A Case of Submandibular Squamous Cell Carcinoma Producing Granulocyte-colony Stimulating Factor

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Squamous cell carcinoma of the submandibular gland is an extremely rare salivary gland cancer ranging from 0.015 to 0.045 percent of all head and neck cancers, and is associated with a poor prognosis. Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) producing tumors also have a poor prognosis. This type of tumor produces G-CSF itself, which promotes tumor growth, thereby potentially accelerate the clinical progression of the disease through an additional synergic effect. The present study describes our experience in treating a 59-year-old male patient who was thought to have a G-CSF-producing squamous cell carcinoma of the submandibular gland.

Keywords : submandibular, squamous cell carcinoma, salivary gland, G-CSF producing tumor

References


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Preoperative study of magnetic resonance imaging with Gadolinium enhancement
The left submandibular tumor demonstrates a poor margin with the left submandibular gland.

3 months after surgery: mediastinal recurrence
Left: FDG-PET shows a built up on the mediastum (prebifurcation of the trachea).
Right: Metastatic lymphadenopathy is visualized in the area with computed tomography.

10 months after primary surgery: metastatic tumor thrombus and mass
a: Excised tumor thrombus of the femoral artery.
b: The pathological finding of this thrombus show squamous cell carcinoma.
c: A tumor mass is seen in the left ventricular cavity.