

SEBACEOUS CARCINOMA OF THE EYELID WITH PAGETOID INFILTRATION OF THE CONJUNCTIVA: TWO CASE REPORTS

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Goal

To show the importance of Sebaceous Gland Carcinoma (SGC) of the eyelid. It is a very rare, slow growing, malignant tumor. Most ocular sebaceous carcinomas originate in the tarsal meibomian glands. It commonly occurs in the sixth to eighth decade of life, with preponderance for women and Asians. The upper eyelid is affected more frequently. The disease can spread directly by orbital invasion, lymphatic spread to regional lymph nodes and hematogenous spread to distant organs. Correct diagnosis of SGC is often delayed due to its resemblance to a variety of benign conditions of the eyelids such as chalazion or chronic blepharconjunctivitis.

Materials and methods

A review of the literature was performed, focusing on the epidemiology, clinical presentation, differential diagnosis, treatment and monitoring

Results

We report on two female patients suffering from sebaceous carcinoma of the upper lid with pagetoid infiltration of the conjunctiva. The time span from initial treatment up to definite diagnosis and treatment was one year . In both cases the tumor was radically removed surgically. Histopathologically, it were diagnosed as a SGC. There was no lymphovascular invasion and no metastasis; therefore no other treatment was included.

Conclusions

SGC is a rare but aggressive neoplasm that tends to clinically and histopathologically mimic other conditions. Remains a common diagnostic pitfall for both the clinician and histopathologist. Therapy of choice is the radical surgical removal of the tumor. It should be considered in cases of persistence of conjunctivitis or chalazion despite appropriate therapeutic interventions.

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