CONJUNCTIVAL TUMORS

Consecutive conjunctival melanoma and extranodal marginal zone b-cell lymphoma of malt type in an adult patient

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No abstract available.

Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma with intraocular involvement

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PURPOSE: To report the clinicopathologic features of a patient with mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma of the conjunctiva and associated intraocular involvement.

METHODS: This study is a retrospective clinicopathologic correlative case report summarizing the clinical, radiologic, and histopathologic findings of a patient with conjunctival MALT lymphoma and associated intraocular involvement.

RESULTS: Ophthalmic examination and fluorescein angiography demonstrated progressive conjunctival infiltration bilaterally, marked uveal effusions in the left eye, and cellular white infiltrates of the choroid in the right eye. MRI of the orbit revealed a diffusely infiltrating intra- and extraocular lesion extending around the globe and optic nerve in the left eye without evidence of intracranial extension. Conjunctival biopsy showed low-grade tumor cells, consistent with the diagnosis of MALT lymphoma. The patient was successfully treated with external beam radiation with marked clinical improvement.

CONCLUSION: Conjunctival MALT lymphomas, typically indolent and localized tumors, may extend into the orbit and invade local tissues such as the choroid with devastating consequences. A conjunctival biopsy can provide an easy diagnosis of this treatable entity.

Chemoreduction with topical mitomycin C prior to resection of extensive squamous cell carcinoma of the conjunctiva

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Conjunctival melanoma in the netherlands: A nationwide study

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PURPOSE: To evaluate risk factors for local recurrence, regional and distant metastases, and mortality associated with conjunctival melanoma.

METHODS: This was a retrospective study of 194 patients with histologically confirmed conjunctival melanoma diagnosed between 1950 and 2002 in the Netherlands. Data were collected from all university centers and many nontertiary hospitals, using the National Pathology and the Leiden Oncologic Registration Systems. Based on the number of incidences, this study included 70% of the conjunctival melanomas in The Netherlands. Clinical and histopathological data for conjunctival tumors were reviewed and compared with data reported in the literature. Risk factors for local, regional, and distant metastases and survival were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier and Cox regression analyses.

RESULTS: Of 194 patients with conjunctival melanoma, 112 had a local recurrence (median, 1; range, 1-9) during follow-up (median, 6.8 years; range, 0.1-51.5). Location was the most important risk factor for development of local recurrence, and significantly more occurred with nonepibulbar (log rank, P=0.044) tumors. Significantly fewer local recurrences occurred with tumors initially treated with excision and adjuvant brachytherapy rather than with excision only (log rank, P=0.008) or with excision and cryotherapy (log rank, P <0.038). Forty-one (21%) patients had regional lymph node metastases, mostly to the parotid or preauricular lymph nodes (n=26; 13%). Risk factors for regional metastases were tumor thickness (log rank, P <0.001) and tumor diameter (log rank, P=0.010). Forty-nine (25%) patients (mean, 4.37 years) had development of distant metastases, mainly in the lung, liver, skin, and brain. Tumor-related survival was 86.3% (95% confidence interval [CI], 81.0-91.6) at 5 years, 72% (95% CI, 79.7-64.4) at 10 years, and 67% (95% CI, 58.9-76.1) at 15 years. The main mortality risk factors were nonepibulbar location (log rank, P <0.0001) and tumor thickness (log rank, P=0.0004).

CONCLUSIONS: Nonepibulbar tumors more often recur locally and are associated with a shorter survival independent of other risk factors. Tumor thickness is also an important predictor of regional and distant metastases, as well as survival. A prospective study is needed to compare the effect of excision with radiotherapy and excision with cryotherapy on the number of local recurrences, exenteration rate, and survival.

Liquid nitrogen cryotherapy of a conjunctival vascular tumor

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PURPOSE: To report the successful use of liquid nitrogen cryotherapy in treating a conjunctival vascular tumor.

METHODS: A Brymil unit with a "D" tip was used to apply a liquid nitrogen spray for cryotherapy, using a previously described double freeze-thaw technique.

RESULTS: One year after treatment, the suspected hemangioma was markedly decreased in size and redness.

CONCLUSION: Liquid nitrogen cryotherapy should be considered as an alternative to more frequently used methods of treatment of conjunctival vascular tumors.

Rituximab in primary conjunctiva lymphoma

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Our experience with a patient with a primary conjunctiva lymphoma who was treated with conventional dose of rituximab obtaining a complete response without acute and late local toxicity for the eye.