

*A Case Report:*

# PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA : A RARE CASE REPORT

Dr. Prangya Panda, Prof. Suchitra Dash, Prof. BNR Subudhi, Dr. Sarita Panda,  
Dr. Suchitra Panigrahi, Dr. Sridhar Moharana , Dr. Saswati Sen  
MKCG MEDICAL COLLEGE, BERHAMPUR

## **Introduction-**

Pleomorphic adenoma (benign mixed cell tumor) is the most common epithelial tumor of the lacrimal gland. It typically presents during adult life with a painless, smooth, firm, non-tender, slowly progressive swelling in the upper outer quadrant of orbit more than one year duration. Lesions in the lacrimal gland can be infiltrative, structural disorders and epithelial neoplasms. The lacrimal gland tumors may present typically or atypically. It is necessary that they are excised completely because recurrences are common.

## **Case description=**

A 30 year old man presented to the OPD with complaints of a painless swelling over the lateral aspect of conjunctiva of the right eye over past one year. There was no pain, photophobia and watering. The swelling appeared soft in consistency and on palpation its dimensions were 2mmX 1mmX1mm. There was narrowing of palpebral fissure laterally. The location and consistency of that mass resembled that of a dermolipoma at presentation. The visual acuity in RE was 6/12 with ph 6/9 and LE was 6/6(p). Routine blood and urine investigations were done. There was no exophthalmos, diplopia nor proptosis. LPI was patent. The patient was slated for surgery under local anaesthesia. At the time for surgery, conjunctival approach was used to dissect out the mass. The mass surprisingly had a greater posterior extent than was expected and the consistency was soft to firm. On dissection the excised tissue was granular with dimensions 2mmX1mmX3mm. There was no tarsal involvement.

On H/P study, it was found to have epithelial and mesenchymal components forming a glandular pattern. In high power

field, myxoidstroma was seen and epithelial melting was seen around it. There were sheets of epithelial cells and serous secreting glands. The cells had basally placed nucleus with eosinophilic cytoplasm. Post-operatively stitches were removed after 7 days and wound was healthy without any effect on extra-ocular movements.

## **Discussion-**

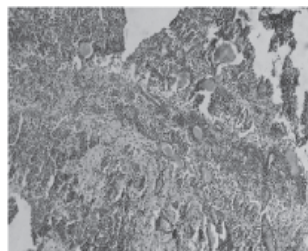
Pleomorphic adenoma are of rare occurrence in lacrimal gland as against salivary glands. They constitute 3-5% of all orbital tumors. But when present, they are apparent by the palpable painless mass, displacement of eyeball or ptosis along with symptoms like diplopia.

They are mixed tumors with epithelial and mesenchymal cells but both are derived from a single clone of cells which differentiate into the two types. Pleomorphic adenoma is identified on the basis of the two components and the myxoidstroma. They should be completely excised so that recurrences can be avoided.

## **Conclusion-**

As per H/P study, this was found to be a case of pleomorphic adenoma of the lacrimal gland which was initially mistaken for dermolipoma as its extension was masked by orbital tissue. In most cases the tumor arises from the orbital part of lacrimal gland

SECTION OF THE GROWTH showing lacrimal gland and tumor



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