

Epidermoid cyst of the floor of the mouth

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7% occur in the head and neck area; 1.6% within the oral cavity. Represent less than 0.01% of all oral cysts.

Anatomical classification:

- ☐ **Sublingual** (genioglossal) cysts, above the geniohyoid muscle
52% and midline
- ☐ **Submental** (geniohyoid) cysts between geniohyoid and mylohyoid
26% and midline
- ☐ **Submaxillary** above mylohyoid
6% and lateral

Etiology

ectoderm entrapment during the fusion of the first (mandible) and second (hyoid) branchial arches

Presentation 2nd -6th decade
Dg imaging + FNA (keratin)

Histologic classification:

- ☐ **epidermoid** (simple squamous epithelium)
- ☐ **dermoid** (skin adnexia in the cyst wall)
- ☐ **teratoid** (contain muscle, cartilage and bone)



Approach – intraoral, external or combined

Differential

Benign and malignant tumors
Ranula
Thyroglossal duct cyst
Branchial cyst
Infection

Case

10y.o. girl. Submental swelling, no sublingual swelling. Non tender, slowly growing. Needle aspiration – keratin. External approach excision. No complications.

Conclusion

FNA might suffice for diagnosis.
Approach depends on location.

