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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

### CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF PAROTID GLAND TUMORS IN PMCH, PATNA

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Salivary gland tumors are relatively rare and constitute 3-4% of all head and neck neoplasms. The majority of all salivary gland tumors are in the parotid gland (70%). 2 of these 80% are benign. **OBJECTIVES:** To study the epidemiology and various clinical presentations of the parotid tumors. **Methods:** 50 cases admitted to surgical ward of PMCH from sept.2016 to sept.2018 have been studied. In all cases a thorough, clinical history and physical examination were carried out. Basic investigations were done for all patients. Based on investigations cases were divided into benign and malignant neoplasms and were treated accordingly. In operated patients, the operative findings and method of management are recorded. **Results:** The majority of the cases belonged to 31-40 years age group (35%) with female predominance. 70% cases were benign whereas rest 30 % were malignant. Most common clinical presentation was of painless swelling (70%). Pleomorphic adenoma was the most common finding in pathology (80%) whereas Mucoepidermoid carcinoma was most common malignant finding. **Conclusion:** Majority of the parotid tumors are benign with female predominance. Pleomorphic adenoma was the most common benign tumor whereas mucoepidermoid carcinoma was the most common malignant tumor in parotid. Commonest clinical presentation in both benign and malignant tumor was painless swelling.

## INTRODUCTION

Salivary gland tumors are relatively rare and constitute 3-4% of all head and neck neoplasms<sup>1</sup>. The majority of all salivary gland tumors are in the parotid gland (70%)<sup>2</sup> of these 80% are benign. In this study sincere effort is made to analyse parotid tumors in terms of epidemiology and clinical features.

#### Aims and Objectives

- To study the epidemiology of the parotid tumors.
- To study the various clinical presentations of parotid tumors.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The materials for the clinical study of parotid tumors were collected from patients admitted to surgical ward of PMCH from sept.2016 to sept.2018. Patna. 50 cases have been studied. In all cases a thorough, clinical history and physical examination were carried out. Basic investigations were done for all patients. CT scan and MRI was done in few required cases. Based on investigations cases were divided into benign and malignant neoplasms and were treated accordingly.

In operated patients, the operative findings and method of management are recorded. Post-operative morbidity & duration of hospital stay were recorded.

## RESULTS

The total number of patients in study were 50, out of which 35 were female & 15 male. The majority of the cases belonged to 31-40 years age group (35%). 70% cases were benign whereas rest 30 % were malignant. The common risk factors were smoking (16%), betel chewing (12%). Most common clinical presentation was of painless swelling (70%). Pleomorphic adenoma was the most common finding in pathology (80%) whereas Mucoepidermoid carcinoma was most common malignant finding. Wound infection was most common complication post-op. followed by facial nerve palsy.

## Conclusion

Majority of the parotid tumors are benign with female predominance. Pleomorphic adenoma was the most common benign tumor whereas mucoepidermoid carcinoma was the most common malignant tumor in parotid. Commonest clinical presentation in both benign and malignant tumor was painless swelling.

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