



Benign Conjunctival Papilloma in A 60 Yr Old Female Case Report

KEYWORDS

benign conjunctival papilloma, exophytic growth, excisional biopsy

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ABSTRACT

Conjunctival papillomas are categorized into infectious (viral), squamous cell, limbal, and inverted (histological description) based on appearance, location, patient's age, propensity to recur after excision, and histopathology. They demonstrate an exophytic growth pattern. Interestingly, inverted papillomas exhibit both exophytic and endophytic growth patterns. Presenting here a case of a 60 year old otherwise healthy female who was diagnosed to be having a benign conjunctival papilloma on clinicomicrobiological basis by excisional biopsy

Introduction

In general, papilloma is a histopathological term describing tumours with specific morphology. They take on a classic fingerlike or cauliflowerlike appearance. Papillomatous lesions often are lobulated with a central vascular core. Irrelevant of its cytology, a neoplasm of epithelial origin with this form of growth also is called papilloma. Papillomas can be benign or malignant and can be found in numerous anatomical locations (e.g., skin, conjunctiva, cervix, breast duct). Specifically, conjunctival papillomas are benign squamous epithelial tumours with minimal propensity toward malignancy.²

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Conjunctival papilloma also can be classified based on gross clinical appearance, as either pedunculated or sessile. The pedunculated type is synonymous with infectious conjunctival papilloma and squamous cell papilloma. The limbal conjunctival papilloma often is referred to as the noninfectious conjunctival papilloma because it is believed that limbal papillomas arise from UV radiation exposure. Because of its gross appearance, limbal papillomas are typed as sessile. Although rare, inverted conjunctival papillomas sometimes are referred to as mucoepidermoid papillomas because these lesions possess both a mucous and an epidermoid component.^{3 4}

A strong association exists between human papilloma virus (HPV) types 6 and 11 and the development of conjunctival papillomas. Infectious conjunctival papillomas also are known as squamous cell papillomas. This term arises from its histopathological appearance (i.e., the lesion is confined to the epithelial layer, which is acanthotic).⁴

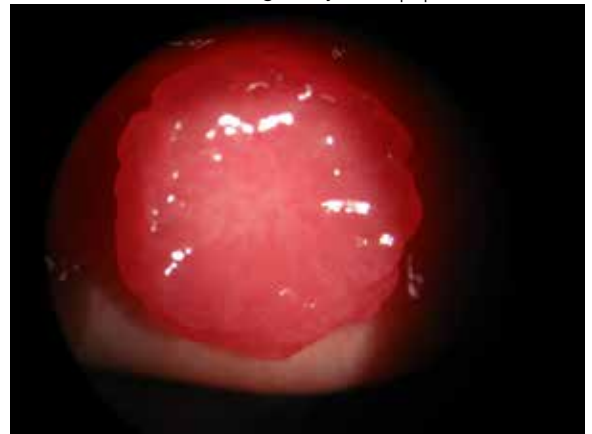
CASE HISTORY

A 60 years old otherwise healthy female presented with redness in the left eye and swelling like chalazion for last six months on eversion of her left lower lid there was a papule which was arising from the conjunctiva. She had no h/o trauma, no h/o discharge, no h/o previous ocular surgery. Systemic exam was normal no h/o of diabetes or hypertension. The routine laboratory investigations such as Hb cbc blood sugar fasting and post prandial was normal. There was no palpable lymphnodes. This lesion was grossly removed via excisional biopsy technique with cauterization of the base and the excised specimen was sent for histopathological

examination which showed a papillary growth lined by non keratinized stratified squamous epithelium below which was seen oedematous fibrous stroma and tiny blood vessels and a few mononuclear cells no malignancy was found in the section study. The patient came for routine follow ups and there was no recurrence of growth suggesting its benign nature.

Conclusion

Our meticulous history and clinical examination gave a quick diagnosis of a lesion which was confirmed on histopathological evaluation to be a benign conjunctival papilloma



1 SLIT LAMP PHOTOGRAPH EVERTED EYELID



2 SLIT LAMP PHOTOGRAPH EVERTED EYELID



EXTERNAL PHOTOGRAPH OF EXCISED TISSUE



EXTERNAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PATIENT



Histopathology report

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