



## EYELID TUMORS

### **Subcutaneous tumor of the lower eyelid: A potential manifestation of a dirofilaria repens infection**

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Eur J Ophthalmol. 2005 Jan-Feb;15(1):129-31.

**PURPOSE:** To report a case of *Dirofilaria repens* presenting as a subcutaneous tumor of the lower eyelid.

**METHODS:** Interventional case report.

**RESULTS:** A 29-year-old man of Greek origin without systemic symptoms presented with a 3-week history of a small painless mass localized in the medial part of the lower eyelid. There was no history of a preceding trauma, injury, or visual impairment; however, the patient had recently been on a holiday in Italy. The lesion persisted after systemic antibiotic treatment. Routine blood tests were normal and the efferent tear ducts were patent. Upon surgical intervention a yellowish, pea-sized cyst-like structure was found beneath the orbicularis muscle and removed in toto. Histologic examination revealed the presence of a wormlike structure with the characteristic features of a single adult *Dirofilaria repens* nematode.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Infection with the nematode *Dirofilaria repens* has to be considered in the differential diagnosis of malignant and benign tumors of subcutaneous periocular tissues in patients who traveled to endemic areas.

### **Fixed eyelid due to metastatic breast cancer**

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Arch Neurol. 2005 Feb;62(2):327.

No abstract available

### **Nevus lipomatosus (pedunculated lipofibroma) of the eyelid**

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Nevus lipomatosus is a rare connective tissue nevus characterized by mature adipose tissue within the dermis. An 11-year-old boy presented with an eyelid papule that had been observed expectantly since birth and had exhibited gradual and progressive enlargement. Excisional biopsy revealed a polypoid mass formed of mature adipocytes within the dermis and subconjunctival mucosa consistent with nevus lipomatosus. This is the first case of nevus lipomatosus to our knowledge to be reported on the eyelid.

Nevus lipomatous or pedunculated lipofibroma can arise on the eyelid and should be considered in the differential diagnosis of eyelid tumors.

### **Mantle cell lymphoma in the ocular adnexal region**

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Ophthalmology. 2005 Jan;112(1):114-9.

**PURPOSE:** To study the clinicopathologic features of mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) in the ocular adnexal region.

**DESIGN:** Retrospective review.

**METHODS:** The slides of 23 suspect patients were reevaluated with a panel of monoclonal antibodies, including anti-CD20, cyclin-D1, CD5, CD3, and p53 immunostains. Patients confirmed to have MCL were examined retrospectively on the basis of chart review.

**RESULTS:** Ten patients with periocular MCL were included in the study on the basis of characteristic histopathologic features and coexpression of nuclear cyclin-D1. This included 1 female and 9 male patients, with an age range of 32 to 84 years (median, 73.5 years). Median follow-up was 20 months (range, 5-172 months). Six of the 10 patients died, all of lymphoma. The orbit (90%) was most commonly involved followed by the lacrimal gland (50%) and lid (50%), with 90% of cases having lymphoma present at 2 or more periocular sites. Most had a primary periocular presentation (80%) that was associated with stage III/IV disease (80%), including atypical cells in the peripheral blood smear (60%) and bone marrow involvement (70%) at presentation. Three cases were CD5-negative, and 2 other cases showed composite histologic findings (MCL and follicular lymphoma and MCL and a plasma cell neoplasm). Fluorescent in situ hybridization performed in these 2 cases demonstrated t(11;14) in the MCL component. Actuarial survivals were median progression-free (PFS) survival, 12 months; median overall survival (OS), 57 months; 5-year PFS, 0; 5-year OS, 39%.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Mantle cell lymphoma presenting in the ocular adnexal region has a male predominance and tends to affect an elderly age group, as is typical of MCL involving nodal sites. A higher frequency of these tumors fail to co-express CD5, and composite lymphomas were observed in 20% of patients. Mantle cell lymphoma presenting in the ocular adnexal region is associated with advanced-stage disease and short PFS but an OS similar to MCL at other sites.

### **Eyelid tumour and juvenile hyaline fibromatosis**

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We report the case of a 2-year-old boy suffering from juvenile hyaline fibromatosis. Our patient had all the main clinical features of the disease, i.e. multiple cutaneous facial nodules, gingival fibromatosis and osteolytic lesions in the proximal metaphysis of the tibia and humerus symmetrically. However, he also presented an eyelid tumour scalloping the superior orbital osseous rim, causing blepharoptosis. The histopathology confirmed this very rare condition. After 6 months, our patient has improved functionally and cosmetically following surgical resection of the eyelid tumours without recurrence.