

# Benign OC masses

## Benign OC masses

- Simple cysts
- Hemangioma / lymphangioma
- Dermoid / epidermoid
- Thyroglossal duct cysts, lingual thyroid
- Inflammatory lesions

0:23

# Dermoid Cyst in the Floor of the Mouth

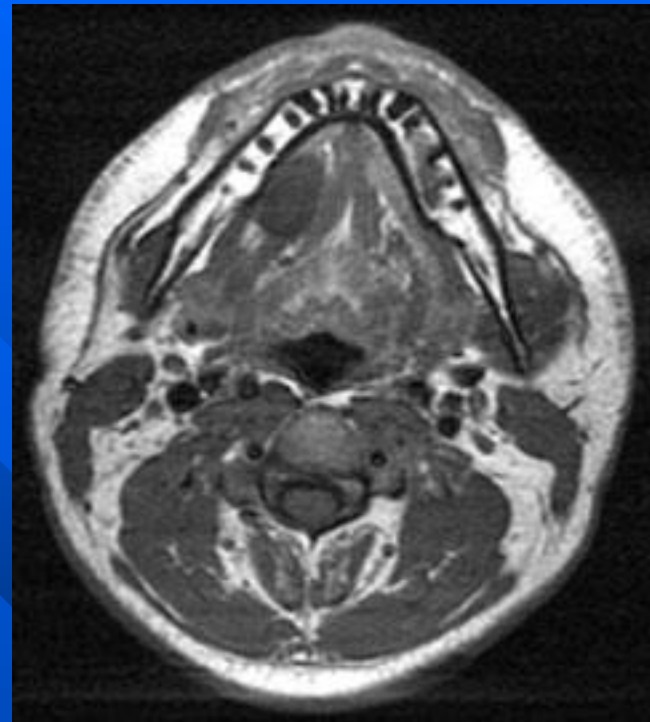
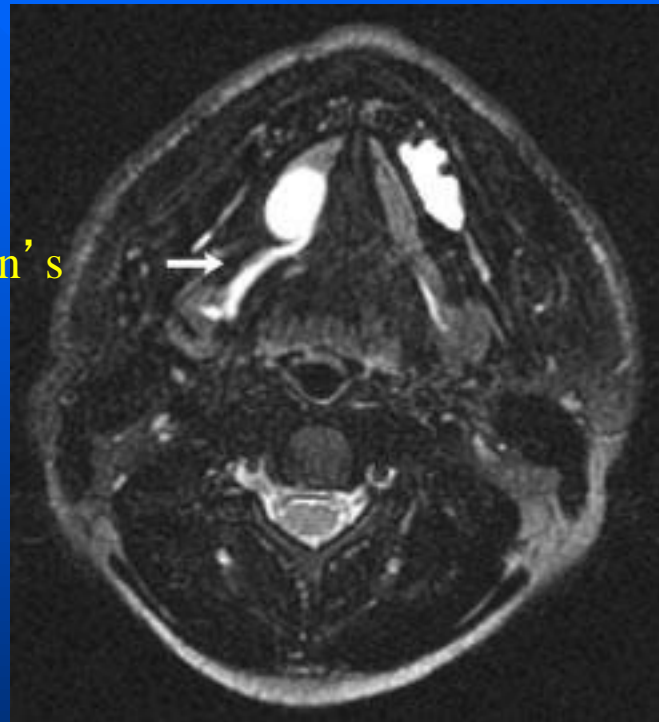


T1- mass in the floor of the mouth with central hyperintense material and hypointense wall



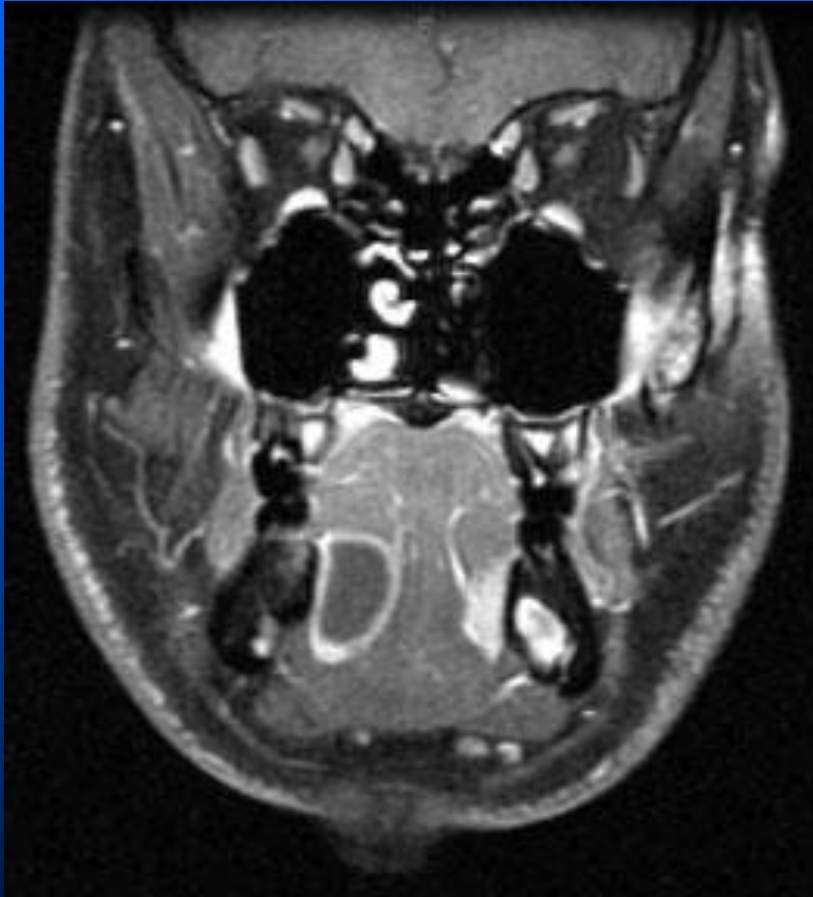
T2- highly intense signal (less intense in the center), and a hypointense wall.

# Simple ranula



Axial T2-weighted and T1-weighted images reveal an oval mass on the right side of the floor of the mouth and an intraosseous mass on left side of the body of the mandible. Also noted the dilated Wharton's duct on the right side (arrow)

# Simple ranula



## **DDX:**

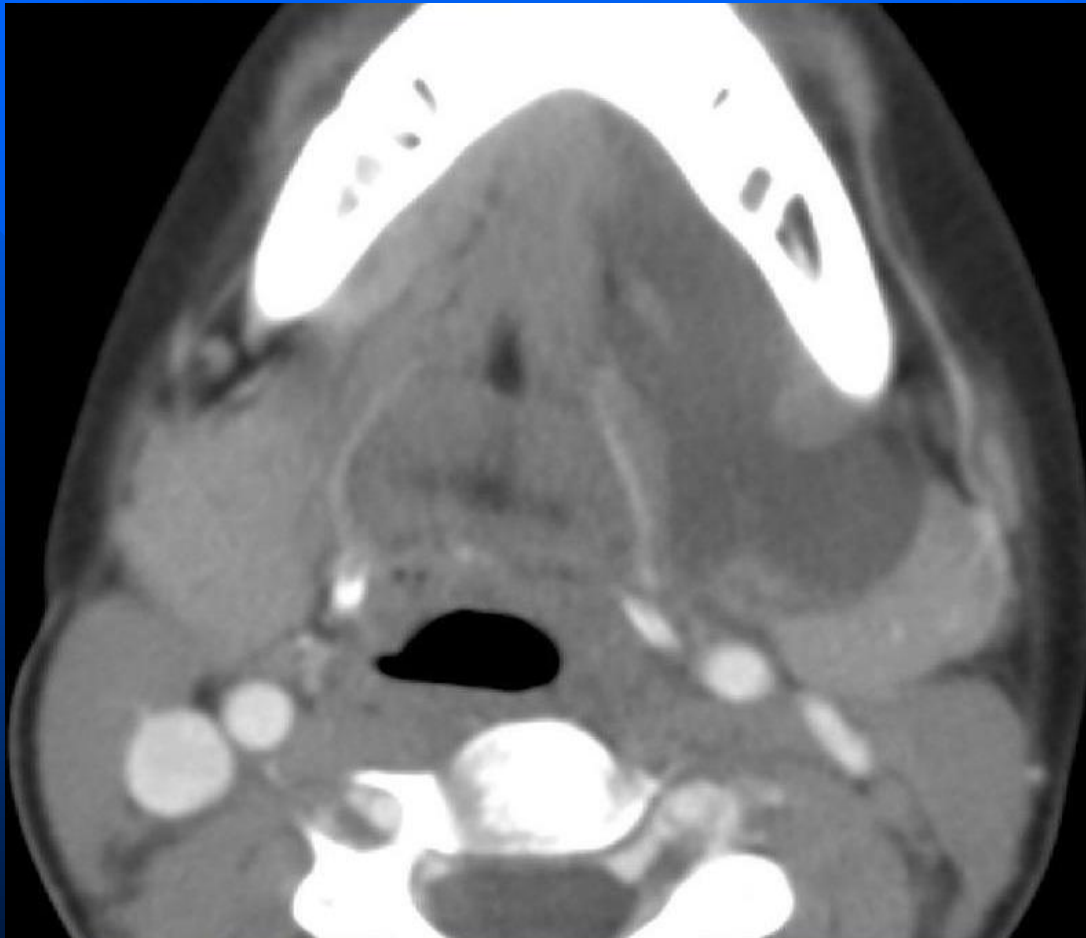
For simple ranula includes a lateral dermoid or epidermoid cyst, lipoma and salivary gland tumor [1].

Ranulas are most commonly result from trauma or obstruction of sublingual salivary gland

# DDX: of a cystic lesion of the floor of the mouth includes

- ranula,
- thyroglossal duct cyst
- cystic hygroma
- Dermoid/Epidermoid

# Plunging Ranula





# Ranula

## Cystic Lesions

### Ranula

Mucocele/Mucus Retention  
Cyst of sublingual gland or  
minor sal gland tissue

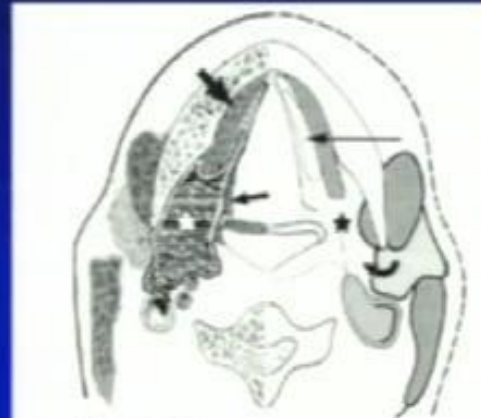
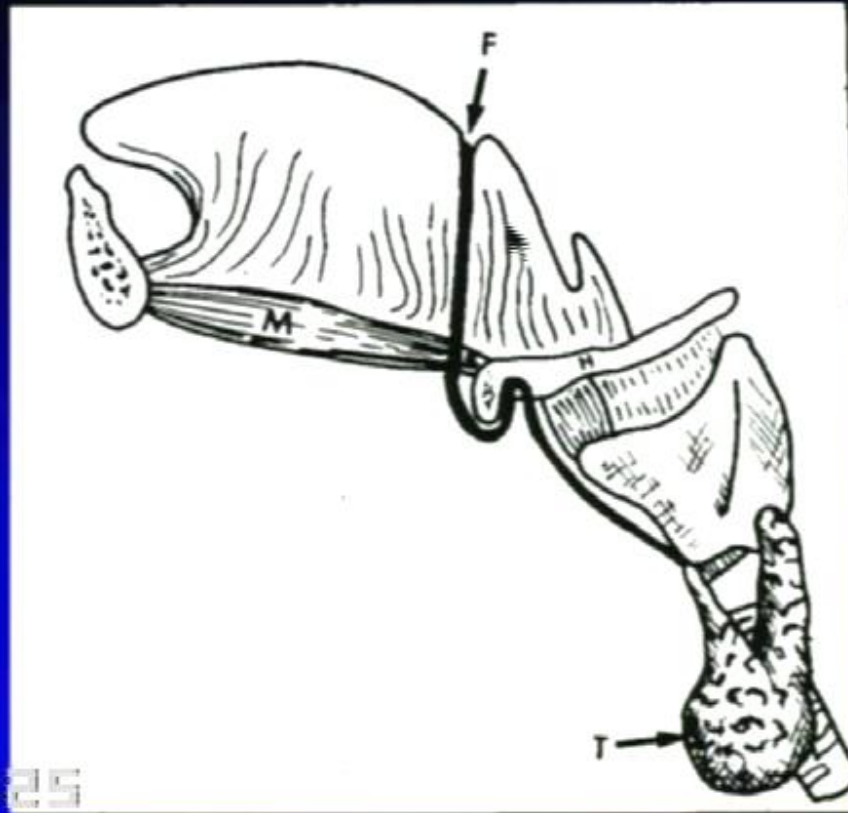


Fig. 4. Giant ranula.

Diagram of head and neck shows the anatomic location of giant ranula (white asterisk), centered in the sublingual space with posterior extension into the parapharyngeal space and an anterior extension into the retropharyngeal space. Folds the thyrohyoid muscle (large arrow) and thyrohyoid muscle (small arrow), which define the margins of the sublingual space. Normal anatomic spaces are shown on the right side of the diagram: sublingual space (long thin arrow), submandibular space (short asterisk), and parapharyngeal space (curved arrow). Modified from Cott et al (10) with permission from the Radiological Society of North America.

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# Thyroglossal duct cyst



At border of oral and base of tongue.  
Mass in strap muscles is pathanomonic

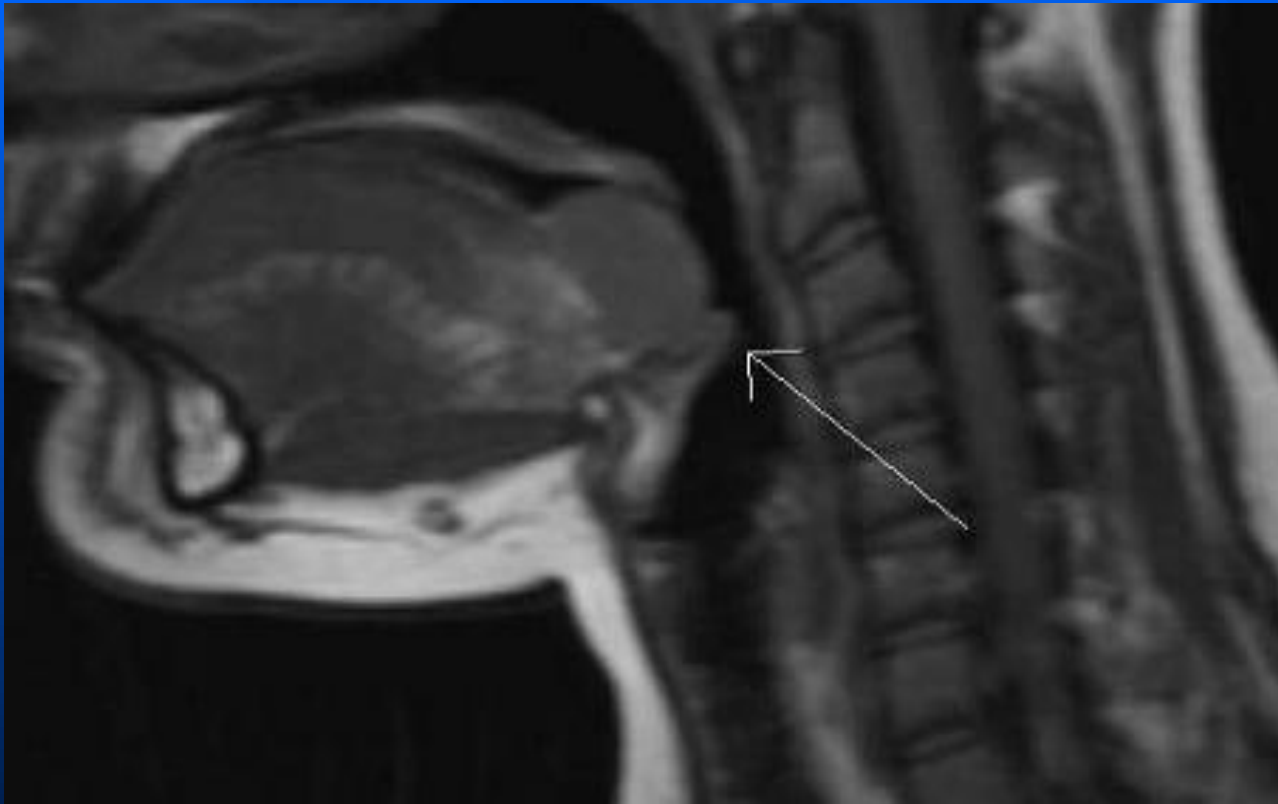


# Thyroglossal duct cyst can be off midline



# Lingual Thyroid

(only tissue in 80% of cases)



## Lingual thyroid gland

- Only thyroid tissue in 80% of cases
- Work-up with Iodine nuclear study
- Rate of cancer similar to that of normal thyroid tissue
- DDx hemangioma, sqcca, lymphoma

0:28