



Benign eyelid and conjunctival tumor profile in polyclinic RSSA July period 2012 - September 2015

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Abstract

Tumors of the eye and adnexa tissue occur in 50% of all eye biopsies. This study aim to To determine the profile of benign primary tumors of the eye and characteristics of benign primary tumor patients at the Saiful Anwar Hospital, Malang. Data were obtained from the medial records of patients at the eye polyclinic, section of reconstruction, oculoplasty, and oncology, over a three-year period (July 2012 to September 2015). Patients were eligible for inclusion if they were diagnosed with benign eyelid or conjunctival tumors. Within three years (July 2012 to September 2015), a total of 307 patients were diagnosed with palpebral or conjunctival benign tumors. In total, 194 patients (63%) were female and 113 (36.8%) were male. The age of patients diagnosed with benign tumors ranged from two months to 80 years, with patients most commonly aged 10-30 years. The types of benign conjunctival tumors included: papilloma, nevus, lipoma, cyst, and granuloma. The types of benign palpebral tumors included; hemangioma cavernosa, hemangioma kapilare, cyst, nevus, xanthelasma, millia, granuloma, atheroma, lipoma, lithiasis, papilloma, hordeolum, and khalazion. Patients who attended the eye and tumor reconstruction section of the Saiful Anwar Hospital between July 2012 and September 2015 were mostly women, aged 10-29 years. Most benign tumors were located in the patient's right eye. The most common palpebral tumor diagnosis was khalazion (133 patients), whereas the most common conjunctival tumor was a cyst (14 patients).

Keywords: benign conjunctival tumor, benign palpebral tumor

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BACKGROUND

Eye tumors are a heterogeneous group, and are relatively common in day-to-day practice. Eye tumors are of great interest to the patient because they are related to cosmetics and a decrease in the ability to see if they develop malignancy. Tumors in the eye and adnexa tissue occur in 50% of all eye biopsies (Kapurdov 2010). However, the presence of a benign tumor should not be ignored because recurrence can potentially be malignant. A retrospective study at Ahmedabad Hospital found that, over four years and among 216 patients, a benign tumor was found in 52.33% of patients while the remainder were malignant tumors; tumors most commonly occurred in the eyelid of patients aged 40-60 years, with an even gender distribution. The Philippines Eye Research Institute conducted a study over more than 10 years (2003-2012) and found that the majority of conjunctival, eyelid, and orbital tumors (64.8%) were benign tumors (Domingo et al. 2015, Imanan et al. 2012). A benign tumor of the eye is a growth that does not spread (metastasize) to other parts of the body and is usually not life-threatening. There are several types of benign tumors found in the

eye, they can be categorized as benign palpebral tumors and benign conjunctival tumors.

PATIENT AND OBSERVATION

This study was a retrospective observational study performed at the General Hospital Dr. Saiful Anwar, Malang. Data were obtained from the medical records of patients who attended the eye polyclinic, reconstruction, oculoplasty, and oncology subdivision, during a three-year period (July 2012 to September 2015). Patients were eligible for inclusion if they were diagnosed with benign eyelid or conjunctival tumors. Data collected included age, sex, tumor location, diagnosis, therapy, and anatomic pathology examination results.

The data obtained was categorical in nature and is presented in the form of numbers and percentages; tables and figures describe the distribution of data for the variables studied. Over a three years period (July 2012 to September 2015), a total of 307 patients were diagnosed with benign palpebral and conjunctival

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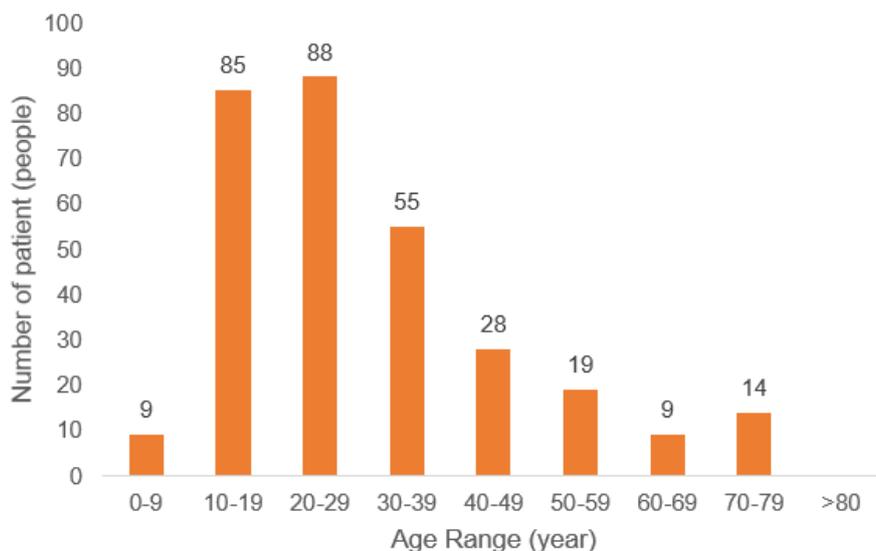


Fig. 1. FigureCaptionWillBeHere

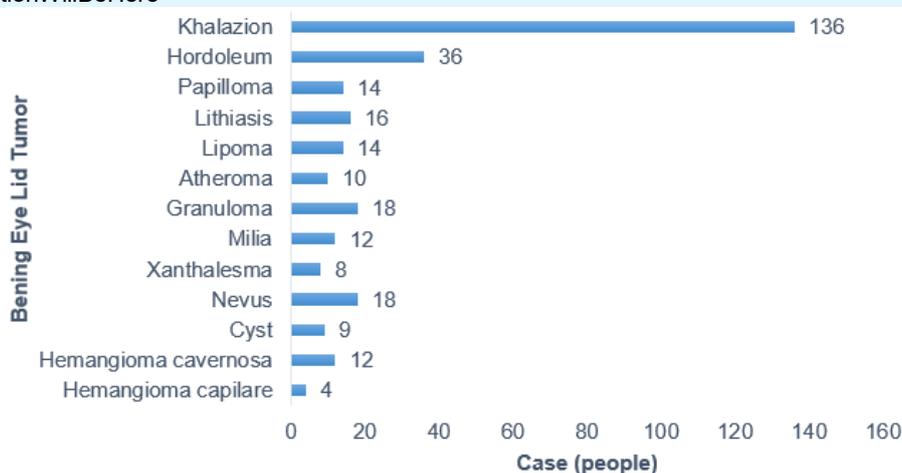


Fig. 2. Distribution of diagnoses of benign eyelid tumors

Table 1. Distribution of diagnosis, sex, and location of benign adnexal tumors

No	Diagnosis	Number of patients	Age	Sex (F/M)	Location(OD/OS)
1.	Khalazion	133	10-19 (53)	98/35	71/62
2.	Hordeolum	31	20-29 (10)	20/11	18/13

tumors. In total, 194 patients (63%) were female and 113 (36.8%) were male. The age of patients diagnosed with benign tumors ranged from 2 months to 80 years, with patients most commonly aged 10-30 years.

DISCUSSION

In this study, benign tumors of the eyes were most prevalent in women. This is consistent with the research by the Philippines Research Center benign adnexal, palpebral, and conjunctival tumors occurred more commonly in women, with a female to male ratio of 3:1. In a study by Ronaldo et al., the majority of adnexal, palpebral, and conjunctival tumors were benign (64.8%), while the rest were malignant tumors. In the current study, there were 164 adnexal (khalazion and

hordeolum) tumors, 103 palpebral tumors, and 40 conjunctival tumors (Rosa 2015).

Tumor in the eyelids are most commonly benign (70%). In terms of tumor sites, most of the 100 cases in this previous study observed occurred in the eyelids (57%), followed by the conjunctiva (22%), while few occurred in the orbital and lacrimal glands. Most patients were aged 31-40 years, while the least number of patients were aged above 80 years. In terms of the distribution by sex, 49% of cases were male and 51% were female. The most common diagnosis was cyst (33%), followed by nevus (12.2%). In a study by Sung min et al., 55% of benign palpebral tumors were found in women and 44.8% were found in men, with most tumors occurring in patients aged 40-49 years of age

Table 2. Distribution of diagnosis, sex, and location benign eyelid tumors

Diagnosis	Number of patients	Age	Sex (F/M)	Location(OD/OS)
Lithiasis	16	30-39 (8)	12/4	equal
Granuloma	17	10-19 (8)	7/10	10/7
Nevus	17	40-49 (7)	16/1	11/6
Papilloma	11	10-19 (3)	7/4	6/5
Lipoma	11	40-49 (3)	6/5	5/6
Atheroma	5	Equal	3/2	2/3
Millia	5	20-29 (3)	2/3	1/4
Xanthelasma	4	60-69 (2)	equal	equal
Hemangioma Kapilare	2	0-9 (2)	2/0	2/0
Kista palpebra	9	10-19 (3)	4/5	0/9

Table 3. Distribution of benign conjunctival tumors according to diagnosis, sex, location, and age

Diagnosis	Number of patients	Age	Sex (F/M)	Location(OD/OS)
Lipoma	7	10-19 (3)	5/2	5/2
Kista	14	30-39 (6)	10/4	4/10
Granuloma	6	10-19 (2)	equal	5/1
Papilloma	6	10-29 (4)	2/4	2/1
Nevus	7	40-49 (2)	6/1	5/2

(22.4%) (Chi and Baek 2006, Fouad et al. 2013, Govi 2010).

CONCLUSION

In this study, most patients who came to the eye and tumor reconstruction division of the Saiful Anwar Hospital between July 2012 and September 2015 were women, and most were aged 10-29 years. Most of the benign tumors were located in the patient's right eye. The most diagnosed palpebral tumor was a chalazion

(133 patients), whereas the most common conjunctival tumor was a cyst (14 patients). Further research is needed with larger sample sizes and more comprehensive medical record data, especially with regard to the recording of anatomic pathology results.

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