Tyrosine crystals in salivary gland tumours

The interesting paper by Thomas and Hutt has drawn attention to a less familiar feature of some salivary gland tumours, particularly pleomorphic adenomas. Tyrosine crystals have been occasionally reported in salivary gland tumours. There seems to be no similar reported observation of tyrosine deposits in a serous gland tumour of the external auditory meatus and the present case report might be of some interest both by its rarity and because it has caused some diagnostic difficulty.

The patient was a fit and healthy man aged 42 years who presented with a smooth lobulated tumour in the right external auditory meatus, which was excised. The patient, an itinerant Irish labourer, could not be followed further. Microscopy of the neoplasm showed some unusual features and, in particular, the presence of crystalline material caused diagnostic problems.

The late DA Osborn diagnosed a serous gland tumour of adenoid-cystic or cribriform pattern and compared the crystalline deposits with the 'corps oviforms' described by Robin in glandular tumours. Further revision of the sections has identified the crystalline deposits as an example, not previously observed, of tyrosine crystal deposition in a serous gland tumour.

Microscopy shows details of randomly distributed crystalline deposits surrounded by myoepithelial cells. The needle-shaped individual crystals can be clearly seen forming sheaves and flower-like petals. The deposits were best demonstrated in sections stained by van Gieson's stain (Figure). Under polarised light the deposits were birefringent and displayed Maltese crosses. The surface was covered by squamous epithelium and there were serous glands underneath.

Thackray and Lucas have described these rare crystalline deposits in five pleomorphic adenomas of the parotid gland; four in black patients and one in a white person. Thomas and Hutt have confirmed the greater frequency in black patients. Nochomovitz and Kahn found six cases in a series of 121 pleomorphic salivary gland tumours seen at the University of Cape Town in 20 years but do not mention the race of the patients affected. Our patient, as the first patient in whom this feature has been noted was white.

Osborn described similar tyrosine-like inclusions as the 'corps oviforms' of Robin in a pleomorphic adenoma of the soft palate in a 34-year-old white man and in a cribriform adenocarcinoma of the lacrimal gland in a 32-year-old white woman. Some tumours and normal salivary glands are known to excrete tyrosine, an amino acid playing a significant role in melanin metabolism. Nevertheless the exact cause or cause of the tyrosine deposits in glandular tumours has remained obscure. It ought to be better known in view of the diagnostic difficulty that may arise.

References

Letters to the Editor


The Atlas of Renal Pathology is a welcome addition to the pathologist's bookshelf, though it supplements rather than replaces existing reference books on the interpretation of renal biopsies. It contains an excellent collection of pictures, some quite beautiful. They are mainly histological and most of high technical quality, aimed at helping diagnosis and understanding of non-neoplastic renal disease. The text consists of captions to the pictures and also succinct essays on the topics of the chapter headings such as "Renal Infection" and "Glomerulonephritis".

This is a book for postgraduates though I have found its Illustrations useful in small group teaching of undergraduates. It is aimed at diagnostic histopathologists, nephrologists, and trainee histopathologists. My main criticism is that too many of the pictures are good if you know what you are looking at but are inadequately explained if you do not. This is especially true of the electron micrographs which would benefit from arrows or other indicators on the pictures themselves.

Dr Davies


Like wine, some books are to be consumed from cover to cover, while others are for the connoisseur alone to savour and digest over a period of time. This book falls into the latter category representing as it does
Tyrosine crystals in salivary gland tumours.

I Friedmann, W G Spilg and T S Russell

*J Clin Pathol* 1982 35: 120
doi: 10.1136/jcp.35.1.120-a

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://jcp.bmj.com/content/35/1/120.1.citation

**Email alerting service**

These include:
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

**Notes**

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/