

incidence rates for this tumor are difficult to derive from the literature (Ellis and Auclair 1996). Most cases involve the minor salivary glands. In the AFIP case files, the mean age of patients is approximately 58 years (Ellis and Auclair 1996).

In most patients, swelling is the only symptom. Clear cell adenocarcinoma is a low-grade neoplasm. As of 1996, the AFIP reported that no patient is known to have died as a result of this tumor (Ellis and Auclair 1996).

### Cystadenocarcinoma

Cystadenocarcinoma, also known as malignant papillary cystadenoma, mucus-producing adenopapillary, or nonepidermoid, carcinoma, low-grade papillary adenocarcinoma of the palate, and papillary adenocarcinoma, is a rare, malignant epithelial tumor characterized histologically by prominent cystic and frequently papillary growth but lacking features that characterize cystic variants of several more common salivary gland neoplasms. Cystadenocarcinoma is the malignant counterpart of cystadenoma (Ellis and Auclair 1996).

In a review of 57 cases, the AFIP found that men and women are affected equally; the average patient age was about 59 years; and about 65% occurred in the major salivary glands, and primarily in the parotid. Most patients present with a slowly growing asymptomatic mass. Clinically, this neoplasm is rarely associated with pain or facial paralysis. Cystadenocarcinoma is considered to be a low-grade neoplasm (Ellis and Auclair 1996).

### Sebaceous Adenocarcinoma

Sebaceous adenocarcinoma is an uncommon malignant epithelial neoplasm that is generally regarded as an intermediate grade neoplasm. The tumors have been noted to be comprised of islands and sheets of cells with areas of sebaceous differentiation. The cells of these tumors possess atypical nuclear morphology and manifest an infiltrative pattern of growth (Ellis and Auclair 1996). Clinical presentation as a painless, slow-growing, asymptomatic swelling has been reported; however, lesions may be painful or result in facial nerve involvement with paralysis. Approximately one-third of these tumors have been reported to have a recurrence potential (Gnepp 1983). The vast majority of examples of this neoplasm have been limited to the parotid gland with the mean age of

occurrence being 69 years (Ellis and Auclair 1996; Gnepp 1983).

### Sebaceous Lymphadenocarcinoma

Sebaceous lymphadenocarcinoma is a particularly uncommon malignant low-grade neoplasm with a good prognosis (Gnepp and Brannon 1984). These neoplasms are believed to correspond to carcinomatous transformation of sebaceous lymphadenoma. The carcinoma portion of the tumor has been reported as sebaceous adenocarcinoma, however, other forms of salivary gland carcinomas have been recognized (Ellis and Auclair 1996). In that merely 3 cases, all associated with the parotid gland in elderly patients, have been reported, there is little information on these neoplasms (Ellis and Auclair 1996; Gnepp and Brannon 1984).

### Oncocytic Carcinoma

Oncocytic carcinoma, or oncocytic adenocarcinoma, is a rare high-grade carcinoma, salivary neoplasm with predominantly oncocytic features. The oncocytic carcinomas constitute <1% of the cases of salivary gland tumors accessioned to the AFIP files (Ellis and Auclair 1996). The majority of reported cases have been in the parotid gland, where they present as painful lesions or are associated with paralysis (Sugimoto et al. 1993). Similar to other parotid gland carcinomas, tumors that are less than 2 cm have a better prognosis than larger tumors. Thus, TNM (T = tumor size, N = number of nodes, M = metastasis) staging correlates with the prognosis (Goode, Auclair, and Ellis 1998). The AFIP series reports that the average age of patients with these neoplasms has been 63 years (Ellis and Auclair 1996).

### Salivary Duct Carcinoma

Salivary duct carcinoma, or salivary duct adenocarcinoma, is a high-grade malignant epithelial neoplasm comprised of elements that bear a resemblance to expanded salivary gland ducts. The AFIP files indicate that salivary duct carcinomas represent only 0.2% of all epithelial salivary gland neoplasms, with ~85% of cases affecting the parotid gland and with a male gender predominance of 75% and mean incidence occurring in the seventh and eighth decades of life (Ellis and Auclair 1996). Parotid swelling has generally been the most common presenting symptom. However, facial