



Pleomorphic Adenoma

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ABSTRACT

Pleomorphic adenoma is the most common epithelial tumour of lacrimal gland. We report a case of lacrimal gland tumour in a 17 year old male of 3 years duration to emphasize the importance of early diagnosis and treatment to preserve vision and prevent recurrences and malignant transformation .

KEYWORDS : Pleomorphic adenoma, lacrimal gland tumour, Lateral Orbitotomy

INTRODUCTION: Pleomorphic adenoma is the most common epithelial tumour of lacrimal gland in adults .It presents as a well circumscribed , pseudoencapsulated ,superotemporal mass ,which can be differentiated from malignant lesion by the absence of pain and bony erosion.

Lacrimal Gland Pleomorphic adenoma(LGPA)occurs commonly in the age group of 20 to 50 yrs, predominantly in young adult males, as a slowly progressive painless swelling in the upper-outer quadrant of the orbit.It is locally invasive and may infiltrate its own pseudocapsule to involve the adjacent periosteum.

Case Report:

A 17 year old male presented to the outpatient department with Proptosis of Right Eye since 3 yrs duration. Proptosis was painless, non pulsatile ,and progressive ,no postural variation was reported. No complaints of diminished vision ,no constitutional symptoms or trauma .

Ocular examination revealed visual acuity of 6/6 in both eyes. Anterior segment examination was normal in both eyes, pupillary response was within normal limits. Dilated fundus examination was normal in both eyes. Right globe was displaced inferiorly and medially. Proptosis measurements with Hertel's Exophthalmometer was 22 mm in the right eye and 19 mm in the left eye. The ocular movements of the right eye was restricted in dextrolevation. Intraocular pressure and visual fields were within normal limits. No systemic associations or lymphadenopathy was noted.



Fig 1: Pre operative picture

MRI orbit revealed well circumscribed homogenous mass lesion in the extraconal compartment along superolateral wall of right orbit.

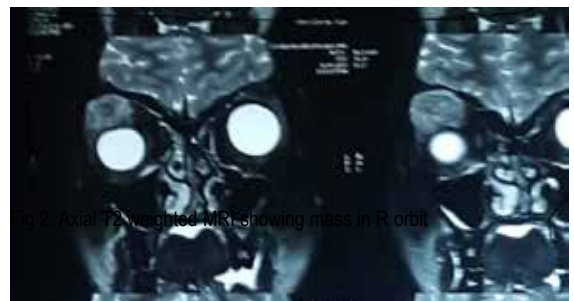


Fig 2: Axial T2 weighted MRI showing mass in R orbit

An en bloc excision of the mass through Lateral Orbitotomy approach under General anaesthesia was done and Histopathology revealed heterogeneous encapsulated tumour with the epithelial as well as mesenchymal components . No malignant transformation was noted.



Fig 3 : Postoperative day 1

He has made an uncomplicated recovery with no signs of recurrence after 1 year of follow up. He will be kept under long term review.

DISCUSSION :

Lacrimal Gland Pleomorphic adenoma(LGPA)^{1,2}occurs commonly in second to fifth decade ⁽³⁻⁷⁾constitutes 3 to 5 % of all orbital tumors,25% of all lacrimal gland lesions and 50% of epithelial lacrimal gland tumours⁸ .Orbital lobe of lacrimal gland is involved in 90% of cases .LGPA rarely arises from Palpebral lobe ⁹ or ectopic lacrimal tis-

sue ¹⁰.CT scan aids in initial localisation and characterisation of the tumour, helps in differentiating benign from malignant tumours with respect to bony erosion ,molding and calcification ¹¹.

Early diagnosis and treatment helps to preserve vision and prevent recurrences and malignant transformation.

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