Oral Schwannoma—An Unusual Oral Presentation: Case Report and Literature Review

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ABSTRACT
Schwannoma or neurilemmoma is benign, slow growing, usually solitary and encapsulated tumor, originating from schwann cells of the nerve sheath. Intraoral schwannoma accounts for 1% of head and neck region and commonly involves tongue. Most of the earlier reports in the literature, have described schwannomas that occurred in the tongue. In this article, we report a case of schwannoma involving an unusual site - mandibular labial vestibule, in a young patient. The lesion was completely excised with no reported complication for a follow-up of 15 months.

Keywords: Schwannoma, Nerve sheath, Benign tumor.


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INTRODUCTION
Schwannomas, also referred to as neurilemmoma and neurinoma are benign, slow growing, usually solitary and encapsulated tumor, originating from schwann cells of the nerve sheath. Schwannoma was first identified by Verocay in 1910. Approximately 25 to 45% of all schwannomas are seen in the head and neck region. Intraoral schwannoma accounts for 1% of all head and neck region tumors and commonly involves tongue. We report a patient with a Schwannoma of the mandibular anterior vestibule that was lucratively excised intraorally.

CASE REPORT
A 40-year-old female patient presented with gradually increasing swelling in mandibular left labial vestibule since 1 year. The lesion presented as an asymptomatic swelling, with no associated pain, discharge or paresthesia. The patient’s medical history was noncontributory and has not undergone any surgery before.

Intraorally it was extended from mandibular left lateral incisor to first premolar in labial vestibule. The swelling was roughly 2.5 × 3 cm in size, oval shaped, nontender and firm in consistency. It was noncompressible, nonreducible and nonfluctuant with overlying mucosa appeared normal without erythematous or ulcerative changes and with normal temperature (Fig. 1). Swelling was not fixed to any underlying structures. Panoramic radiograph and a periapical radiograph of that region showed no significant changes (Fig. 2).

On the basis of history and clinical appearance a working diagnosis of benign oral tumor of mesenchymal origin was considered.

A differential diagnosis of fibrolipoma, lipoma, fibroma and mucocele was also considered.

As it was a solitary slow-growing lesion, excision biopsy was considered as a diagnostic and therapeutic approach. All routine blood examination conducted before the surgical...
procedure were found to be within normal limits. Surgical excision of the tumor mass was achieved with no damage to adjacent vital structures.

Tissue sample was obtained as an approximately 1.6 × 1 cm firm, oval, mass yellowish white in color, smooth, shiny and glistening external surface (Fig. 3).

The histopathological examination demonstrated a thin fibrous capsule with antoni A type and antoni B type tissue arrangements. Antoni A type being characterized by closely packed schwann cells in bundles with palisading nuclei and verocay bodies. While in the antoni B type, disorganization of fusiform cells dispersed in a loose and random fashion was noted (Fig. 4). Histopathological findings were suggestive of oral schwannoma or neurilemmoma.

The immunohistochemical tests carried for reconfirmation, showed strongly positive antigenic reaction to S100 immunostaining in antoni A areas and less so in the antoni B areas (Fig. 5).

A thorough physical examination was made to rule out multiple tumors of neural origin. The results of this examination were negative. The patient is under clinical control, with no signs of recurrence even after 15 months.

**DISCUSSION**

Schwannomas are benign, slow growing, usually solitary and encapsulated tumor, originating from schwann cells of the nerve sheath most commonly associated with a nervous trunks of the peripheral nervous system. Approximately 25 to 45% of all schwannomas are seen in the head and neck region. Intraoral schwannoma accounts for 1% of all head and neck region tumors. It commonly involves tongue (45.2-52%) followed by the (13.3%) cheek, (19.86%) buccal mucosa, and (19.24%) on lip and gingivae. In this case mandibular vestibular involvement showed an unusual occurrence.

Though it originates from the nerve tissue, identification of the originating nerve especially when it is small may be difficult to demonstrate. Only in 50% of cases direct relation of nerve is demonstrated, where large nerve fibers are found to be splayed over the outer aspect of capsule. In this case mandibular vestibular involvement showed an unusual occurrence.

The etiology of schwannoma is still unknown and the disease is generally asymptomatic. The tumor develops in patients of all ages, without an obvious preference for either sex.

Oral schwannomas are found to exhibit themselves in two types—the common type is submucosal nodule which is
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The schwannoma represents a lesion not often encountered in clinical practice. It is therefore vital for the clinicians to be aware that schwannomas could also present in unusual mucosal sites such as the labial vestibule. The submucosal encapsulated, well defined, firm in consistency, resembling a cyst. The second type is non encapsulated where the tumor is found below the basal layer of mucus membrane. The present case presented as a encapsulated variety.

According to Wright and Jackson, the differential diagnosis of schwannomas included benign and malignant neoformations of epithelial and connective tissue origin, such as lipomas, hemangiomas, eosinophilic granuloma, epidermoid and dermoid cysts, epithelial hyperplasia, granular cell tumor, leiomyoma, and lymphangioma.

However, the histological differential diagnosis could be made with neurofibroma, neuroma or muscular or fibroplastic origin tumor.

The histological findings of the present case are similar to those reported previously. The tumor tissue consists of so-called Antoni A and B type cells. Antoni A tissue shows densely packed, elongated spindle cells, while Antoni B tissue has a more myxoid consistency. Antoni A zone has parallly formed thin reticulin fibers, fusiform shaped cells and curled nucleus. In general, the zone includes a variety of different cells without apparent borders, among their cytosols. Among the sheets, there are acellular eosinophilic bodies called as verocay bodies, formed by thin cytoplasmic fibers.

According to the literature survey, immunostaining analysis is essential in the diagnosis of this neoplasm, which shows positive reaction for S100 protein. According to Chrysomali et al, the tumoral cells with antoni A show greater intensity scores compared to antoni B tumor pattern.

Expression of S100 protein could assist in lesion differentiation like neurilemmomas with fibrosis, deep seated neurilemmomas and well-differentiated leiomyosarcomas, by immunostaining of palisaded nucleus.

The treatment for benign schwannoma consists of total surgical excision. The recurrences as well as the malignant transformation are rare events, although few acceptable examples have been reported.

The presence of schwannoma calls for the careful search for nerve tumors in other parts of the body, although in most cases none may be found. The differentiation of schwannoma from neurofibroma is essential, because an apparently solitary neurofibroma may be a manifestation of neurofibromatosis.

SUMMARY

The schwannoma represents a lesion not often encountered in clinical practice. It is therefore vital for the clinicians to be aware that schwannomas could also present in unusual mucosal sites such as the labial vestibule. The submucosal
forms of this lesion are usually indistinguishable clinically from other benign neoplasms that are also usually seen in the same region. The final diagnosis should be done after histopathological and immunohistochemical analysis. The therapeutical conduct is the total removal of the lesion.

REFERENCES