

Journal section: Oral Medicine and Pathology
 Publication Types: Review

doi:10.4317/jced.52926
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/jced.52926>

Intraoral lipomas: Review of literature and report of two clinical cases

Sonia Egido-Moreno ¹, Ana-Belén Lozano-Porras ², Siddharth Mishra ¹, Marcos Allegue-Allegue ³, Antonio Marí-Roig ⁴, José López-López ⁵

¹ DDS. Dentist, Master of Oral Medicine, Surgery and Implantology / Professor of the Master of Oral Medicine, Surgery and Implantology. University of Barcelona, Spain

² DDS. Dentist, Student of Master of Oral Medicine, Surgery and Implantology, University of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

³ DDS. Dentist, Professor of the Master of Oral Medicine, Surgery and Implantology, University of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

⁴ PhD, MD, DDS. Professor of the Master of Oral Medicine, Surgery and Implantology, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Barcelona. Specialist in Maxillofacial Surgery, Head of Department of Maxillofacial Surgery at University Hospital of Bellvitge. Catalonia, Spain. Oral health and masticatory system Group (Institute of Biomedical Research of Bellvitge) IDIBELL, University of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

⁵ PhD, MD, DDS, Professor of the Master of Oral Medicine, Surgery and Implantology. Department of Odontostomatology, University of Barcelona. Professor of Oral Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Barcelona. University of Barcelona, Spain / Chief Medical Surgical Service of Dental Hospital University of Barcelona / Oral health and masticatory system group (Institute of Biomedical Research of Bellvitge) IDIBELL

Correspondence:

Campus Universitario de Bellvitge
 Pabellón de Gobierno, 2 planta, despacho 2:29
 FeixaLlarga, s/n 08907
 L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, España
18575jll@gmail.com

Egido-Moreno S, Lozano-Porras AB, Mishra S, Allegue-Allegue M, Marí-Roig A, López-López J. Intraoral lipomas: Review of literature and report of two clinical cases. J Clin Exp Dent. 2016;8(5):e597-603.
<http://www.medicinaoral.com/odo/volumenes/v8i5/jcedv8i5p597.pdf>

Received: 23/12/2015
 Accepted: 02/03/2016

Article Number: 52926 <http://www.medicinaoral.com/odo/indice.htm>
 © Medicina Oral S. L. C.I.F. B 96689336 - eISSN: 1989-5488
 eMail: jced@jced.es
Indexed in:
 Pubmed
 Pubmed Central® (PMC)
 Scopus
 DOI® System

Abstract

Background: Lipomas are benign mesenchymal tumors composed of mature adipocytes. They are classified according to their histological pattern and their etiology remains unclear. **Objectives:** To present two cases and review the literature.

Material and Methods: A search was conducted in the Medline / PubMed and Scielo data bases of the last 10 years (2004-2014) with the keywords “intraoral lipoma OR oral cavity lipoma”.

Results: 46 articles with 95 cases (56 women and 39 men) were reviewed. The average age was found to be 52.28 years (52.28 ± 18.55); and most of them occurred between the 4th and 6th decade of life. Lipomas occur mostly in the buccal mucosa (n = 36, 37.9%), followed by the tongue (n = 23, 24.2%) and other locations (n = 36, 37.9%). The most common histologic pattern was simple lipomas (n = 40, 42%), followed by fibrolipomas (n = 18, 18.9%) and other types (n = 37, 39.1%). The average tumor size was 19.77 ± 16.26mm.

Conclusions: Lipomas are a relatively rare finding in the oral cavity. Surgical excision is the treatment of choice and recurrence is not expected.

Key words: Benign oral tumor, oral lipoma, lipoma, oral cavity.

Introduction

Lipoma is a benign mesenchymal tumor composed of mature adipocytes (1,2). They are common in the head and neck region, but their appearance in the oral cavity is uncommon. Only 1-5% of the lesions are located in this area (3,4); representing 2.2% of all lipomas (3). The most common areas are the buccal mucosa, lips, tongue, palate, vestibule, floor of the mouth and retromolar area (5).

Clinically they are well circumscribed, painless and slow growing tumors (6-8). Their etiology and pathogenesis are not clear, even though factors like mechanical, endocrine, inflammatory (6,8-10), hypercholesterolemia and obesity (11,12), radiation (11) as well as chromosomal abnormalities (3,9,13) have been considered. Histologically they can be classified as simple lipoma, fibrolipoma, spindle cell lipoma, intramuscular lipoma, chondrolipoma, pleomorphic lipoma, myxoid lipoma, angiolipoma and sialolipoma (3,6,14).

The most accepted treatment is surgical excision, but medical management has also been proposed (4,5). Recurrence is rare (4).

In this paper we present a review of the literature of the past 10 years and two clinical cases.

Material and Methods

A literature review of the last 10 years (2004-2014) in the Medline_Pubmed database and ScIELO (Scientific Electronic Library Online) was done using the keywords "intraoral lipoma OR oral cavity lipoma". Selection criteria included literature reviews, case series and case reports in humans; in English and in Spanish. Articles which did not include intraoral lipomas or information

about sex, age and/or size and lipomas localized in the parotid gland were eliminated. The papers reviewed specifically analyze the number of cases, sex, age, location, size and histological pattern.

In this review we present two cases of lipoma.

Results

157 articles were initially found, which after the application of the selection criteria were reduced to 40 case series and clinical case reports which included a total of 95 intraoral lipomas (Fig. 1). Table 1 summarizes the most significant data obtained from each article (1-40).

With regards to sex distribution, 56 cases were found in women (58.9%), 39 in men (42.2%). The average age was found to be 52.28 years (52.28 ± 18.55); and it is noteworthy that the majority of lesions occurred in the fourth and sixth decade of life.

The most common region for the occurrence was the buccal mucosa (n=36, 37.9%), followed by the tongue (n=23, 24.2%), lip (n=10, 10.5%), palate (n=7, 7.4%), floor of the mouth (n=7, 7.4%), vestibule (n=6, 6.3%), retromolar area (n=4, 4.2%) and gingiva (n = 2, 2.1%) (Table 2).

Regarding the histological type, the most common pattern was simple lipomas (n=40, 42%), fibrolipomas (n=18, 18.9%), followed by spindle cell lipoma (n=12, 12.6 %), sialolipomas (n=9, 9.5%), chondrolipomas (n=5, 5.3%), intramuscular lipomas (n=3, 3.2%), angiolipomas (n=2, 2.1%), osteolipomas (n=2, 2.1%), myxolipomas (n=2, 2.1%), angiofibrolipomas (n=1, 1.1%) and angiomyxolipomas (n=1, 1.1%) (Table 2).

With reference to the size of lipomas reviewed, the average size was recorded to be 19.77 ± 16.26 mm and two of the lesions were multiple.

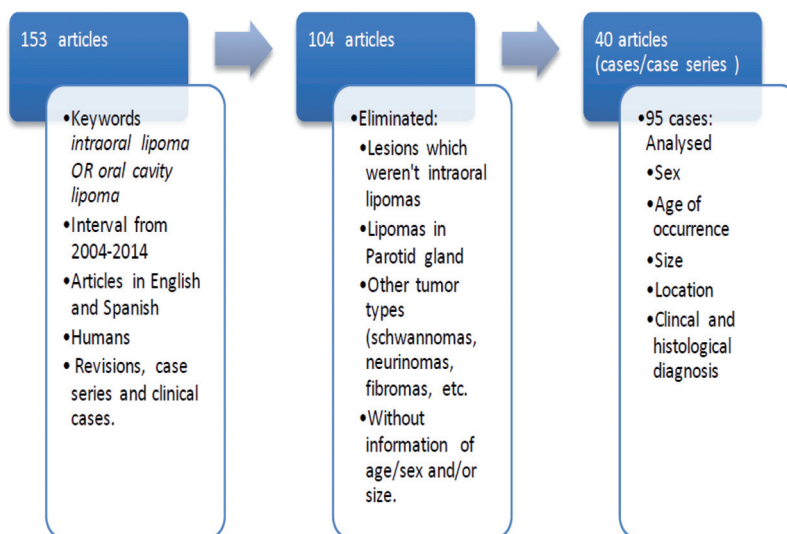


Fig. 1. Flow chart with the selection criterion for the inclusion of selected publications.

Table 1. Articles reviewed with their most significant data.

Author and year of publication	N° of cases	Sex	Age	Location	Size (mm)	Predominant histological pattern
Darling <i>et al.</i> , 2005 (27)	1	Male	35	Lower lip	40	Chondrolipoma
Billings <i>et al.</i> , 2006 (17)	7	4 Female 3 Male	31 a 88 (avg: 64)	4 in tongue 1 in buccal mucosa 1 in floor of the mouth 1 in lip	3 a 10 (avg: 7,6)	7 Spindle cell lipomas
Coimbra <i>et al.</i> , 2006 (19)	1	Female	29	Floor of the mouth	15	Spindle cell lipomas
Chidzonga <i>et al.</i> , 2006 (20)	1	Female	58	Tongue	110	Lipoma
Ramer <i>et al.</i> , 2007 (22)	2	2 Female	43 a 84 (avg: 63.5)	1 in soft palate 1 in buccal mucosa	10 a 20 (avg: 15)	2 sialolipoma
Srinivasan <i>et al.</i> , 2007 (13)	1	Female	34	Tongue	35	Lipoma
Bandéca <i>et al.</i> , 2007 (15)	6	3 Female 3 Male	28 a 78 (avg: 50.2)	4 in buccal mucosa 1 in Lip 1 in tongue	15 a 50 (avg:30)	4 lipoma 1 fibrolipoma 1 intramuscular lipoma
Imai <i>et al.</i> , 2008 (18)	1	Male	72	Tongue	12-15 (multiple)	Spindle cell lipomas
Altug <i>et al.</i> , 2008 (28)	1	Female	22	Buccal mucosa	40	Angiolipoma
Vecchio <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (14)	1	Male	52	Buccal mucosa	25	Spindle cell lipomas
Okada <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (23)	1	Female	66	Hard palate	12	Sialolipoma
de Freitas <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (6)	26	20 Female 6 Male	29 a 91 (avg:54.6)	9 in buccal mucosa 7 in tongue 4 in lower lip 3 in floor of the mouth 2 in retromolar area 1 in vestibule	5 a 28 (avg:11,9)	15 lipoma 7 fibrolipoma 2 intramuscular lipoma 1 spindle cell lipomas 1 sialolipoma
Nonaka <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (25)	1	Male	30	Tongue	14	Chondrolipoma
Kumaraswamy <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (3)	4	1 Female 3 Male	30 a 60 (avg: 45,8)	3 in buccal mucosa 1 in vestibule	5 a 30 (avg: 16,2)	3 lipoma 1 fibrolipoma
Brkić <i>et al.</i> , 2010 (11)	1	Female	59	Buccal mucosa	12	Angiofibrolipoma
Manjunatha <i>et al.</i> , 2010 (21)	3	3 Male	55 a 75 (avg:66.7)	3 in buccal mucosa	10 a 30 (avg: 18,3)	3 Fibrolipoma
Studart-Soares <i>et al.</i> , 2010 (5)	10	6 Female 4 Male	21 a 73 (avg: 53.4)	5 in buccal mucosa 3 in vestibule 1 in gingiva 1 in retromolar area	10 a 30 (avg: 19)	4 lipoma 4 fibrolipoma 1 angiolipoma 1 myxolipoma
de Moraes <i>et al.</i> , 2010 (7)	1	Female	71	Hard palate	20	Sialolipoma
SY <i>et al.</i> , 2010 (29)	1	Female	47	Soft palate	30	Lipoma
de Castro <i>et al.</i> , 2010 (30)	1	Female	47	Buccal mucosa	15	Osteolipoma
Hoseini <i>et al.</i> , 2010 (8)	2	2 Male	50-63 (avg: 56.5)	1 in palate 1 in tongue	10-15 (avg: 12,5)	2 lipoma
Nonaka <i>et al.</i> , 2011 (24)	4	3 Female 1 Male	27 a 73 (avg: 58.3)	1 in tongue 1 in buccal mucosa 1 in floor of the mouth 1 in retromolar area	9 a 40 (avg: 19,8)	4 sialolipoma
Martinez-Mata <i>et al.</i> , 2011 (31)	1	Male	12	Buccal mucosa	60	Angiomyxolipoma
Venkateswarlu <i>et al.</i> , 2011 (32)	1	Female	6	Lower lip	30	Chondrolipoma
Ono <i>et al.</i> , 2011 (33)	1	Male	52	Tongue	15	Myxolipoma
Adebisi <i>et al.</i> , 2011 (34)	1	Female	37	Palate	32	Osteolipoma
Santos <i>et al.</i> , 2011 (10)	1	Male	58	Buccal mucosa	50	Lipoma
Motagi <i>et al.</i> , 2012 (12)	1	Male	36	Buccal mucosa	40	Lipoma
Lee <i>et al.</i> , 2012 (16)	1	Male	71	Tongue	10-20 (multiple)	Lipoma
Binmadi <i>et al.</i> , 2012 (26)	1	Female	34	Lower lip	6	Sialolipoma
Khubchandani <i>et al.</i> , 2012 (35)	1	Female	10	Buccal mucosa	30	Fibrolipoma
Taira <i>et al.</i> , 2012 (1)	1	Female	65	Gingiva	21	Lipoma
RaviKiran <i>et al.</i> , 2013 (9)	1	Female	53	Buccal mucosa	10	Lipoma
Pattipati <i>et al.</i> , 2013 (2)	1	Male	37	Palate	20	Lipoma
Chandak <i>et al.</i> , 2013 (36)	1	Male	75	Tongue	90	Lipoma
Junior <i>et al.</i> , 2013 (37)	1	Female	64	Tongue	20	Spindle cell lipomas
Kumar <i>et al.</i> , 2014 (4)	1	Male	77	Vestibule	20	Lipoma
Raj AA <i>et al.</i> , 2014 (38)	1	Male	72	Floor of the mouth	37	Lipoma
Raj V <i>et al.</i> , 2014 (39)	1	Male	35	Tongue	10	Chondrolipoma
Kamakshi <i>et al.</i> , 2014 (40)	1	Female	6	Lower lip	15	Chondrolipoma

-Case report n° 1

We report a case of a 61 year old man with an accidental finding of a lesion; a single painless swelling in the right lower vestibule. Clinical examination revealed a mass of 1.6x1.7cm, soft, mobile, not attached to deeper planes and covered by mucosa which appeared normal but with a slight yellowish color. No neurological defects were demonstrated despite its location near the mental foramen, and cervical lymphadenopathy couldn't be palpated (Fig. 2).

A differential diagnosis of lipoma was given, which was confirmed with fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC). The lesion was enucleated under local anesthesia with articaine 1: 100,000 4%, followed by incision, dissection, excision and suture using Vicryl® 3/0. Macroscopically it was an encapsulated lesion, easily enucleable and yellowish in color (Fig. 3a). Histological examination at 40x magnification (H & E, Hematoxylin & Eosin) showed adipocytes and a well circumscribed tumor with a thin fibrous capsule.

Table 2. Location and histologic pattern.

Location	%	Histologic pattern	%
Buccal mucosa	37.9	Simple lipoma	42
Tongue	24.2	Fibrolipoma	18.9
Lip	10.5	Spindle cell lipomas	12.6
Floor of the mouth	7.4	Sialolipoma	9.5
Palate	7.4	Chondrolipoma	5.3
Vestibule	6.3	Intramuscular lipoma	3.2
Retromolar area	4.2	Angiolipoma	2.1
Gingiva	2.1	Osteolipoma	2.1
		Myxolipoma	2.1
		Angiofibrolipoma	1.1
		Angiomyxolipoma	1.1



Fig. 2. Submucosal mass in the left mandibular vestibule.

The postoperative period was uneventful and no recurrence was seen after 1 year of follow-up. The definitive diagnosis was confirmed to be lipoma, similar to clinical diagnosis (Fig. 3b).

-Case report n° 2

The second case is of an 89-year-old female with a nodular lesion on the left lingual border with a diameter of 1.2 cm and unknown time of evolution. The lesion was asymptomatic, well defined, smooth with soft consistency and with anormal lingual mucosal surface.

A presumptive diagnosis of fibroma was made. An excisional biopsy and enucleation of the lesion was performed. Macroscopically an encapsulated and yellowish lesion was observed. The definitive diagnosis was lipoma and there was no recurrence.

Histological examination with H & E staining revealed mature fat cells that differed little in microscopic appearance from the surrounding normal fatty tissue. The epithelium was found to be stratified squamous parakeratinized epithelium and fibrocellular connective tissue stroma, having abundant groups of oval cells with vacuolated peripheral nuclei planes, resembling adipocytes, characteristic of lipoma.

Discussion

While intraoral lipomas are relatively uncommon (1,4,7,8,15,16), their clinical diagnosis is easy due to their yellowish color, and their usual location superficially near the mucosa (1). The differential diagnosis includes fibroma, dermoid cyst, minor salivary gland tumors, mucocele, hemangioma, lymphangioma, rhabdomyoma or neuroma (4,17) (Table 3). Depending on its location, a herniated buccal fat of pad should also be kept in mind while performing a differential diagnosis (3).

The majority of cases are solitary tumors. The literature shows that only 5% occur as multiple lesions (4,13,16,18). We found 2 cases of multiple lipomas in

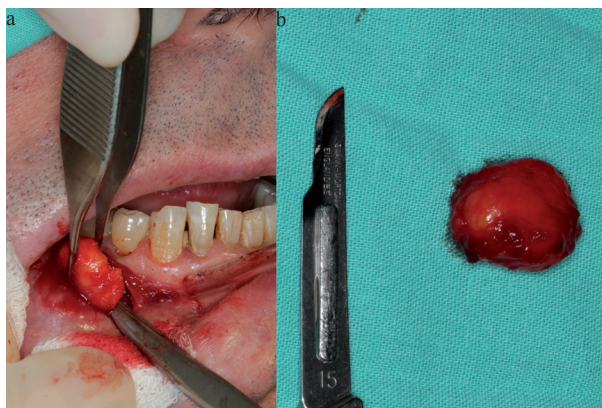


Fig. 3. a) Exposing the mass. b) Macroscopic image of the surgically excised tissue.

Table 3. Differential diagnosis of intraoral lipoma.

	Age	Sex	Most frequent location	Predominant clinical features	Histology
Fibroma	>20	M=F	Buccal mucosa Tongue Gingiva	Pink and firm consistency. May appear ulcerated. < 1cm.	Stratified squamous epithelium covering a mass of dense fibrous connective tissue
Lymphangioma	Congenital (children)	M=F	Anterior 2/3 of tongue Center of the tongue Buccal mucosa	Hypochromatic, sometimes purple mass. It can cause difficulty in swallowing and interfere in phonation.	Dilatation of the lymphatic vessels
Rhabdomyoma	40-50	F>M	Lip Tongue Buccal mucosa	Slow growing. Usually asymptomatic. Firm consistency.	Numerous thin-walled vessels, calcification, muscle bundles.
Neuroma	20-50	M=F	Tongue Palate Buccal mucosa	Semi elastic consistency, firm, mobile. Painful on palpation.	Remnants of nerve endings. Double cell distribution histological pattern (Antoni A, Antoni B)
Dermoid cyst	Congenital	M=F	Tongue Lip Palate	Mobile, slow growing and painless. It can cause problems in speech, swallowing and breathing.	Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium. May contain hair follicles, sweat and sebaceous glands.
Benign tumor of minor salivary glands	40	F>M	Palate	Mobile, slow growing and painless. Occurs as a single lesion.	Histological variety. Epithelial component with a large number of patterns that can join stromal mixtures of myxoid tissue
Mucocele	10-20	M=F	Lip Buccal mucosa Floor of the mouth	Sessile, fluctuating, painless, rapidly growing mass.	Cyst wall without epithelial lining, with granulation tissue.
Hemangioma	Congenital (children)	M=H	Lip Tongue Buccal mucosa	Reddish or bluish lesions. The compression of the lesion usually produces its blanching due to ischemia.	-Capillary Hemangioma: capillaries of endothelial origin. superficial -Cavernous Hemangioma: poorly defined dilated vascular channels, affecting deeper structures -Mixed Hemangioma

our review (16,18). When they occur as multiple lesions they may be associated with syndromes such as neurofibromatosis, Gardner’s syndrome, Dercum’s disease, familial multiple lipomatosis, Proteus syndrome or Pai syndrome (4).

We have already mentioned that the etiology is unknown, but two main theories have been established. (i) The “Hypertrophy theory”, which states that obesity and inadvertent growth of adipose tissue may contribute to their formation. This theory is less convincing at explaining the lesions that occur in areas lacking pre-existing adipose tissue (4). (ii) The “Metaplasia theory” suggests that the lipomatous development occurs due to abe-

rrant differentiation of mesenchymal cells in lipoblasts (3,4,19). Other mechanisms such as trauma, infection, chromosomal abnormalities or hormonal imbalances have also been proposed (3,6,11).

According to the literature, the most common sites of this type of tumor are the buccal mucosa and the tongue (20,21). Studart-Soares *et al.* (5), revised 450 intraoral lipomas between 1966 and 2009, and the most common site was found to be buccal mucosa (n=174; 38.7%), followed by vestibule (n=35; 7.8%), retromolar area (n=21; 4.7%), and other sites (n=220; 48.8%). Taira *et al.* (1), studied 207 cases published between 1987 and 2004, and also found the buccal mucosa to be the most prominent

site (n=84, 40.6%), followed by tongue (n=37, 17.9%), lip (n=26, 12.6%), and other areas (n=60, 28.9%). With respect to the histology, the sialolipoma variety is generally encountered in minor salivary glands (22-24). Our review also found the buccal mucosa to be the most common site for lipoma (n=38; 34.9%), in accordance with the literature.

With respect to the sex distribution in 450 cases studied by Studart-Soares *et al.* (5), 256 were males (52.2%) and 234 were females (47.8%). The tendency was similar in the review conducted by Taira *et al.* (1). On the other hand, in the study of 26 cases by Freitas *et al.* (6), 20 were females (76.92%) and 6 were males (23.8%). In our revision, we found a female predilection with 56 cases in females (58.9%), as compared to 39 males (41.1%). Thus, if we rely on the literature, there is practically no difference in distribution between the sexes, with a male to female ratio of 1:1.2 (4). With respect to the age of distribution, all the articles we studied seemed to coincide with our revision, with the majority of the lipoma cases occurring between the 4th and 6th decade of life (1,5).

Histologically, lipomas are classified based on the matrix and the properties of tumor cells: Simple lipoma, fibrolipoma, spindle cell lipoma, intramuscular lipoma, angiolipoma, chondrolipoma, pleomorphic lipoma, myxoid lipoma and sialolipoma (3,17,25,26). Studart-Soares *et al.* (5) investigated the histological type of 390 cases, in which the most common histologic pattern was simple lipoma (n=229, 48.7%), followed by fibrolipomas (n=103, 26.4%), myxolipoma (n=9, 2.3%), angiolipomas (n=4, 1%) and others (n=45, 11.5%). Taira *et al.* (1), analyzed the histological pattern of 113 cases in their study; and the prevalence of various histological types in descending order were simple lipomas (n=78, 69%), fibrolipomas (n=31, 27.4%) and others (n=4, 3.5%). This trend coincides with the one we found in this review; we found predominance of simple lipomas (n=40, 42%), followed by fibrolipomas (n=18, 18.9%), spindle cell lipomas (n=12, 12.6%) and finally other histological types (n = 25, 26.3%).

The size of lipomas varies greatly, although most of the lesions are less than 10mm (3), reaching up to 11cm in diameter (20). In this review, the average size was 19.77mm, the largest recorded lesion being 110 mm.

The treatment of choice is surgical excision. No recurrence has been described, although it may occur in the case of infiltrating lipomas basically due to an inadequate excision combined with a non-encapsulated lesion. Malignant transformation hasn't been described either (4). Medical management of lipomas has also been proposed which involves injecting steroids to cause atrophy of adipose tissue. Lesions which are less than 2.5cm in diameter show a better prognosis. The injection of a mixture of 1:1 parts lidocaine with triamcinolone aceto-

nideis repeated once a month. The average volume used ranges from 1 to 3 ml depending on the size of the tumor. Liposuction is also used using a 16-gauge needle in average (4 to 10 cm) or large-sized (> 10cm) tumors (4). In this review all lipomas were treated by surgical excision and none of them showed any recurrence.

References

1. Taira Y, Yasukawa K, Yamamori I, Iino M. Oral lipoma extending superiorly from mandibular gingivobuccal fold to gingiva: a case report and analysis of 207 patients with oral lipoma in Japan. *Odontology*. 2012;100:104-8.
2. Pattipati S, Kumar MN, Ramadevi, Kumar BP. Palatal lipoma: a case report. *J ClinDiagn Res*. 2013;7:3105-6.
3. Kumaraswamy S, Madan N, Keerthi R, Shakti S. Lipomas of oral cavity: case reports with review of literature. *J Maxillofac Oral Surg*. 2009;8:394-7.
4. Kumar LK, Kurien NM, Raghavan VB, Menon PV, Khamal SA. Intraoral lipoma: a case report. *Case Rep Med*. 2014;2014:480130.
5. Studart-Soares EC, Costa FW, Sousa FB, Alves AP, Osterne RL. Oral lipomas in a Brazilian population: A 10-year study and analysis of 450 cases reported in the literature. *Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal*. 2010;15:e691-6.
6. de Freitas MA, Freitas VS, de Lima AA, Pereira FB Jr, dos Santos JN. Intraoral lipomas: a study of 26 cases in a Brazilian population. *Quintessence Int*. 2009;40:79-85.
7. de Moraes M, de Matos FR, de Carvalho CP, de Medeiros AM, de Souza LB. Sialolipoma in minor salivary gland: case report and review of the literature. *Head Neck Pathol*. 2010;4:249-52.
8. Hoseini AT, Razavi SM, Khabazian A. Lipoma in oral mucosa: two case reports. *Dent Res J*. 2010;7:41-3.
9. RaviKiran A, PurnachandraraoNaik N, Samatha Y, VijayKumar A, KalyanKumar D. Intraoral lipoma: a rare case report and review of literature. *J ClinDiagn Res*. 2013;7:3090-1.
10. Santos LC, Wanderley Rocha SM, Carvalho CN, Oliveira EP, Neves DF. Intraoral lipoma: an atypical case. *Braz J Otorhinolaryngol*. 2011;77:676.
11. Brkić A, Ozçamur C, Gürkan-Köseoğlu B, Olgac V. Angiofibrolipoma of the buccal mucosa: a case report. *J Oral Sci*. 2010;52:173-6.
12. Motagi A, Aminzadeh A, Razavi SM. Large oral lipoma: Case report and literature review in Iran. *Dent Res J*. 2012;9:350-2.
13. Srinivasan K, Hariharan N, Parthiban P, Shyamala R. Lipoma of tongue - A rare site for a rare site for a common tumour. *Indian J Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2007;59:83-4.
14. Vecchio G, Amico P, Caltabiano R, Colella G, Lanzafame S, Magro G. Spindle cell/pleomorphic lipoma of the oral cavity. *J Craniofac Surg*. 2009;20:1992-4.
15. Bandéca MC, de Pádua JM, Nadalin MR, Ozório JE, Silva-Sousa YT, da Cruz Perez DE. Oral soft tissue lipomas: a case series. *J Can Dent Assoc*. 2007;73:431-4.
16. Lee SH, Yoon HJ. Bilateral asymmetric tongue classic lipomas. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol*. 2012;114:15-8.
17. Billings SD, Henley JD, Summerlin DJ, Vakili S, Tomich CE. Spindle cell lipoma of the oral cavity. *Am J Dermatopathol*. 2006;28:28-31.
18. Imai T, Michizawa M, Shimizu H, Imai T, Yamamoto N, Yura Y. Bilateral multiple spindle cell lipomas of the tongue. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral RadiolEndod*. 2008;106:264-9.
19. Coimbra F, Lopes JM, Figueiral H, Scully C. Spindle cell lipoma of the floor of the mouth. A case report. *Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal*. 2006;11:401-3.
20. Chidzonga MM, Mahomva L, Marimo C. Gigantic tongue lipoma: a case report. *Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal*. 2006;11:437-9.
21. Manjunatha BS, Pateel GS, Shah V. Oral fibrolipoma-a rare histological entity: report of 3 cases and review of literature. *J Dent*. 2010;7:226-31.
22. Ramer N, Lumerman HS, Ramer Y. Sialolipoma: report of two

- cases and review of the literature. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod.* 2007;104:809-13.
23. Okada H, Yokoyama M, Hara M, Akimoto Y, Kaneda T, Yamamoto H. Sialolipoma of the palate: a rare case and review of the literature. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod.* 2009;108:571-6.
 24. Nonaka CF, Pereira KM, de Andrade Santos PP, de Almeida Freitas R, da Costa Miguel MC. Sialolipoma of minor salivary glands. *Ann Diagn Pathol.* 2011;15:6-11.
 25. Nonaka CF, Miguel MC, de Souza LB, Pinto LP. Chondrolipoma of the tongue: a case report. *J Oral Sci.* 2009;51:313-6.
 26. Binmadi NO, Chaisuparat R, Levy BA, Nikitakis NG. Sialolipoma of the lower lip: case report and literature review. *Open Dent J.* 2012;6:208-11.
 27. Darling MR, Daley TD. Intraoral chondroid lipoma: a case report and immunohistochemical investigation. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod.* 2005;99:331-3.
 28. Altug HA, Sahin S, Sencimen M, Dogan N, Erdogan O. Non-infiltrating angioliipoma of the cheek: a case report and review of the literature. *J Oral Sci.* 2009;51:137-9.
 29. SY A, Nao EEM, Ndiaye M, Taddio JM, Pegbessou EP, Ndiaye C. Lipoma of the soft palate: A rare anatomoclinical entity. *Eur Ann Otorhinolaryngol Head Neck Dis.* 2012;127:151-2.
 30. de Castro AL, de Castro EV, Filipini RC, Ribeiro AC, Soubhia AM. Osteolipoma of the buccal mucosa. *Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal.* 2010;15:347-9.
 31. Martínez-Mata G, Rocío MF, Juan LE, Paes AO, Adalberto MT. Angiomyxolipoma (vascular myxolipoma) of the oral cavity. Report of a case and review of the literature. *Head Neck Pathol.* 2011;5:184-7.
 32. Venkateswarlu M, Geetha P, Srikanth M. A rare case of intraoral lipoma in a six year-old child: a case report. *Int J Oral Sci.* 2011;3:43-6.
 33. Ono S, Rana M, Takechi M, Ogawa I, Okui G, Mitani Y, et al. Myxolipoma in the tongue - a clinical case report and review of the literature. *Head Neck Oncol.* 2011;3:50.
 34. Adebisi KE, Ugboko VI, Maaji SM, Ndubiizu G. Osteolipoma of the palate: Report of a case and review of the literature. *Niger J Clin Pract.* 2011;14:242-4.
 35. Khubchandani M, Thosar NR, Bahadure RN, Baliga MS, Gaikwad RN. Fibrolipoma of buccal mucosa. *Contemp Clin Dent.* 2012;3:112-4.
 36. Chandak PS, Pandilwar K, Chandak T, Mundhada R. Huge lipoma of tongue. *Contemp Clin Dent.* 2012;3:507-9.
 37. Junior OC, de Aguilar EC, Sartori JH, Lima f de O. Spindle cell lipoma of the tongue: A case report of unusual occurrence. *J Oral Maxillofac Pathol.* 2013;17:148.
 38. Raj AA, Shetty PM, Yadav SK. Lipoma of the floor of the mouth: report of an unusually large lesion. *J Maxillofac Oral Surg.* 2014;13:328-31.
 39. Raj V, Dwivedi N, Sah K, Chandra S. Chondrolipoma: report of a rare intra oral variant with review of histiogenic concepts. *J Maxillofac Oral Pathol.* 2014;18:276-80.
 40. G K, Pi Y. Chondrolipoma of the lower lip: A case report. *J Clin Diagn Res.* 2014;8:FD07-8.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.