

# ANCIENT SCHWANNOMA OF PAROTID GLAND: A RARE CASE

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

Ancient schwannoma was coined by Ackerman and Taylor to describe tumour that had undergone degenerative changes such as atypia, interstitial hyalinization and cells with large hyperchromatic nucleus. It is an uncommon, benign peripheral nerve tumour derived from Schwann cells.[1]

## **CASE HISTORY :**

A 48 year old female presented with complaints swelling of right side of cheek since 4 years. History of superficial parotidectomy done details not available. Specimen of parotid gland tumour measuring

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9x4.5x3cm. External surface congested and nodular. Cut surface showed two well defined nodules gray tan in colour each measuring 2x2cm. [Fig.3]

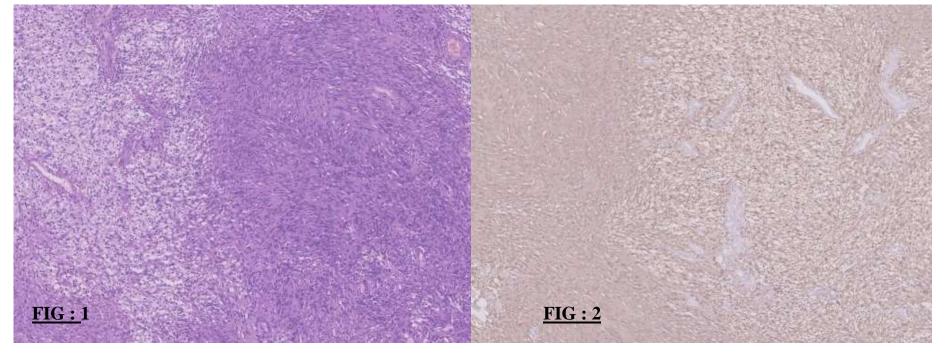
Microscopically from the nodule showed spindle shaped tumour cells with wavy nucleus arranged in fascicles, bundles and sheets. The cells showed moderate degree of pleomorphism and enlarged nucleus with scant fibrillary cytoplasm. Also thickened blood vessels, dense foamy macrophages, histiocytes and inflammatory infiltrates also noted. At places few large bizarre nucleus also seen. No atypia or area of haemorrhage noted. [Fig.1]

#### **DISCUSSION :**

Ancient schwannoma refers to long standing nature and degenerative changes.[1] It usually a slow growing, asymptomatic, well encapsulated tumour that arises from neuroectoderm. [1,2]

Head and neck are most commonly involved and account approximately 3-10% of all tumours. All these tumours can occur at any age , peak incidence is seen between the 3rd and 6'h decade of life.[1] They are pain less , solitary masses mimicking the tumour of parotid gland. [2] Till date a total reported case of ancient schwannoma is less than 100 involving the parotid gland.[1]

Enucleation of the tumour with nerve preservation is the preferred choice. Diffuse S100 positivity in the cytoplasm of tumour cells suggestive of definitive diagnosis of schwannoma.[Fig.3]





## **CONCLUSION :**

Intraparotid 'Ancient ' schwannomas is a rare entity and should be suspected in patients with painless parotid swelling, without any obvious neurological involvement, irrespective of age. Complete excision is the mainstay of treatment. The final diagnosis of bipolar spindle cell lesion should always be made only after histopathological examination and confirming it with immunohistochemical analysis.

#### **REFERENCE :**

1. Abilash Goswami & Mukul Patar . Ancient neurilemmoma of the facial nerve in the parotid gland . Acta Oto-Laryngologica Case Reports, 2020:5(1);52-56

2.Sequeira JP,Jagadishchandra, Mithun MS, Vishwanathan S, Ancient schwannoma of the parotid gland . Ann Maxillofac Surg.2019:;221-22