

Adenocarcinoma of Lacrimal Gland Non Otherwise Specified - A Case Report



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Abstract

Background: Lacrimal gland adenocarcinoma is very rare tumor and highly aggressive.

Methods: A 86-year-old woman presented with a 5-month history of a painless mass in the right upper eyelid. The clinical presentation, workup, surgical approach, and pathological findings were reviewed.

Results: Incisional biopsy was performed to confirm diagnosis. After histopathological confirmation, exenteration was undergone and follows up further to oncology department.

Conclusion: Tumors of lacrimal gland are highly aggressive but fortunately are very rare. In invasive cases complete excision of tumor, or exenteration with adjuvant radiotherapy and chemotherapy is highly recommended.

Keywords: Lacrimal Gland; Adenocarcinoma NOS; Neoplasia; Exenteration

Introduction

Lacrimal gland tumors with epithelial origin are very rare and accounts about less than 5% of all biopsied orbital lesions [1]. The lacrimal gland is considered in some ways to be a type of minor salivary gland that shares histologic features with the major salivary glands. But many studies shows that lacrimal gland tumors and major salivary gland tumors are similar [2]. Until recently, primary adenocarcinoma of the lacrimal gland were not further subclassified, but now they can be divided into low-grade and high-grade malignancies. The most tumors of lacrimal gland are in epithelial origin, constituting approximately 50–60% of all benign tumors and 40–50% of all malignant tumors [3].

Approximately of 20 % of all lacrimal gland benign tumor it is appropriate by pleomorphic adenoma. Malignant tumors of lacrimal gland are very rare, but very aggressive and the most common form is adenoid cystic carcinoma. In the group of malignant tumors there is also included an unspecified group that numbers about 5 to 10 percent of very rare malignant tumors called adenocarcinoma not otherwise specified (NOS) [3]. In the absence of clear definition, special morphologic features, histopathological and immunohistochemical phenotyping as in our paper not otherwise specified adenocarcinoma was determined. In this case we present a report and update on these different tumor

types, with regard to their clinical presentation, histopathology findings, immunohistochemical results and the best state treatment strategies for this rare tumor and more heterogeneous group of diseases [4].

Case Report



Figure 1: Stage when patient come in clinic.

An 86-year-old woman was referred to our clinic with a history of progressive, painless swelling over the right upper eyelid, for the

past 5 months (Figure 1). She presented with ulcerated mass in this region of masses (Figure 3). Initially the tumor was too small, but it is grown rapidly (Figure 2). There were no systemic symptoms including loss of appetite, loss of weight, fever or a headache. No significant medical, surgical or family history could be elicited. An MRI scan of orbit and ocular area revealed a 45x40x35 mm solid mass in the upper eyelid with infiltration of rectus muscle but there was no intraocular, intraconal, extraconal, intracranial or paranasal sinus involvement. No bony erosions were noted. (Figure 4) MRI. In the appearance of the tumor we increase suspicion about Merkel cell carcinoma, so we decided to do incisional biopsy through upper eyelid to confirm diagnosis. (Figure 5 & 6) Biopsy from the eyelid revealed a poorly differentiated carcinoma of epithelial origin with infiltrative neoplastic islands of epithelial malignant cell.



Figure 2: Profile view of tumor.



Figure 3: Initial stage before 5-month.



Figure 4: Ulcerated mass.



Figure 5: An MRI scan of the ocular space revealed a 45x40x35 mm, malignant tumor on the right upper eyelid and lacrimal gland



Figure 6: During operating day.

The neoplastic cells were large polygonal cell with vesicular nuclei, prominent nucleoli and amphophylic cytoplasm. But to make tumor phenotyping it was necessary to do immunohistochemistry examinations. On immunohistochemistry examination, cytokeratin 7 was positive, whereas cytokeratin 20 turned out to be negative. Based on histological analysis and immunohistochemical results we can conclude a poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma of lacrimal gland (grade 3). T Merkel cell carcinoma is excluded because absence of the phenotype CK20, CD56, Chromogranin A. We performed orbital exenteration under general anesthesia without any complications and instructed the patient to oncology department for further treatment with radiotherapy and chemotherapy.

Discussion

Lacrimal gland fossa lesions may be divided into four categories: inflammatory, lymphoproliferative, epithelial lesions and metastatic tumors [5]. Out of epithelial lesions 55% are benign and 45% are malignant [6]. It is known that approximately 50% of lacrimal gland lesions are originated from epithelial elements and 50% are of nonepithelial origin [5] Epithelial tumors of the lacrimal gland are divided into low-grade and high-grade malignancies [7]. Among the malignancies, most frequently present is adenoid cystic carcinoma (66%), followed by a carcinoma-ex-pleomorphic adenoma (18%),

primary adenocarcinoma (9%), and at least mucoepidermoid carcinoma (3%)[6]. Patient with glandula lacrimalis adenocarcinoma are associated with upper eyelid mass production which might be accompanied by symptoms such as exophthalmos, pseudoptosis, dystopia and in advanced disease reduced visual acuity [8].

However, the duration of the symptoms before first ophthalmic examination can vary; where for patients with pleomorphic adenoma is approximately 2 years, slow-growing tumors can persist up to 20 years, adenoid cystic carcinoma is approximately 6 months and other malignant tumor can persist less than a year[9]. Comparing to the other malignant subtypes [10], painless or late clinical featured pain in the upper eyelid is more commonly present in adenocarcinoma patients, explaining neglected approach of the patient toward this disease and delayed decision for ophthalmology consultation, like our patient's case. This clinical feature and patient's history can lead into wide range of differential diagnosis of lacrimal gland lesions and eyelid malignant tumors. Therefore, basing on the eyelid mass protrusion, our initial approach was suspicion of the Merkel cell carcinoma. Meanwhile, we followed other possible lacrimal gland lesions, like lacrimal glandular epithelial tumors, lymphoid tumors, inflammatory diseases and miscellaneous diseases; involving the lacrimal gland teratoma, granulocytic sarcoma, neurofibroma [11] To make the final diagnosis incisional biopsy was made; where immunohistochemical results revealed Lacrimal gland adenocarcinoma non-otherwise specified (NOS).

Adenocarcinoma NOS is used to distinguish nonspecific carcinomas, because of the undistinguished histomorphology features characterize for the other, previously mentioned, more specific carcinoma[9]. According to recent data adenocarcinoma NOS of lacrimal gland is very rare, therefore we have limited clinical trials, treatments, follow ups and prognosis[12]. Only two cases with this diagnosis are represented; adenocarcinoma of the lacrimal gland presenting an abduction deficit [12] and adenocarcinoma NOS of the lower eyelid accessory lacrimal gland [4], diagnosis that also questioned the accessory lacrimal gland neoplasm classification [4]. Our patient underwent orbital exenterating under general anesthetic and was sent to oncology department for further treatment with radiotherapy and chemotherapy.

Conclusion

It is known that the lacrimal glands can develop aggressive tumors like adenoid cystic carcinoma, carcinoma-ex-pleomorphic adenoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma, primary adenocarcinoma or

non-otherwise specified. Although the clinical behavior, prognosis, and treatment of these tumors are still poorly defined, the glandula lacrimalis adenocarcinoma NOS is extremely rare. The diagnosis of the adenocarcinoma non otherwise specified NOS is made because of the absence of unifying morphologic, immunophenotypic, and molecular genetic findings. Basing on the absence of the clinical case and prognosis data, we assume that early recognition of this highly aggressive tumor may help to delineate its better management and good prognostic outcome. This case also represents the importance of the advanced immunohistochemical or other methods diagnostic approaches towards this group of disease, knowing that it also illustrates glandula lacrimal tumor classification challenges.

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