

Retention Cyst

A **Cyst** is a pathological cavity lined with epithelium. It is most often caused by the retention of contents that should be expelled (retention cyst).

Emergence

They are produced in salivary glands and in sebaceous glands. The cause is an obstruction in the outlet, the outflow of the secretion is then impossible or reduced. Stagnant secretion dilates the ducts, creates a cyst filled with secretion, and later pressure atrophy of the glandular parenchyma occurs.

Division

There are several types of retention cysts. They are mucocele, ranula, atheroma.

Mucocele

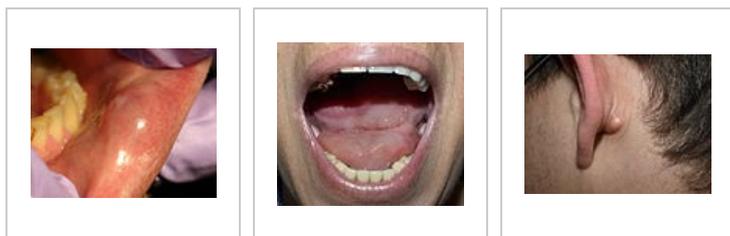
- it is a retention cyst of the salivary glands
- often occurs after trauma - biting the lip, biting the facial mucosa, subsequent scarring, sometimes salivary stone
- affects the lip, palate, cheeks
- superficial mucocele is small, it is a soft blister, bluish translucent, deep mucocele has the normal color of the mucous membrane
- there is thickened mucus inside

Ranula

- it is a mucous retention cyst of the salivary gland on the floor of the mouth, under the tongue
- usually arises in the area of the outlet of the sublingual salivary gland
- occurs mainly in children and young individuals
- the cause is inflammation, trauma, diverticula
- treatment is extirpation

Atheroma

- it is a retention cyst resulting from clogging of the outlet of the sebaceous gland or hair follicle
- it is an epidermoid cyst
- affects the skin of the face, the hair part of the head, rarely the bottom of the oral cavity



Mucocele

Ranula

Atheroma

Links

References

- LIŠKA, Karel. *Orofaciální patologie*. 1. edition. publisher, 1983. 159 pp. ISBN 3180840161.