

A Comprehensive Review of Mikulicz Syndrome

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Abstract

Mikulicz syndrome is a chronic disease characterized by abnormal enlargement of the glands in the head and neck, including the glands near the ears (parotids) and around the eyes (tear) and mouth (saliva). Mikulicz syndrome is characterized by the sudden onset of severe dryness in the mouth (dry mouth), which may lead to difficulty swallowing and tooth decay. Other symptoms include enlargement of the lacrimal glands (lacrimal glands), which leads to the absence or reduction of tears. The exact cause of mikulicz syndrome is unknown, although it is thought to be an autoimmune disorder. Mumps is an acute viral disease that causes painful inflammation and swelling of the salivary glands, including the parotid, submandibular, sublingual, and buccal glands. At one time, mumps was a common childhood infectious disease.

Keywords

Mikulicz syndrome, Leukemia, Chronic disease, Abnormal enlargement.

Overview of Mikulicz Syndrome

Mikulicz syndrome is a chronic disease characterized by abnormal enlargement of the glands in the head and neck, including the glands near the ears (parotids) and around the eyes (tear) and mouth (saliva). Tonsils and other glands in the soft tissue of the face and neck may also be involved. Although this disorder is almost always described as benign, it always occurs with another underlying disorder such as tuberculosis, leukemia, syphilis, Hodgkin's disease, lymphosarcoma, Sjogren's syndrome, or lupus (SLE). People with mikulicz syndrome are at increased risk of developing lymphoma [1].

Some people with mikulicz syndrome may experience frequent fevers. Fever may be accompanied by dry eyes, reduced tear production (lacrimation) and inflammation of different parts of the eye (uveitis). Enlarged lacrimal gland, enlarged parotid gland, dry mouth and dry eyes are classic symptoms. The exact cause of mikulicz syndrome is unknown. Some scientists believe that mikulicz syndrome should be considered a type of Sjogren's syndrome [1].

Clinical Signs and Symptoms of Mikulicz Syndrome

Mikulicz syndrome is characterized by the sudden onset of severe dryness in the mouth (dry mouth), which may lead to difficulty swallowing and tooth decay. Other symptoms include enlargement of the lacrimal glands (lacrimal glands), which leads to the absence or reduction of tears. large glands in the neck (parotid glands); Hard and

painless swellings (tumefaction) of the salivary glands (salivary glands) of the mouth and those near the ears (parotid). Glands near the jaw (submandibular) may also be swollen. Symptoms may persist for a long time or come and go with frequent relapses. The symptoms of mikulicz syndrome are very similar to those of Sjogren's syndrome, and some researchers believe that it may be the same disorder [1,2].



Figure 1: Images of mikulicz syndrome patients with gross facial disorders [1].

Etiology of Mikulicz Syndrome

The exact cause of mikulicz syndrome is unknown, although it is thought to be an autoimmune disorder. Autoimmune disorders occur when the body's natural defenses against "foreign" or

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invading microorganisms (eg, antibodies) begin to attack healthy tissues for unknown reasons. Symptoms of mikulicz syndrome may occur due to excessive accumulation of certain white blood cells (lymphocytes) in many glands of the face, mouth, or neck [1,3].



Figure 2: Images of eye abnormalities in mikulicz syndrome sufferers [1].

Frequency of Mikulicz Syndrome

Mikulicz syndrome affects women more than men and often manifests itself in the middle years of adulthood. It often occurs with sjogren's syndrome. Some scientists speculate that mikulicz syndrome and sjogren's syndrome may actually be the same disorder [1,3].

Disorders Associated with Mikulicz Syndrome

The symptoms of the following disorders can be similar to the symptoms of mikulicz syndrome. Comparison may be useful for differential diagnosis:

Mumps is an acute viral disease that causes painful inflammation and swelling of the salivary glands, including the parotid, submandibular, sublingual, and buccal glands. At one time, mumps was a common childhood infectious disease. However, a vaccine against the disease was developed in 1967. The onset of the disease is characterized by headache, loss of appetite, general malaise (malaise) and low to moderate fever. Within 24 hours, the temperature rises to approximately 104.0 degrees Fahrenheit and is usually accompanied by pain and swelling of the glands in front of the ear (parotid) and under the jaw (submandibular) [1,4].

Hereford syndrome, also known as euparotid fever, is similar to mikulicz syndrome and is sometimes the first symptom of another disease, sarcoidosis. Hereford syndrome is characterized by swelling of the front ear glands (parotids) and paralysis of one or more cranial nerves. Facial nerves are more affected [1,4].

Sjögren's syndrome is an autoimmune disorder characterized by the progressive destruction of mucous glands, especially the glands

of the mouth (salivary) and eyes (lacrimal). Symptoms of sjogren's syndrome usually start suddenly and may include inflammation of the membrane around the eye and cornea (keratoconjunctivitis). Different degrees of dryness in the mouth (Zika dry mouth) may cause difficulty in swallowing or dental diseases [1,4].

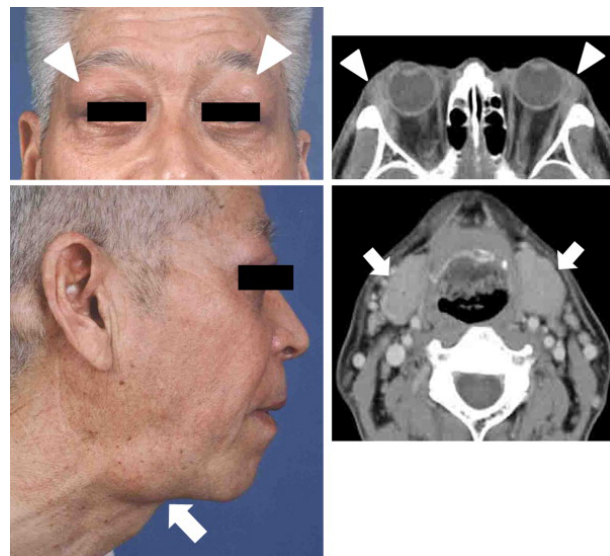


Figure 3: Radiological images of the chin bone and eyeballs of a person with mikulicz syndrome [1].

Swelling of the glands in front of the ear (parotid swelling) may occur for various reasons. Painless swelling on both sides of the face may occur without fever and with other disorders such as Laennec's cirrhosis, chronic alcoholism, malnutrition, diabetes mellitus, pregnancy, breastfeeding, or hypertriglyceridemia. Malignant and benign salivary gland tumors can also cause salivary gland swelling. Enlargement of the parotid gland may also be associated with the use of certain medications (such as guanethidine or iodine). Obstruction of the duct from the parotid gland to the mouth (Stensen's duct) by stone (calcification) can also cause swelling of the parotid gland [1,4].

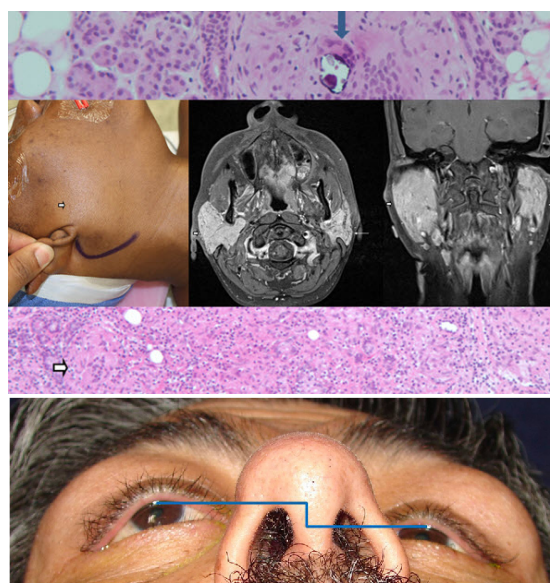


Figure 4: Microscopic and radiological images of disorders associated with mikulicz syndrome [1].

Treatment Paths of Mikulicz Syndrome

A biopsy of one of the swollen glands is key to the diagnosis of mikulicz syndrome. An ultrasound examination of the area may help rule out other causes of swollen glands. Treatment of this disorder is symptomatic. Medical treatments are mostly directed towards treating any underlying disease. Artificial tears may be used to keep the eye moist and artificial saliva to treat oral symptoms [1,5].

Some people with mikulicz syndrome may be instructed to follow a soft, moist diet. This may help reduce pain from chewing and swallowing. Other treatment is symptomatic and supportive [1,6].

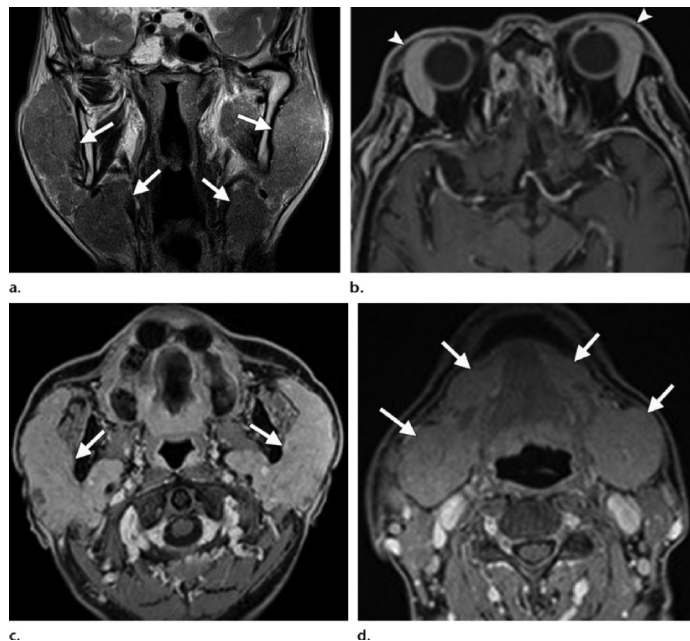


Figure 5: Radiological images of bone disorders in eyes with mikulicz syndrome [1].

DISCUSSION

Some people with mikulicz syndrome may experience frequent fevers. Fever may be accompanied by dry eyes, reduced tear production (lacrimation) and inflammation of different parts of the eye (uveitis). Enlarged lacrimal gland, enlarged parotid gland, dry mouth and dry eyes are classic symptoms. The exact cause of mikulicz syndrome is unknown. Some scientists believe that mikulicz syndrome should be considered a type of Sjogren's syndrome. Mumps is an acute viral disease that causes painful inflammation and swelling of the salivary glands, including the parotid, submandibular, sublingual, and buccal glands. At one time, mumps was a common childhood infectious disease. Sjögren's syndrome is an autoimmune disorder characterized by the progressive destruction of mucous glands, especially the glands of the mouth (salivary) and eyes (lacrimal). Swelling of the glands in front of the ear (parotid swelling) may occur for various reasons. Painless swelling on both sides of the face may occur without fever and with other disorders such as Laennec's cirrhosis, chronic alcoholism, malnutrition, diabetes mellitus, pregnancy, breastfeeding, or hypertriglyceridemia [1-6].

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