Original Research Paper

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CLINICO-HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF CONJUNCTIVAL LESIONS

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ABSTRACT **Aim:** To study clinically the incidence of conjunctival lesions and confirming it with histopathological examination in a patient population treated over a period of 12 months. **Methods:** This is a prospective study of all conjunctival lesions excised with diagnosis retrieved from the department of pathology was analyzed. A thorough clinical examination under slit lamp was done. Necessary investigations were performed, and patient underwent surgical excision for the lesion at Bhaskar Medical College during period of 12 months from March 2021-March 2022 with a study size of 37 patients. Patient who does not give consent were excluded from the study. **Results:** The patient group comprised of 24 pterygium, 4 conjunctival cysts, 3 Ocular Surface Squamous Neoplasia (OSSN), 2 squamous papilloma, 2 pyogenic granuloma, 1 lymphoma, 1 naevus. **Conclusion:** Most frequently diagnosed conjunctival lesions were benign. Pterygium was the commonest lesion with about 65% frequency. However, 4 lesions showed malignant changes.

KEYWORDS : conjunctival lesions, OSSN, squamous papilloma, pyogenic granuloma, histopathology

INTRODUCTION

Conjunctival lesions are common with a wide spectrum of benign, premalignant, and malignant lesions[1]. The type and prevalence of conjunctival lesions vary depending on age, race, immunity, and chronic sun exposure[2]. Recognition of conjunctival tumours, tissue diagnosis and underlying of predisposing factors is therefore crucial.
Predisposing factors for conjunctival lesions[3-6]: Exposure to chronic solar radiation; Smoking; Viral infections: HIV, HPV, EBV, HCV; Immune compromised conditions like organ transplantation under immunosuppressive therapy, autoimmune diseases, xeroderma pigmentosum.

Purpose:

To study clinically the incidence of conjunctival lesions and confirming it with Histopathological examination in a patient population treated over a period of 12 months.

Patients And Methods:

37 diagnosed conjunctival lesions excised and subjected to histopathological examination. A thorough clinical examination under slit lamp was done., Necessary investigation were performed, and patient underwent surgical excision of lesion under local anaesthesia.

RESULTS

The patient group comprised of 24 pterygium, 4 conjunctival cysts, 3 OSSN, 2 squamous papilloma, 2 pyogenic granuloma, 1 lymphoma, 1 naevus. Out of 37 patients 21 are male and 16 are female. Results are presented in Figure 1 below.

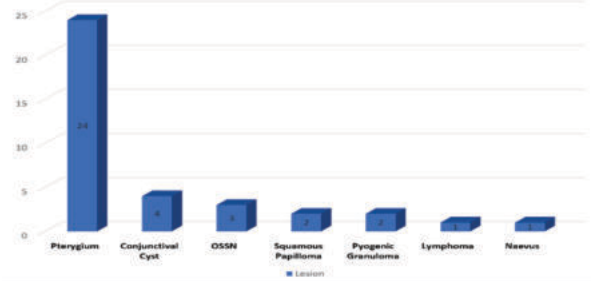


Figure 1: Bar Graph Showing Incidence Of Conjunctival Lesions.

The same data presented in percentage in Table-1 below.

Table-1: Percentage Incidence Of Conjunctival Lesions

Lesion	Number	%
Pterygium	24	64.9%
Conjunctival Cyst	4	10.8%
OSSN	3	10.1%
Squamous Papilloma	2	5.4%
Pyogenic Granuloma	2	5.4%
Lymphoma	1	2.7%
Naevus	1	2.7%

Table-2 Prognosis Of Conjunctival Lesions

Prognosis	Percentage
Benign	89%
Malignant	11%

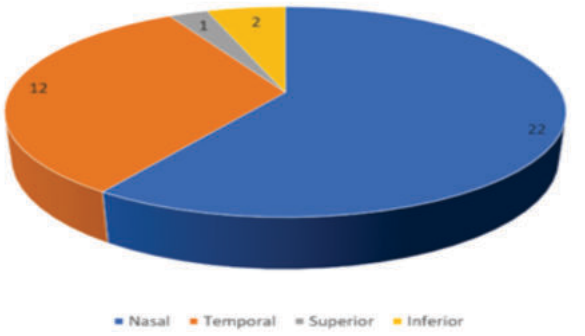
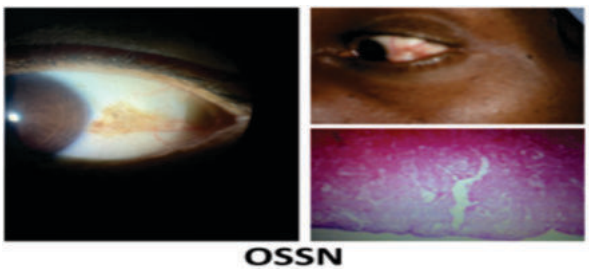
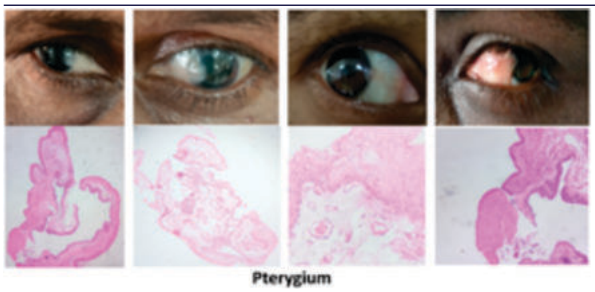


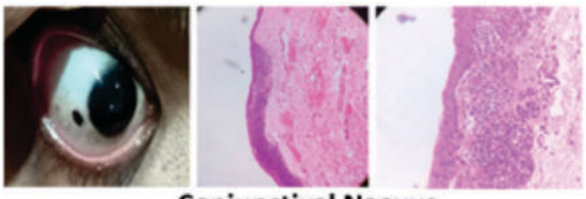
Figure 2: Ocular Distribution Based On Location Of Conjunctival Lesions

Conjunctival Lesions Observed In The Study

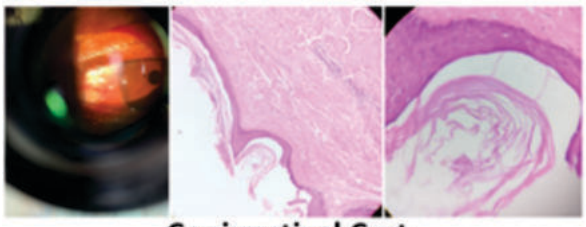




Pterygium



Conjunctival Naevus



Conjunctival Cyst

DISCUSSION

In a study conducted at Konya, Turkey, 73.8% of conjunctival lesions were non-neoplastic and 26.2% were neoplastic. Present study males were affected more than females which correlated with a study conducted in Bangalore by Sundeep et al in 2016. In present study, pterygium was most common lesion excised, contrary to studies done by Mondel et al.[7] where pyogenic granuloma was the most common lesion excised. Present study results were similar to Hinota Obata et al in ep 2005 where 80% lesions were benign.

CONCLUSION

After our study, we conclude that most frequent diagnosed conjunctival lesions are benign. 65% of them are pterygium. Out of malignant lesions, 3 are OSSN and 1 lesion is lymphoma.

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