

## **Malignant salivary gland neoplasms in Sri Lankans : A clinicopathological study**

There is no documentation on the prevalence of malignant salivary gland neoplasms in Sri Lankans. The objective of this study is to determine the prevalence of different types of malignant salivary gland tumours in Sri Lankans.

Histology slides of 491 salivary gland neoplasms report over 50 years at a University Department of Pathology were reviewed at a conference microscope by the authors. The clinical features such as site of occurrence and sex of patient were obtained from the request forms.

There were 306 (62.3%) benign and 185 (37.7%) malignant tumours. The commonest malignant tumor was mucoepidermoid carcinoma (82). Most of them (80.5%) occurred in the parotid gland. The male: female incidence was 1: 1. 14. The mean age of occurrence was 37.7 (range 8-75) years. 97.6 % of mucoepidermoid carcinoma were well differentiated. The second common tumour was adenoid cystic carcinoma (36).

The sites of occurrence were submandibular (11), parotid (9), and minor salivary glands (8). The mean age at presentation was 46. 2 (rang 20 -70) years. Other malignant tumours included adenocarcinima not otherwise specified (16), Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma (15), acinic cell carcinoma (5), malignant myoepithelioma (5), epimyoeplithelial carcinoma (2), hyalinizing clear cell carcinoma (1), undifferentiated carcinoma (3) and squamous cell carcinoma (1).

The commonest malignant salivary gland neoplasm was mucoepidermoid carcinoma. The prevalence of different types of malignant salivary gland neoplasms in Sri Lankans is similar to studies in other countries.