

Clinicopathological Features of Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma: An Institutional Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adenoid cystic carcinoma is a rare salivary gland malignancy that can occur in any part of the body, its clinicopathologic features are scarcely reported in locoregional literature. Therefore, in this study we aimed to evaluate the clinicopathologic features of adenoid cystic carcinoma in our population and to determine the association of age and site of its occurrence with histologic pattern and perineural invasion.

Methods: We retrospectively analyzed 30 cases of adenoid cystic carcinoma that underwent surgical resections or biopsies from March 2009 to February 2020 at Liaquat National Hospital and Medical College, Karachi. Clinical and histopathological parameters including age, site, histological pattern and perineural invasion were determined and association between different parameters was analyzed.

Results: Mean age of the patients was 30+16.1 years. Cribriform pattern was most common histologic pattern (63.3%) while head and neck region was the most common site of occurrence (83.3%). Perineural invasion which is one of the most important prognostic factors in adenoid cystic carcinoma was present in approximately half of the patients (46.7%). No significant association of age and site was found with histologic pattern and perineural invasion.

Conclusion: Adenoid cystic carcinoma is a rare malignancy most commonly occurring in head and neck region with a high frequency of perineural invasion. No significant difference of histologic pattern and histologic prognostic parameter like perineural invasion was noted at different ages and different sites in our study.

Keywords: Adenoid cystic carcinoma, perineural invasion, head and neck malignancy.

INTRODUCTION

Adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) is a rare malignant neoplasm with an indolent nature that shows slow growth but has a tendency for local recurrence and distant metastasis with unfavorable outcome and poor prognosis [1]. It accounts for 1% of all malignant tumors of head and neck, 22% of salivary gland malignancies and is commonest malignant tumor of submandibular and minor salivary gland. It usually affects middle aged adults with female predominance [2, 3].

ACC was initially described as Cyliodroma by Billroth in 1856. Later it was called ACC of salivary gland by Ewing in 1919, after which the name was applied to tumors of breast by Geschickter in 1945 and that led to its search in other organs as well [4]. ACC arises most commonly in the salivary glands of head and neck region, but has a tendency to originate in any site with secretory glands like lacrimal glands, auditory canal, breast, skin, digestive tract and lungs [5-8].

Although clinicopathologic features of this rare malignancy is described in literature, but apart from a few case reports, studies elaborating this disease lack from our population. Therefore, in this study we aimed

to evaluate the clinicopathologic features of adenoid cystic carcinoma in our population and to determine the association of age and site of its occurrence with histologic pattern and perineural invasion.

METHODS

We retrospectively analyzed 30 cases of adenoid cystic carcinoma that underwent surgical resections or incisional biopsies from March 2009 to February 2020 at Liaquat National hospital and Medical College, Karachi. Cases with prior radiation and chemotherapy were excluded from the study. All specimens were received in Histopathology Department, Liaquat National Hospital and grossly examined according to standard protocols. After overnight processing, hematoxylin and eosin slides were prepared and examined by senior histopathologists. Immunohistochemical stains including CD117 and p63 were done where necessary. Clinical and histopathological parameters including age, site, histological pattern and perineural invasion were determined and recorded (**Figs. 1 & 2**).

Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS 21) was used for data compilation and analysis. Mean and standard deviation were calculated for quantitative variable age. Frequency and percentage were calculated for qualitative variables. Fisher's exact test was applied to determine the association. p-value ≤ 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

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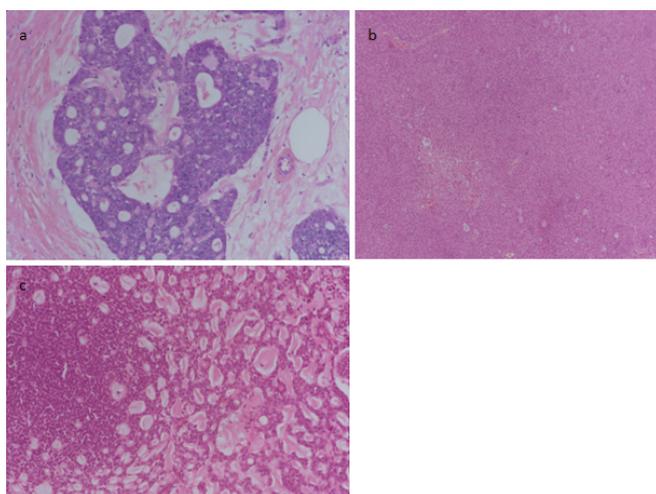


Fig. (1): Different histologic patterns of Adenoid cystic carcinoma a: Cribriform, b: Solid, c: Mixed.

RESULTS

Mean age of the patients was 30 + 16.1 years with range of 9 to 70 years. Most of the patients were between age of 25-50 years (n=19, 63.3%). p63 and CD117 was positive in all the cases of ACC. Cribriform pattern was most common histologic pattern (n=19, 63.3%) while head and neck region was the most common site of occurrence (n=25, 83.3%). Perineural invasion that is one of the most important prognostic factors in adenoid cystic carcinoma was present in approximately half of the patients (n=14, 46.7%). Clinicopathologic characteristics of the studied population are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Clinicopathological characteristics of adenoid cystic carcinoma in studied population.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage %
Gender		
Female	23	76.7%
Male	7	23.3%
Age		
<=25 Years	3	10.0%
26-50 Years	16	53.3%
>50 Years	11	36.7%
Pattern		
Cribriform	19	63.3%
Mixed	10	33.3%
Solid	1	3.3%
Site		
Breast	4	13.3%
Lung	1	3.3%
Head And Neck	25	83.3%
Perineural Invasion		
Absent	16	53.3%
Present	14	46.7%

No significant association of age was noted with histologic pattern (p=1.00) and perineural invasion (p=0.877). Similarly, no significant association of site of occurrence with histologic pattern (p=1.00) and perineural invasion was noted (p=0.602) as shown in Table 2.

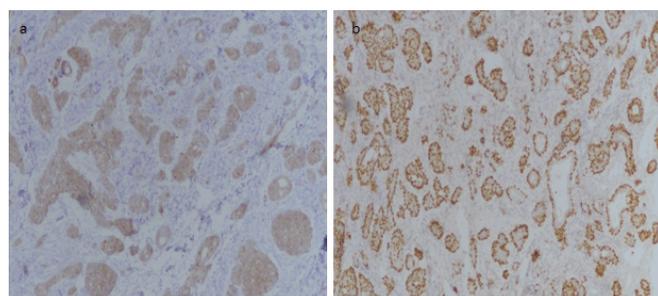


Fig. (2): Immunohistochemical stains in adenoid cystic carcinoma, a: CD117 showing diffuse cytoplasmic and membranous staining, b: p63 showing nuclear staining in myoepithelial component.

Table 2: Association of age and site of occurrence of Adenoid cystic carcinoma with perineural invasion and histologic pattern.

Variables	Perineural Invasion			Histologic Patterns			
	Absent n (%)	Present n (%)	p-value	Cribriform n (%)	Solid n (%)	Mixed n (%)	p-value
Age (Years)			0.877				1.00
≤25 years	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)		2 (66.7)	0 (0%)	1 (33.3%)	
26-50 years	9 (56.2)	7 (43.8)		10 (62.5)	1 (6.2)	5 (31.2)	
>50 years	6 (54.5)	5 (45.5)		7 (63.6)	0 (0)	4 (36.4)	
Tumor Site							
Head and neck	12 (48)	13 (52)	0.602	15 (60)	1 (4)	9 (36)	1.00
Lung	1 (100)	0 (0)		1 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
Breast	3 (75)	1 (25)		3 (75)	0 (0)	1 (25)	

DISCUSSION

In the present study we found that ACC commonly occurred in head and neck region with only a few of cases to be present at other sites like lung and breast. Moreover, approximately half of ACC exhibited perineural invasion that is one of the prognostic parameters of ACC [2, 3]. We did not find any significant association of age and site of ACC with histologic prognostic parameters like solid pattern and perineural invasion. To our knowledge, this is the first study describing clinicopathologic features of ACC in our population.

ACC is diagnosed late in course of the disease because it tends to show symptoms when it has already locally invaded the organ and has involved the nerves around the invaded region or the tumor is causing compression effects. Although most patients present with locally invasive disease, this malignant neoplasm has the ability of distant metastasis, most commonly to lungs and bone [9]. In our study, follow up of patients was not available to determine frequency of developing recurrence and metastasis.

ACC shows a myoepithelial differentiation composed of dual population of basaloid and luminal cells. Different architectural patterns are reported e.g. cribriform, tubular, trabecular and solid [10]. The basaloid cells show positivity for smooth muscle actin, S100, vimentin, calpinin and p63 while the epithelial cells show positivity for luminal cytokeratins such as CK7, CEA, EMA, and CD117. In our study most of the cases exhibited cribriform pattern, only a few of cases revealed solid and

mixed pattern. Although ACC is a histologic diagnosis, we performed p63 and CD117 stains in most cases to confirm the diagnosis.

ACC is a rare malignancy as reflected by a small sample size in most of the previously published international studies [11-13], on the other hand local data is limited to a few case reports and studies involving salivary gland malignancies as a whole. Mean age of the patients in different studies ranges from 51-58 years [10-13]. In contrast our study has mean age of 30 years. This difference may be due to small sample size in our study or different tumor biology in this part of the world. Few studies suggested female gender predominance in ACC [14-16] in contrast to our study. Most of the studies reported cribriform pattern as the commonest histologic pattern and high frequency of perineural invasion especially in head and neck ACC [17, 18]. None of the previously published studies found any significant association of age and site with prognostic parameters like perineural invasion, although solid histologic pattern was considered as marker of poor prognosis and distant metastasis in ACC [19].

This study can be viewed with a few limitations like small sample size and lack of clinical follow up to determine disease free survival and distant metastasis; however, finding of our study can be viewed with a substantial clinical importance as this is a rare disease and current literature on the topic is limited in our population.

CONCLUSION

Adenoid cystic carcinoma is a rare malignancy most commonly occurring in head and neck region with a high frequency of perineural invasion. No significant association of histologic pattern and perineural invasion was noted with age and site of occurrence of ACC in our study.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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