Clinical features of malignant eyelid tumors in Hokkaido University Hospital in Japan

Kan Ishijima¹, Kase Satoru¹, Mika Noda², Mayo Nozaki¹, Hiromi Okada³, Susumu Ishida¹

¹Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine, Hokkaido, Japan, ²Department of Ophthalmology Keio University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan, ³Department of Surgical pathology, Hokkaido University Hospital, Hokkaido, Japan

Objective: The aim of this study is to explicate the clinical features of malignant eyelid tumors in Hokkaido University Hospital.

Methods: Forty-two patients with histologically confirmed malignant eyelid tumors in Hokkaido University Hospital, Japan, during the 7-year period from January 2010 to December 2016 were retrospectively analyzed based on medical records.

Results: Of the total, 18 (42.8%) patients were male and 24 (57.2%) were female. Mean age of all patients was 73.0 years (39–97 years). Among the patients, the location of the tumor was at the lower eyelid in 24 cases (57.1%), and at the upper lid in 18 cases (42.9%). Tumors occurred at the right side of 23 cases, and at the left side of 19 cases. Histopathologically, the eyelid tumors consisted of sebaceous carcinoma in 21 cases (50%), followed by basal cell carcinoma in 13 cases (30.9%) and squamous cell carcinoma in 6 cases (14.2%). Adenoid cystic carcinoma, Merkel cell carcinoma, endocrine mucin-producing sweet gland carcinoma, and metastasis from the lung cancer were observed in one for each. Most cases could be treated with local resection and reconstruction; however, 6 cases needed orbital exenteration (4 sebaceous carcinomas, one squamous cell carcinoma, and one metastasis).

Conclusions: Various histopathology-proven malignant tumors were noted in the eyelid, where half of the tumors were sebaceous carcinoma in this study.