Case Report

Submandibular dermoid cyst in a young patient: A rare case

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Abstract: Dermoid cyst is cystic teratoma mainly are congenital that are seen at the time of birth usually in the head and neck area. Usually dermoids are located in the midline, but can be found anywhere. Here, we are reporting a case of dermoid in submandibular region in a 24 year male patient.

Keywords: dermoid, cervical, cyst, lipoma, sebaceous.

INTRODUCTION

Dermoid cyst is a cystic teratoma frequently consist skin, hair and sweat glands and also in sebum, bone, nails, teeth, eyes, cartilage, and thyroid tissue. Dermoid cyst grows slowly and contains mature tissue, a almost always benign.

CASE REPORT

We are reporting a case of swelling at submandibular region in a 24 year male patient ,two in number, non tender, firm in consistency, with restricted mobility, without any fixity to underlying structure. Patient is admitted for planned excision. Both swellings are excised without any spillage in the dissection field. Swelling is examined for contents , the contents are hairs found in the cyst, suggestive of dermoid nature of cyst that was also confirmed on histopathological examination. Clinical outcome is uneventful ,without any recurrence till date.

DISCUSSION

Dermoid cysts can appear as cutaneous cysts on the head, as cysts on the floor of the mouth or elsewhere in the head, within the parotid gland[1], or as cysts in the testes or penis. They can be quite large[2]. Dermoid cyst at submandibular location is very rare.Surgical excision is the treatment of choice in any localization. Dermoid cysts are developmental lesions that arise either by entrapped pluripotent cells or by implantation of epithelium, with the former being termed congenital and the latter as acquired [3-5]. There is no sex predilection. The dermoid cysts are common in peoples between the ages of 15 and 35 years.

CONCLUSION

Dermoid cyst is common in midline of the body, but may occur anywhere. Dermoid cyst in the lateral neck is uncommon, rare at submandibular
region, swelling in the submandibular region may be lymphadenopathy, sebaceous cyst, malignancy, lipoma or may be dermoid cyst so it should be considered that swelling in the lateral neck may be a dermoid cyst. It should be excised and confirmed on histopathologically.

REFERENCES