

Frequency of salivary gland tumors in two referral center of Qazvin university of Medical sciences from 1999 to 2009

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Abstract:

Background and Aim: Salivary gland tumors are the uncommon neoplasms but are very important lesions in the head and neck area especially in adults. They divided into two benign and malignant groups these tumors usually do not have any sign and symptom until they become ulcerated. The aim of this study is to determine the frequency of salivary gland tumors in the archives of pathology department of Qazvin dental school and Ghods hospital of Qazvin university of medical science from 1999-2009 based on age, sex, location and histological types of the lesions.

Materials and Methods: : This cross sectional study was conducted with pathology department of Qazvin dental school and head & neck surgery center of Qazvin University of medical sciences. All patients with salivary gland tumors who were admitted between 1999-2009 were assessed. The variable of age, sex, histological type of tumors and involvements were recorded and analyzed by spss and revealed as percent of prevalence.

Results: out of 9761 records in the archives, 64 patient's including 32 males (50%) and 32 females (50%) with salivary gland tumors were evaluated. There were 67.1% major salivary gland tumors and 32.9% minor salivary gland tumors. Benign tumors (81.2%) and malignant tumors (18.8%) with the mean age 38.6, 45.83 years. Pleomorphic adenoma (70.3 %) and mucoepidermoid carcinoma were the most benign and malignant salivary gland tumors. Parotid gland was the most area of involvement

Conclusion: This study revealed that frequencies of salivary gland tumors were higher in age 26-35 years, pleomorphic adenoma was the most prevalent benign and mucoepidermoid carcinoma was the most prevalent malignant salivary gland tumors. The prevalence of salivary gland tumors was higher in parotid followed by minor salivary glands.

Keywords: salivary gland tumors, frequency, epidemiology, Qazvin.

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