Sanchis JM*. Carcinoma de células fusiformes [Spindle cell carcinoma]. Med Oral Patol Oral Cir bucal 2005;10:280.

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CASO CLINICO: Paciente de 69 años que acude a consulta por presentar desde hace 6 meses una tumoración mandibular en encía edéntula del tercer cuadrante, cuyo crecimiento ha aumentado mucho en los últimos días. No le duele y consulta porque comienza a molestarle dado el tamaño que ha alcanzado. A la exploración intraoral se aprecia una masa excrecente, pediculada de base amplia, de aspecto rojizo y ligeramente sangrante a la manipulación. De un tamaño de 3 x 2 cm, emergente de la encía lingual y facilmente desplazable (fig 1). Se realiza una ortopantomografía (fig 2), una RMN (fig 3) y una biopsia (fig 4,5).

CLINICAL CASE: A 69-year-old woman with a mandibular tumor located in the edentulous gums of the third quadrant. The lesion had been present for the past 6 months and had grown considerably in the last few days. While the lesion was painless, the patient began to experience discomfort because of its size. Intraoral examination revealed a pediculate, excrescent mass with a broad base. The lesion was reddish in color, measured 3 x 2 cm in size and bled slightly in response to manipulation during exploration. The mass arose from the lingual gingiva and was easily displaceable (fig 1). Orthopantomography (fig 2), an MRI (fig 3) and a biopsy study (fig 4,5) were carried out.

Diagnóstico / Diagnosis

Carcinoma de células fusiformes Spindle cell carcinoma



Fig. 1



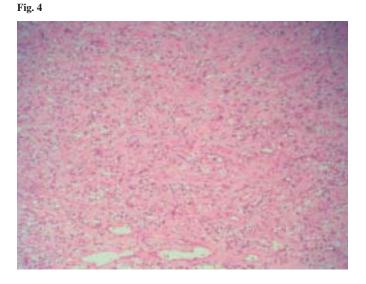
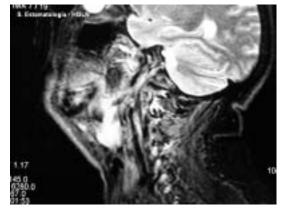






Fig. 3



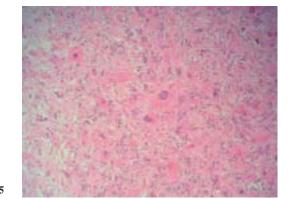


Fig. 5