

ORAL PATHOLOGY

Mixed Tumors of the Salivary Glands. G. O. Bain, K. P. Kowalewski, and J. W. Magreger. *Acta gastro-enterol. belg.* 19: 70, February, 1956.

In a series of 271 salivary gland tumors which were surgically removed and examined, 218 were diagnosed as mixed tumors. The parotid gland was found to be the most common site and women were affected more frequently than men. The patient usually applied for treatment and was operated upon between one and five years after the tumor's presence became evident to the patient. The patient's usual complaint was a firm, painless, nontender swelling at the angle of the jaw.

Fourteen per cent of the series were recurrent tumors; nine recurred within five years after first surgery and eight recurred more than ten years later.

The gross pathology shows that the mixed tumor becomes increasingly lobulated as it enlarges, in most cases retaining a single capsule.

Recurrence may be explained by multiple early microscopic tumors scattered throughout the gland.

Complete surgical removal is the treatment of choice for mixed tumors.

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Juvenile Melanoma of the Tongue. J. Jernstrom and G. E. Aponte. *Am. J. Clin. Path.* 26: 1341, November, 1956.

A tumor on the lateral margin of the tongue of a 7-year-old white girl is described. The tumor measured 1 cm. in its greatest dimension. There was no regional lymphadenopathy or parabasal induration. An excision biopsy procedure was done and the pathologic diagnosis of juvenile melanoma was made.

Pigmentation of the oral mucosal membranes is discussed in relation to juvenile melanoma.

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