

A Simplified Working Classification Proposed for Myxoid Tumors of Oral Cavity

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Dear Editor-in-Chief

Myxoid tumors of the oral cavity encompass a broad spectrum of lesions, primarily neoplastic (1). Significant variations in the biological behavior ranging from completely harmless to malignant neoplasm require an accurate histopathological diagnosis to ensure a proper treatment (2). A considerable overlap exists

between clinical and histopathological features of these group of tumors, which often produces a diagnostic difficulty to clinicians and oral pathologists (3). There is no approved working classification for myxoid tumors of the oral cavity in the literature. A simple working classification of myxoid tumors is proposed here (Table 1)

Table 1. A simple working classification for myxoid tumors of oral cavity

S NO	CATEGORY	TUMORS
1	Adipose tissue tumors	Myxolipoma Myxiliposarcoma
2	Neural tumors	Myxoid neurofibroma Neurothakeoma Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor
3	Fibroblastic tumors	Myxofibroma Nodular fasciitis Myxofibrosarcoma
4	Chondroblastic tumors	Ectomesenchymal chondromyxoid tumor Myxoid chondrosarcoma
5	Muscle tumors	Myxoid leiomyosarcoma
6	Odontogenic tumors	Odontogenic myxoma
7	Miscellaneous	Soft tissue myxoma Ossifying fibromyxoid tumor Malignant ossifying fibromyxoid tumor

This classification is based on the predominance of the areas of myxoid degeneration in histopathology of the tumors of oral cavity. This classification includes adipose, neural, fibroblastic, chondroblastic, muscle, odontogenic and miscellaneous tumors. This classification would provide a better insight into the histopathology of myxoid tumors of oral cavity and would be useful for oral pathologists and cytopathologists.

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