INTRODUCTION

Angiomyxolipoma is a rare variant of lipoma, first reported by Mai et al.\textsuperscript{1} Angiomyxolipoma shows a frank predilection for males with only 2 cases reported in females till date. It is characterized by proliferation of adipose tissue with myxoid stroma and numerous dilated vascular channels.\textsuperscript{2} Review of literature revealed only 2 cases of intraoral angiomyxolipoma, one each in buccal mucosa,\textsuperscript{3} and floor of the mouth.\textsuperscript{4} This is the first case of angiomyxolipoma affecting the tongue. Surgical excision is the preferred treatment modality; no recurrence has been reported. This case report addresses the importance of the definitive diagnosis of angiomyxolipoma with an emphasis on histopathological differential diagnoses and differentiating features.

CASE REPORT

A 51-year male patient presented to the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, for the evaluation of a painless swelling of one year duration on his right lateral border of the tongue. Intraoral examination revealed 3 x 2 cm, well circumscribed swelling on the right lateral border of the tongue, without any sign of ulceration. Patient had slight difficulty in tongue movements (Figure 1). The patient underwent complete excision of the lesion under local anesthesia. The cut surface showed yellowish mass with gelatinous material. Histological examination of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded sections stained by Hematoxylin and Eosin (H&E) stain revealed a network of benign mature adipocytes with abundant myxoid areas and numerous proliferating blood vessels (Figures 2 and 3). Based on histological examination, final diagnosis of angiomyxolipoma was rendered. Follow-up period of 2 years was uneventful.

ABSTRACT

Angiomyxolipoma is a rare histological variant of lipoma, characterized by proliferation of adipose tissue associated with a variable amount of myxoid stroma with numerous thick- and thin-walled blood vessels. An exhaustive literature review could reveal only 12 cases of angiomyxolipoma affecting subcutaneous tissue, subungual area and spermatic cord. In oral cavity, only 2 cases of angiomyxolipoma have been reported to date, one case in the buccal mucosa and one case in the floor of the mouth. Hence, this is only the third case of angiomyxolipoma affecting oral cavity and the first case of angiomyxolipoma of the tongue. We report a case of a 51-year male presenting with a swelling on the right lateral border of the tongue. The lesion was excised and microscopical examination confirmed the diagnosis of angiomyxolipoma.

Key Words: Angiomyxolipoma. Lipoma. Tongue.
DISCUSSION

Lipomas are common mesenchymal tumors. In 1996, Mai et al. reported a rare variant of lipoma of spermatic cord in a 34-year male. Histologically, the tumor was composed of network of mature fat cells with areas of myxoid degeneration and proliferating blood vessels, as it was designated as angiomyxolipoma. Since then, only 12 cases of angiomyxolipomas have been reported in English literature. In 2011, Martinez-Mata et al. reported first case of angiomyxolipoma in the oral cavity, occurring on the right buccal mucosa of a 12-year male. Since then, only one more case of oral angiomyxolipoma has been reported in 2014 by Nair et al., occurring on the floor of mouth of a 70-year male. The present case report describes the third case of oral angiomyxolipoma and the first case of angiomyxolipoma of the tongue. Histological differential diagnosis of angiomyxolipoma includes spindle cell lipoma, myxolipoma, angiomyolipoma, cellular angiofibroma, lipoblastoma and myxoid liposarcoma (Table I). The lesion is usually asymptomatic and presents as slowly growing, painless well-demarcated, solitary, subcutaneous mass. Wide local excision is the treatment of choice for angiomyxolipomas and they do not recur.

Angiomyxolipoma is a benign tumor of adipose tissue characterized by proliferation of adipose tissue with myxoid stroma and numerous dilated vascular channels. This case report presents the first case of angiomyxolipoma of tongue. Angiomyxolipoma can show histological features resembling some benign and malignant tumors, i.e. myxoid liposarcoma. The differentiation is important to prevent the aggressive treatment modalities to be carried out for the treatment of myxoid liposarcoma. This report also discusses the microscopical differential diagnoses of angiomyxolipoma with their differentiating features.

REFERENCES