Myoepithelioma of the Parotid Gland: CT Imaging Findings

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Myoepithelioma of the Parotid Gland: CT Imaging Findings

Myoepithelioma (ME) is a benign salivary gland tumor composed almost exclusively of sheets, islands, or cords of cells with myoepithelial differentiation. MEs account for 1.5% of all of the tumors in the major and minor salivary glands, and 40% arise in the parotid glands. The use of CT for the assessment of parotid tumors is well established. Although much has been written on the CT appearance of the pleomorphic adenomas and Warthin tumors, the detailed imaging features of MEs of the parotid gland have not been described previously in the English language literature. In this study, we describe the CT appearance of 10 histologically proven cases of MEs of the parotid gland.

Materials and Methods

Patients
We retrospectively reviewed CT images of MEs with pathologic correlation in 10 cases (3 men and 7 women; age range, 30–70 years; mean age, 47.5 years) collected between August 2003 and October 2007 from our pathologic database. All of the tumors abut on the capsule of the gland. Nine tumors had smooth or lobulated margins, located chiefly in the superficial lobe and abutted on the capsule of the gland. They may contain enhancing nodules and nonenhancing areas of linear bands, slitlike-shaped or of cystic configuration. Although MEs are a rarity, they should be suspected when a tumor shows all of the characteristics noted here.

RESULTS:

Nine tumors were located in the superficial lobe of the parotid gland, and 1 was located in the tail of parotid gland. All of the tumors abut on the capsule of the gland. Nine tumors had well-defined margins with lobulations in 5 patients. Two cases showed homogeneous enhancement. In the other 8 cases, the enhancement was inhomogeneous because of enhancing nodules and nonenhancing areas of linear bands, slitlike-shaped or of cystic configuration.

CONCLUSION:
CT imaging findings of MEs were well circumscribed, enhancing the mass lesion with smooth or lobulated margins, located chiefly in the superficial lobe and abutted on the capsule of the gland. They may contain enhancing nodules and nonenhancing areas of linear bands, slitlike-shaped or of cystic configuration. Although MEs are a rarity, they should be suspected when a tumor shows all of the characteristics noted here.
Enhancement Behavior. All of the tumors were enhanced. The average CT attenuation of precontrast scans was 29.78 HU (range, 23.00–39.00 HU), and the average maximal CT attenuation of postcontrast scan was 108.37 HU (range, 80.00–146.00 HU). The tumor showed homogenous enhancement in 2 cases (20%; Fig 1). The remaining 8 (80%) of the 10 tumors showed inhomogeneous enhancement, with enhancing nodules in 8 tumors, cystic areas in 3 tumors (Fig 2), slitlike nonenhancing area in 3 tumors (Fig 3), and linear nonenhancing bands in 2 tumors (Fig 4). One tumor showed 2 calcifications (Fig 2).

Pathologic Findings
All of the patients underwent surgery. The histopathologic diagnosis of ME was made in all 10 of the cases (Table). One of the cases was a recurrence. All of the tumors had epithelial nets with plentiful blood vessels (Fig 1). The abundant surrounding stroma, either collagenous or mucoid, were seen in 5 tumors and hemorrhage in 3 of the 6 tumors (Fig 3). Cystic changes were seen in 3 tumors (Fig 2). All of the tumors had a thin fibrous capsule and were well circumscribed, but one was noncircumscribed because of infection (Fig 2).

The immunocytochemistry was detected in 6 of the 10 tumors. The result showed that myoepithelial cells stain positive for cytokeratin, and muscle-specific actin, express S-100 protein, and glial fibrillary acidic protein were positive in all of the tumors.

Discussion
Benign adenomas account for 65.5% of salivary gland tumors.10 MEs were recognized as a histologically distinct entity in 1991 by the World Health Organization.11 An incidence of 1%–7% of all primary salivary gland tumors is often cited.2 The incidence of 4.68% in our hospital falls within this range.

ME is a benign salivary gland tumor composed almost exclusively of sheets, islands, or cords of cells with myoepithelial differentiation that may exhibit spindle, plasmacytoid, epithelioid, or clear cytoplasmic features.1 Other terms that have been associated with this tumor include myoepithelial adenoma and benign myoepithelial tumor. The age of patients with ME ranges from 9 to 85 years, with an average of 44 years and the peak age of occurrence in the third decade.2 It typically presents as a solitary, slowly growing, otherwise asymptomatic mass. MEs develop preferentially in the parotid gland (40%).
Minor salivary glands follow in frequency, especially in the palate (21%).12,13 According to a well-documented series, MEs are less prone to recur than pleomorphic adenomas.14 In our cases, 1 of 10 tumors was a recurrence. Recurrence is correlated with positive margins at the first excision.15 The recommended treatment is complete surgical excision. Benign MEs can undergo malignant transformation, especially in long-standing tumors or in tumors with multiple recurrences.16

Imaging features of ME are rarely reported in the English literature because of their low prevalence. Our study showed that 9 tumors were located in the superficial lobe of the parotid gland, 1 was located in the tail of parotid gland, and all of the tumors abutted the capsule of the gland. Two cases showed homogenous enhancement. The remaining 8 cases demonstrated inhomogeneous enhancement with enhancing nodules, the presence of cystic areas in 3 tumors (Fig 2), slitlike-shaped area in 3 tumors (Fig 3), and linear bands in 2 tumors (Fig 4).

By correlating the CT appearances and the microscopic specimens, we concluded that the enhancing nodules on CT were most probably due to epithelial nets with plentiful blood vessels and that nonenhancing linear bands on CT were most probably due to either collagenous or mucoid stroma. Also, we postulated that the slitlike-shaped nonenhancing area might correspond with stroma surrounding hemorrhage.

From the standpoint of the CT scan findings, the most important differential diagnoses for ME of the parotid gland include benign pleomorphic adenoma and Warthin tumor. The CT features of these 2 more common tumors have been described in detail in the literature. Pleomorphic adenomas show little or no enhancement in the immediate postcontrast scan but manifest increased enhancement in the delayed scan.8,9 In addition, pleomorphic adenomas could happen in superficial and/or deep lobes of the parotid and not often abut the capsule of the gland. Relatively large cystic changes were seen in 3 of 10 tumors in our study (Fig 2). These changes are more frequent in MEs than in pleomorphic adenomas.

Warthin tumors show enhancement in the immediate postcontrast scan.9 These features are similar to MEs; however, radiologic demonstration of enhancing nodules forma-
tion is more common in MEs, and lobulated contours were seen in half of the cases in our study and are more frequent in MEs than in Warthin tumors. Moreover, Warthin tumor is more common in elderly men than in women and can be multifocal and bilateral in 10%–15% of patients.17,18 In addition, parotid scintigraphy by using technetium Tc99m-pertechnetate is useful for the diagnosis of a Warthin tumor.19 Low-grade malignant tumors usually demonstrate similar CT findings to benign tumors. Imaging findings are usually non-specific and indistinguishable from those of benign parotid tumors.

Conclusions
CT imaging findings of MEs were well circumscribed, enhancing mass lesions with smooth or lobulated margins, located chiefly in the superficial lobe and abutted on the capsule of the gland. They may contain enhancing nodules and nonenhancing areas of linear bands, slitlike-shaped or of cystic configuration. Although MEs are a rarity, they should be suspected when a tumor shows all of the characteristics noted here.

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