

Reworked Papilloma of the Lower Eyelid: About an Anatomical and Clinical Observation at the Niono Reference Health Center

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Abstract

Eyelid tumors are the set of lesions or growths that develop within the eyelids. They can be benign or malignant. We report the case of a 57-year-old patient who consults for a lower palpebral mass in the left eye. On examination, a nodular mass of firm consistency was found. The rest of the left and contralateral palpebral contour was normal. Management consisted of surgical resection of the tumor and histopathological examination. Anapathomopatologic examination found an inflammatory infiltrate made up of lymphoplasmacyte and neutrophil polynuclear cells in favor of a rearranged papilloma. The post-operative effects were simple and the healing took place without complications. Surgical excision allows the tumor to heal. Treatment is essentially surgical and is based on reconstruction after removal of the tumor.

Keywords: Rearranged Papilloma, Eyelid Tumor, Lower Eyelid.

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INTRODUCTION

Eyelid tumors are the set of lesions or growths that develop within the eyelids. The clinical aspects of eyelid tumors are varied, especially those developed from the skin coating. They can be benign or malignant. However, papilloma and basal cell carcinoma are fairly common lesions. We report the case of a papilloma, well illustrated by an anatomical clinical observation.

Comments

We report the case of a 57-year-old patient who consults for recurrence of a lower palpebral mass in the left eye with a history of surgery. On examination, a nodular mass of firm consistency with the onset of ulceration was found (fig. 1). The rest of the left and contralateral eyelid contour was normal, as was the rest of the ophthalmological examination. Management consisted of surgical resection (Fig 2) of the tumor under

local anesthesia and an histopathological examination of the tumor.



Fig. 1: Tumor visible in the middle of the lower eyelid of about 3 cm seen from the front



Fig. 2: Tumor visible in the middle of the lower eyelid of about 3 cm seen in profile



Fig. 3: Surgical removal of the tumor surgery



Fig. 4: Operative specimen after



Fig. 5: Postoperative view J0



Fig. 6: Postoperative view J4



Fig. 7: Before



Fig. 8: After 8 months

On anatomopathological examination, the fragments examined present conjunctivovascular axes bordered by regular cells, the chorion is the site of an inflammatory lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate and neutrophils. Elsewhere, it is an inflammatory infiltrate

made up of lymphoplasmacyte and neutrophil polynuclear cells in favor of a rearranged papilloma. The post-operative effects were simple and the healing took place without complications.

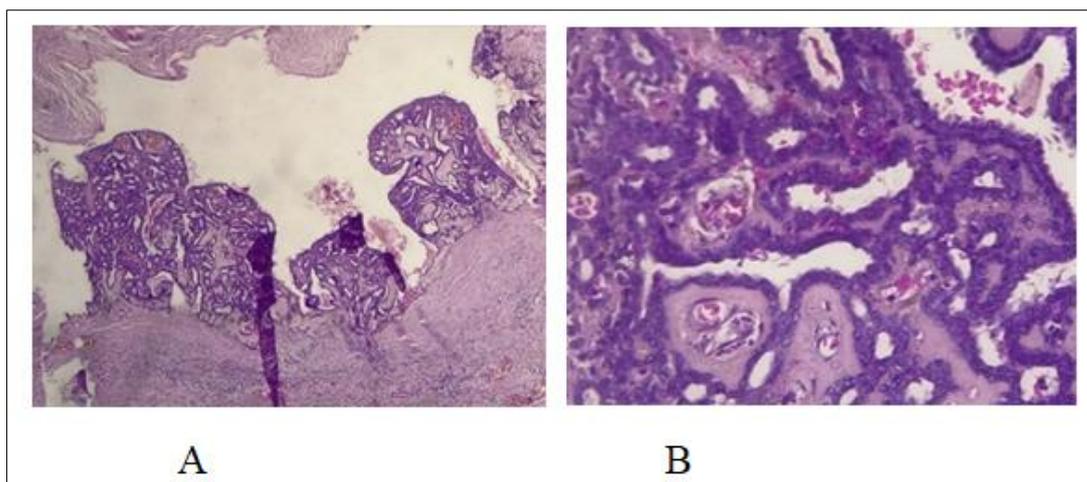


Fig. 9: Rearranged papilloma

- A. Low magnification histological section showing conjunctivovascular axes bordered by cylindrical cells without atypia.
 B. Medium magnification

DISCUSSIONS

Eyelid tumors are very diverse. Even if we limit ourselves to the cutaneous side, the eyelids accumulate the possibility of the development of various epidermal tumors, not to mention the deeper dermal lesions and the tumors developed of the meibomian glands [1].

The clinical appearance of the papilloma is generally typical, especially in children. In adults, on the other hand, papilloma can pose problems of differential diagnosis with carcinoma in situ or invasive carcinoma, or with achroma melanoma. The transformation of a genuine papilloma into carcinoma is rare and could be secondary to HPV-16 infection [3].

It is one of the most common benign tumor formations in older people [2].

In our observation, the patient benefited from surgical care in another center before being referred to us. Recurrence after surgical excision is possible in adults, but the possibility of a malignant transformation should be raised [3].

Argon laser treatment is sometimes possible [4]. In the event of a progressive increase in a papillomatous lesion, however, it is preferable to have it

excised with histological examination so as not to overlook a malignant lesion [5].

CONCLUSION

Surgical excision allows the tumor to heal and a good aesthetic result. Eyelid tumors represent a very heterogeneous group of lesions. Treatment is essentially surgical and is based on reconstruction after removal of the tumor.

Conflict of Interest: None

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