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## Spectrum of eyelid lesions: A five year retrospective study from Western India

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**Background:** There is limited data on the spectrum of eyelid lesions in India. The purpose of this study is to contribute to the literature information on the variety of eyelid masses received in our setup.

**Methods:** In this retrospective study, the microscopic findings were retrieved from the department records and correlated with the clinical and radiological findings in the indoor charts.

**Results:** Eyelid lesions arising from various anatomical structures like the epithelium (seborrhic keratosis, squamous papilloma and carcinoma), melanocytes (nevus), soft tissue (vascular, adipocytic and neurogenic) and adnexa (chondroid syringoma, sebaceous adenoma and carcinoma) were encountered. The most common benign lesion was epidermoid cyst (17.69%) followed by dermoid cyst (8.84%). The most common malignancy was basal cell carcinoma (BCC-3.5%) followed by sebaceous gland carcinoma (SGC-2.65%). Rare malignancies included mucoepidermoid carcinoma, primitive neuroectodermal tumor (PNET) and epithelioid hemangioendothelioma. Pediatric cases (age below 12 years) constituted 21 cases (18.58%) amongst which cystic lesions were the highest (11 of 21-52.38%) in number. The commonest complaint was an eyelid swelling (86.72%) which was gradually progressive in 41.59% cases.

**Conclusion:** It was found that certain recurrent and even small innocent looking lesions could actually be aggressive malignancies or their precursors. Hence we concluded that every eyelid lesion must undergo a microscopic examination.

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