When administered intra-lesionally it causes inflammation and infiltration with neutrophils and macrophages [9]. In the present case, surgical removal was chosen because of the increasing risk of life threatening respiratory distress and because the possibility of the diagnosis of a Plunging Ranula could not be excluded.
CONCLUSION
We report a case of Vascular Hamartoma of the sublingual region masquerading a Plunging Ranula. Although rare, vascular malformation should always be kept in mind in sublingual swellings.

REFERENCES
