International Journal of Multidisciplinary and Current Research ISSN: 2321-3124
Research Article Available at: http://ijmcr.com

Ecto Mesenchymal Hondromyxoid Tumor: A Case Report

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Accepted 15 Jan 2016, Available online 27 Jan 2016, **Vol.4 (Jan/Feb 2016 issue)**

Abstract

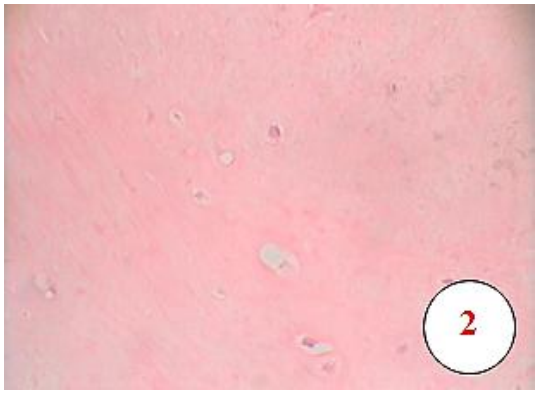
Ecto mesenchymal chondromyxoid tumor is a rare intra oral benign tumor, with limited number in the literature. This reported case is for a 40 years old lady presented at Omdurman military hospital with a painless tongue swelling, excised and examined under the microscope in both H&E stained slides and immunohistochemically stained slides.

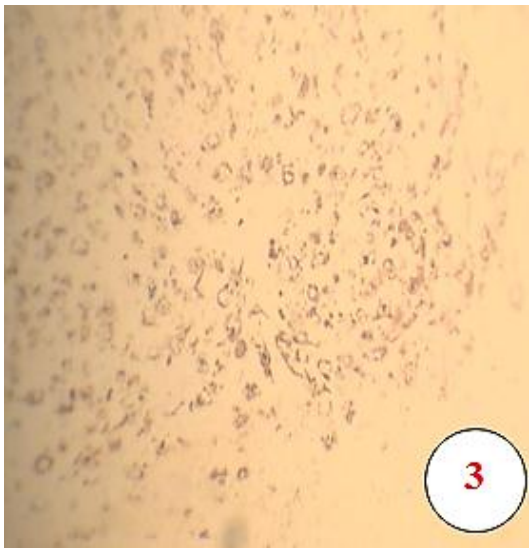
Keywords: *Ecto mesenchymal chondromyxoid etc.*

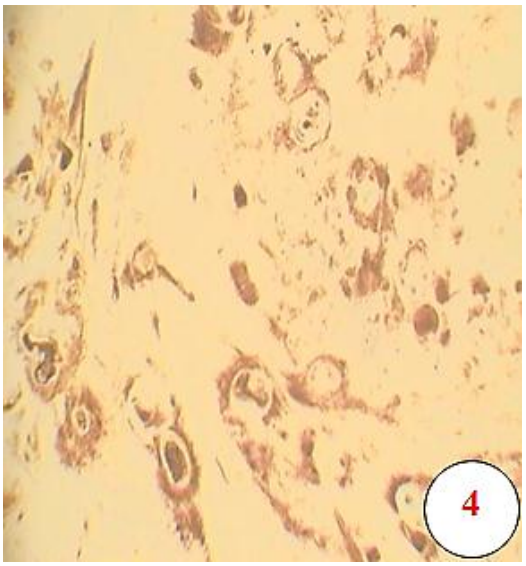
Case report: A 40 years old lady presented at Omdurman military hospital with painless tongue swelling for one year. Clinically the differential diagnosis was:

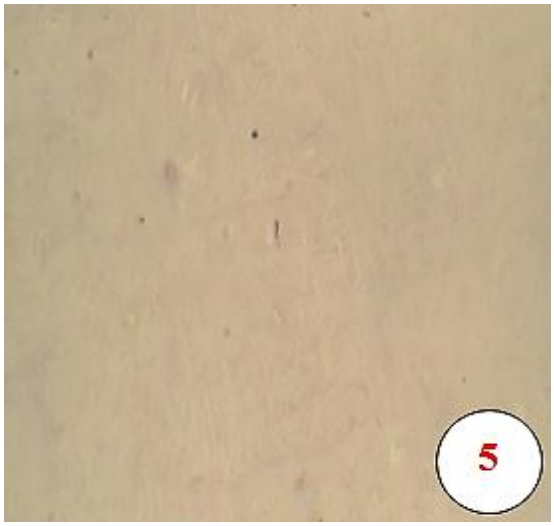
(1) Fibroma. (2) Neurofibroma

Grossly, the excised mass was firm, whitish to grayish in color measuring about 1 cm in diameter. (figure1).









Microscopic examination showed lobulated tumor composed of spindle cells as well as large polygonal cells with prominent nucleoli and abundant cytoplasm, within a chondromyxoid back ground (figure2), the differential diagnosis was: (1)? Chondroid tumor (2)?? Neuroganglionic tumor (3).Immunostains were applied and the tumor was positive for S100 protein (figure 3&4), negative for EMA, and negative synaptophysin (figure 5). So the condition was diagnosed as ectomesenchymal chondromyxoid tumor.

Discussion

Ectomesenchymal chondromyxoid tumor (ECMT), is a recently described as tongue tumor, since 1995 according to Smith et al study[1]. .

This tumor is a mesenchymal tumor commonly in the anterior aspect of the dorsum of the tongue, exhibiting myxochondroid features, they are characterized by a lobular proliferation of oval and spindle cells in a chondromyxoid background.

Immunohistochemically, the tumor cells are reactive for glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) and keratin, and less frequently for smooth muscle actin and S-100 protein[2]. .

The microscopic examination of this case parallel to many reported cases with slight variation in expression of immunostains, as in Mohanty. L *et al* study[3], Allen C *et al* review[4], and Yoshioka Y *et al* study.[5]

Conclusion

This rare intra oral tumor can be a differential diagnosis in any lobulated, tumor with myxoid features. Immunostains are essential in the diagnosis of this tumor.

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