

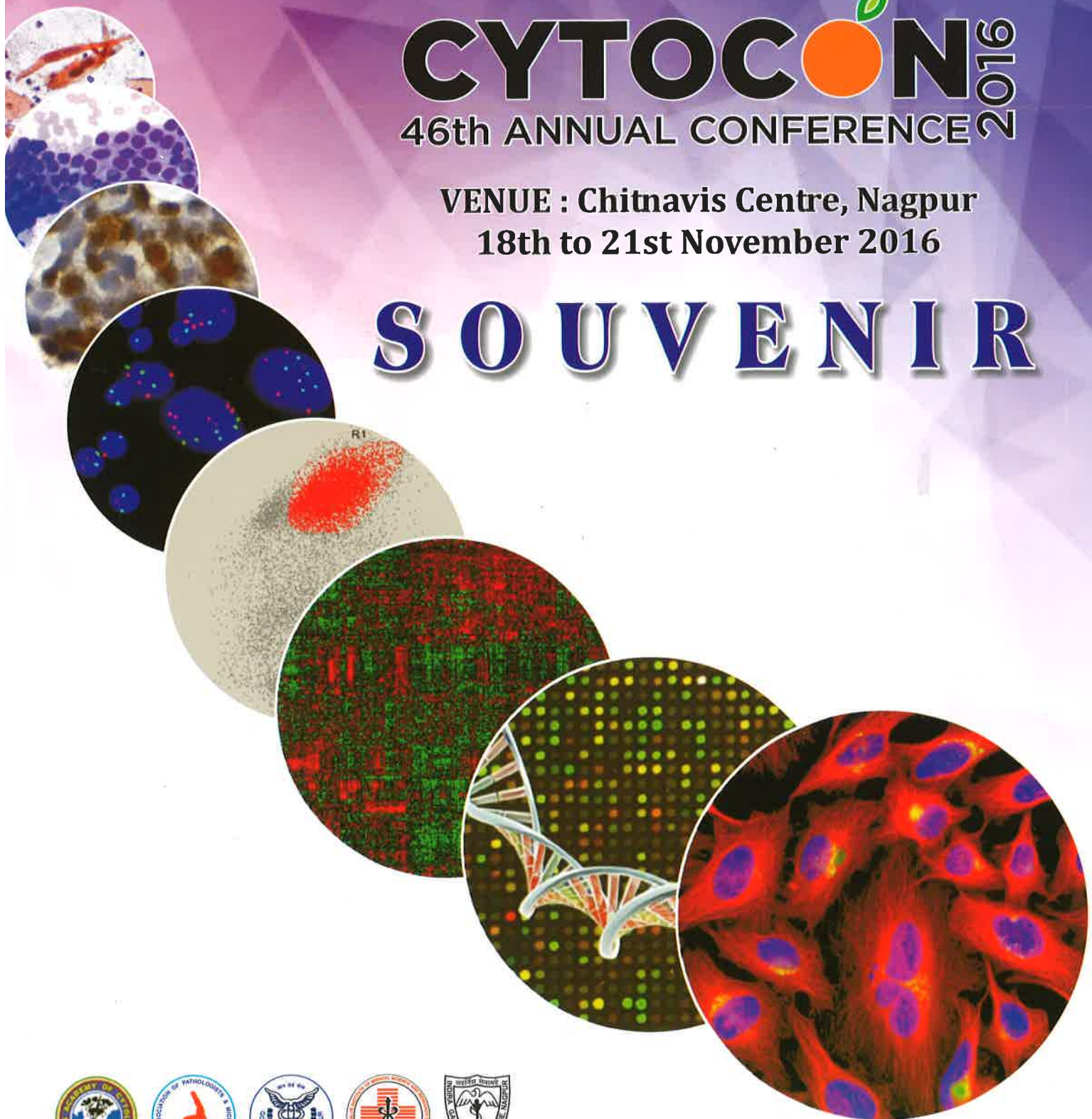
INDIAN ACADEMY OF CYTOLOGISTS

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OP27 - CYTOMORPHOLOGICAL SPECTRUM FOR EYELID TUMOURS ON FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION IN TERTIARY CANCER CENTRE

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INTRODUCTION : Eyelid neoplastic pathology represents 5-10% from all cutaneous Head and Neck tumors. Insufficient cellularity, complex neoplastic lesions and overlapping morphological features often pose diagnostic challenge at FNAC. Accurate cytological diagnosis is essential in planning treatment.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES : To assess cytomorphological spectrum and evaluate the role of FNAC in the diagnosis of varied eyelid tumours.

METHODS: Retrospective analysis of cytomorphological features of eyelid tumors diagnosed from 2005-2016 with histopathological correlation.

RESULTS : Of total 49 cases, 6.1% (3) benign and 93.8% (46) malignant tumors were reported. Male:Female ratio was 1.7:1 with mean age 57.61 years. Upper eyelid (36.7%) was commonly involved. Sebaceous carcinoma was most common tumour (30.6%). Cyto-histo concordance for epithelial and non-epithelial tumours was 100% , and 73.8% for specific histologic types. Chemotherapy was mainstay of management in 2%(1) cases. Others were treated by surgery.

CONCLUSIONS : Accuracy of cytological diagnosis can be improved when smears are viewed with application of diagnostic criteria, clinical and radiologic correlation. Epithelial outnumbered non-epithelial tumours and exhibited varied histologic types. FNA of eyelid lesions can differentiate between benign and malignant neoplasms and thus prove to be an important tool for planning therapy.

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