Case report of metastatic presence of lingual lymph nodes in carcinoma alveolus of mandible

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Abstract
Lingual node metastasis is seen most commonly in carcinoma of tongue and carcinoma floor of mouth. Literature elicits about such cases, but rarely reported is lingual node metastasis in Squamous cell carcinoma of alveolus. Our case report is an elderly male patient with Squamous cell carcinoma of alveolus. Management included hemi-mandibulectomy because of the extension. Metastatic lingual node was found during the surgery as it is rare finding so is this case report presented to reappraise the literature.

Keywords: Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Neck Dissection, Lymphatics, Lingual Node, Metastasis.

Introduction
Carcinoma of oral cavity often metastasize to cervical lymph nodes extensive involvement of other lymph nodes makes the prognosis poor because the prognosis of oral cancer depends upon the control of the metastatic activity rather than the primary tumor removal of cervical lymph nodes by neck dissection including functional radical and modified are treatment of choice, recurrence rate often depends on the positive lymph nodes which are unintentionally left during the primary surgery.¹,³ Usually lingual node are single metastatic nodes with no extra nodal invasion. Apart from the clinical methods of diagnosis, technology also plays a pivotal role. Imaging plays an important role in diagnosing cervical lymph nodes involvement which is a significant background workup of patients with head and neck cancer.⁴ The continuous advances in techniques have lead to the increased sensitivity of the imaging modalities in detection of lymph nodes. Various imaging techniques are used for the same which includes USG, Color Doppler USG, CT, CECT, MRI, PET and lymphoscintigraphy are most critical to diagnose the presence of lymph nodes in carcinoma. USG guided fine needle cytology is also preferred.⁵ It is known that lymph node occasionally located on lymph vessels of tongue are called as lingual lymph nodes.⁶ The existence of lingual lymph node had received little attention and no such studies of metastasis of oral cancer to these lymph nodes had been reported until Ozeki et al in 1985 first published his case report on patients with lymph node metastasis to lingual lymph nodes. Removal of lingual lymph nodes are not a part of regular neck dissection performed during the surgery, so is given little consideration.²,⁷ The anatomical data of these lymph nodes as well as their microscopic appearance may be of some importance in developing more effective surgical treatment for removal of these lymph nodes while operating oral cancer.

Case Report

A 62-year male was initially seen with a 3 months history of non-healing ulcer on gingivobuccal region of the mandibular right posterior region. Patient also presented with odynophagia. Clinical examination revealed a 2.7 cm non-healing ulcer present on gingival mucosa of second molar with palpable masses in the neck. Biopsy of the lesion area revealed squamous cell carcinoma with positive margins. With the help of biopsy report a computed tomography scan was planned to know the extend lesion, which demonstrated a tumor of right mandibular posterior alveolus with evidence of lymphadenopathy. TNM Staging was T2N2aM0. A right hemi mandibulectomy was performed through a lip split incision with continuity of modified radical neck decision. (Fig. 1) While resection of tumor an elastic hard right lateral lingual lymph node was palpated near the sublingual gland and send for histopathology. (Fig. 2)

Fig. 1: Resection of the tumor (Hemi mandibulectomy)
This case offers further evidence that a traditional discontinuous neck dissection may not address all nodes at risk in oral cavity carcinoma. Further investigation for the lymph node distribution within the oral cavity is warranted to reappraise the upper limits of cervical lymphadenopathy. So, we recommend the policy that for each patient of head and neck cancer careful evaluation should be performed by means of various imaging modalities which will help to decide most appropriate treatment as well as reduced overall morbidity.

References