



## CLINICO-HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF CONJUNCTIVAL LESIONS

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**ABSTRACT** **Aim:** To study the Clinical Correlation of Conjunctival lesions with Histo-Pathological examination. **Methods:** This is a Prospective, Interventional study of 74 patients attending Ophthalmic OPD who were diagnosed clinically as conjunctival lesions. The study was conducted during the period of 12 months between March 2023- Feb.2024. Informed consent obtained from all patients. Patients who didn't give consent were excluded from study. A thorough clinical examination was done using slit lamp. Surgical Profile investigations were performed. Patient underwent surgical excision for the lesion under Topical and Local infiltration anaesthetic agent. Excised tissue was sent for Histo-pathological Examination. **Results:** Out of the 74 patients, 66 had Benign lesions and 8 had Malignant lesion. Benign lesions were 48 pterygia, 8 conjunctival cysts, 4 Squamous Papilloma and 2 Conjunctival Naevus. Out of 8 Malignant lesions 6 had Ocular Surface Squamous Neoplasia (OSSN) and 2 had lymphomas. **Conclusion:** Most frequently diagnosed conjunctival lesions were benign. Pterygium was the commonest Benign lesion. 8 Patients had Malignant lesions.

**KEYWORDS :** conjunctival lesions, Pterygium, OSSN, squamous papilloma, pyogenic granuloma.

## INTRODUCTION

Conjunctival lesions are common with a wide spectrum of benign, premalignant, and malignant lesions<sup>1</sup>. The type and prevalence of conjunctival lesions vary depending on age, race, immunity, and chronic sun exposure<sup>2</sup>. Recognition of conjunctival tumours, tissue diagnosis and underlying of predisposing factors is therefore crucial. Predisposing factors for conjunctival lesions<sup>3,4,5,6</sup>: Exposure to chronic solar radiation; Smoking; Viral infections: HIV, HPV, EBV, Hepatitis C virus; Immune compromised conditions like organ transplantation under immunosuppressive therapy, autoimmune diseases, Xeroderma pigmentosa.

## Purpose:

To study the Clinical Correlation of Conjunctival lesions with Histo-Pathological examination.

## Patients And Methods:

This is a Prospective, Interventional study of 74 patients attending Ophthalmic OPD who were diagnosed clinically as conjunctival lesions. The study was conducted during the period of 12 months between March 2023- Feb.2024.

Informed consent obtained from all patients. Patients who didn't give consent were excluded from the study. Detail clinical examination was done by an experienced Ophthalmologist using, Slit lamp. Necessary Surgical Profile investigations was done. Patients were posted for Surgical excision of lesion which was done under topical and Local infiltrating anaesthetic agent. Excised tissue was subjected for Histopathological examination.

## RESULTS

Out of 74 patients 42 were males and 32 were females. 66 patients had Benign lesions and 8 had Malignant lesions. Benign lesions were 48 pterygia, 8 conjunctival cysts, 4 Squamous Papilloma and 2 Conjunctival Naevus. Out of 8 Malignant lesions 6 had Ocular Surface Squamous Neoplasia (OSSN) and 2 had lymphomas.

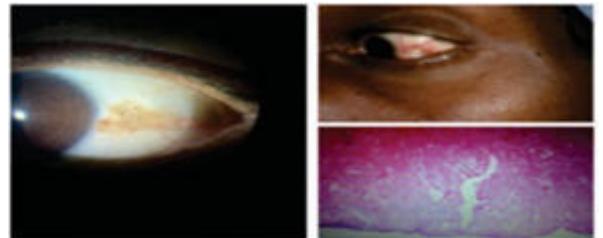
Table No.1 Showing Incidence In Percentage

Lesion	Number	%
Pterygium	48	64.9%
Conjunctival Cyst	8	10.8%

Conjunctival Naevus	2	2.7%
Squamous Papilloma	4	5.4%
Pyogenic Granuloma	4	5.4%
Lymphoma	2	2.7%
OSSN	6	10.1%

Table No. 2 Showing Prognosis

Prognosis	Percentage
Benign	89%
Malignant	11%



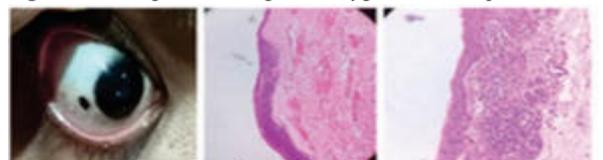
OSSN

Fig.No.1 showing Clinical photo of OSSN and HPE



Pterygium

Fig.no.2 Showing different stages of Pterygium and HPE picture



Conjunctival Naevus

Fig.no.3 showing Clinical picture of Naevus and HPE picture



**Conjunctival Cyst**

**Fig.No.4** showing Clinical picture of Conjunctival Cyst and HPE picture

## DISCUSSION

U Abedi, Laila Hassan et al<sup>7</sup> conducted study at Konya, Turkey, 73.8% of conjunctival lesions were non-neoplastic and 26.2% were neoplastic. Males were 65% and females were 35% This is consistent with present study.

Sandeep et al<sup>8</sup> 58 were males and 42 were females and most common lesion was Pterygium which consistent with present study. In present study, pterygium was most common which was again same with Sandeep et al observations.

Mondel et al<sup>9,10</sup> study 65 were males and 35 were females which is consistent with present study. The common lesion found in their study was Pyogenic granuloma.

Hinota Obata et al<sup>11</sup> study in 2005, 80% lesions were benign and 20% were Malignant. Same results was found in present study.

Ravindra Bhanakar et al<sup>12</sup> studied 46 patients, 37 patients had benign lesions and 9 were Malignant, 30 were males and 16 were females. This is consistent with present study.

Carol Shields et al<sup>13</sup> studied 5002 patients and their result was 52% had Benign lesions, 18% had Pre Malignant lesions and 30% had Malignant lesions. Present study had same results.

Giri Punja et al<sup>14</sup> study 55 were males and 45 were females. In their series also Pterygium was most common Conjunctival lesion. This is in accordance to present study.

## CONCLUSION

Out of 74 patients studied 42 were males and 32 females. 66 (89%) were Benign lesions and 8 (11%) were Malignant. Out of 66 benign cases 65% of them were pterygium. Out of 8 malignant lesions, 6 OSSN and 2 are Lymphomas.

**Financial Interest:** Nil

**Conflict Of Interest:** None

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