SYNOPSIS

AIM:

To study the demographic profile, clinical features, treatment options and outcome of lacrimal gland lesions. OBJECTIVE: To determine demographic profile, clinical presentation, management algorithm and treatment outcomes of patients with various lacrimal gland lesions.

METHODS:

Retrospective, descriptive case series of lacrimal gland lesions from the period of June 2012 to July 2014 are included for this study.

Data included age, gender, place, ocular complaints, visual acuity, laterality, proptosis, EOM restriction and mass description. All patients underwent imaging, biopsy and histopathology. Treatment and followup was analysed. RESULTS: A total of 27 patients presented to our orbit department with lacrimal gland lesions from June 2012 to July 2014 of whom 13 patients were males (48%) and 14 (52%) were females. The age of presentation ranged from 7-64 years. In our study the
patients were clinically classified into six categories – Benign(8 patients), Malignant(5 patients), Inflammatory(5 patients), Infective(1 patient), lymphoproliferative(4 patients) and structural lesions(4 patients). Benign and malignant tumours are completely rare below 10 years. There is significantly increased incidence of structural lesions 4 patients (Dacryops) presented in this study. Rare tumors of Hemangiopericytoma, Adenocarcinoma, Langerhan cell Histiocytosis,

Tuberculous dacyoadenitis were reported in this case series.

Treatment options include lateralorbitotomy, Excision/incisionalbiopsy, histopathological examination, postoperative steroids, chemotherapy and chemoradiotherapy depending on the nature of the lesion. In 6 months and 1 year followup, recurrence seen only in two cases of adenoid cystic carcinoma.

CONCLUSION:

In any lacrimal gland lesion Imaging, lateral orbitotomy and biopsy, with appropriate treatment and followup is mandatory in all cases.

Key words: Lacrimal gland, tumours, orbitotomy, biopsy, histopathology.