



**The Republic of Iraq  
Ministry of Higher Education  
and Scientific Research  
University of Baghdad  
Faculty of Dentistry**



# **A NATIONAL STUDY OF SALIVARY GLAND TUMORS IN IRAQ**

**Thesis submitted to Council of the College of Dentistry Baghdad  
University in Partial Fulfillments of the Award the Degree of Philosophy  
in Oral and Maxillo-Facial Pathology**

by

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**ABSTRACT**

Salivary gland tumors is considered as the most complex and varied group of tumors that faced by dentist. Thereby, the relation in frequency, the restricted quantity of pretreatment data available and the wide-ranging of biologic behavior of the diverse histopathological lesions lead to the difficulty of diagnosis and management.

**Objectives:** To find out the relative frequency of diagnostic categories of salivary gland tumor by gender, age group, to specify the sites and subsites of salivary gland tumors (tumor location). Finally, to study the histopathological types of salivary gland tumor.

**Methodology:** This was a retrospective cross-sectional study in twelve governorates in Iraq during the period (2003-2017).

**Results:** The total number of cases were (1045) that comprised (737) cases (70.5 %) of benign salivary gland tumor and (308) cases (29.5 %) of malignant salivary gland tumor. Among benign salivary gland tumor, Pleomorphic adenoma (693) cases (66.3 %), Warthin tumor (39) cases (3.7 %), Basal cell adenoma (3) cases (0.3 %) and Myoepithelioma (2) cases (0.2 %). While malignant salivary gland tumor, Adenoid cystic carcinoma (176) cases (16.8 %), Mucoepidermoid carcinoma (102) cases (9.8 %), Acini cell carcinoma (21) cases (2.0 %), Polymorphous low grade adeno cystic carcinoma (5) cases (0.5 %), ductal carcinoma (2) cases (0.2 %) and Pleomorphic sarcoma (2) cases (0.2 %). Female preponderance in the gender. For the age group, the peak of (40-59) Age group is the most affected, Baghdad governorate preponderance for the other governorates. Finally, the parotid area site is the most frequent for benign and malignant of salivary gland tumor.

**Conclusions:** The study of the histopathology of salivary gland tumor is complex and varied. Precise diagnosis is vital as salivary gland tumors impact is varying of the clinical prediction rules. The frequency of benign salivary gland tumors is higher than malignant. The highest distribution of salivary gland tumor in Baghdad governorate.

The pleomorphic adenoma was being the most common benign tumor, while adenoid cystic carcinoma is the most common malignant tumor. Both were mostly seen in parotid gland site.



جمهورية العراق  
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
جامعة بغداد  
كلية طب الأسنان

## الدراسة الوطنية لأورام الغدد اللعابية في العراق

أطروحة مقدمة إلى مجلس كلية طب الأسنان جامعة بغداد كجزء من المتطلبات لنيل شهادة  
درجة الفلسفة في أمراض الفم والوجه والفكين

من قبل

رائد رزاق علي الخفاجي

بكالوريوس طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

ماجستير في امراض الفم والوجه والفكين

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دكتوراه في امراض الفم والوجه والفكين