Cysts, tumors and degenerations of conjunctiva

CONJUNCTIVAL CYSTS AND TUMOURS

- Common cysts found in the conjunctiva are due to dilatation of lymph spaces
- Tumours
  - Congenital- dermoids, dermolipoma
  - Squamous Cell Carcinoma (Epithelioma)
  - Basal Cell Carcinoma (Rodent Ulcer)
  - Lymphomas
  - Kaposi Sarcoma

CYSTS OF CONJUNCTIVA

1. *Congenital cystic lesions.*
2. *Lymphatic cysts of conjunctiva.*
3. *Retention cysts.*
4. *Epithelial implantation cyst*
5. *Parasitic cysts*
6. *Aqueous cyst.*

Treatment:

Wait and watch

Excision biopsy

TUMOURS OF THE CONJUNCTIVA

- **Classification**

Non-pigmented tumours

I. Congenital: dermoid and lipodermoid (choristomas).

II. Benign: simple granuloma, papilloma, adenoma, fibroma and angiomas.

III. Premalignant: intraepithelial epithelioma (Bowen's disease).

IV. Malignant: epithelioma or squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma.

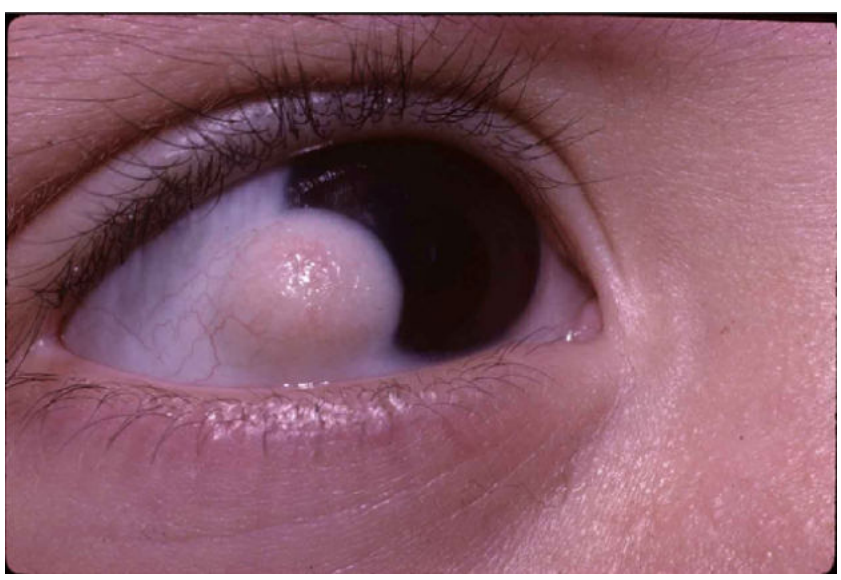
- ***Pigmented tumours***

I. Benign: naevi or congenital moles.

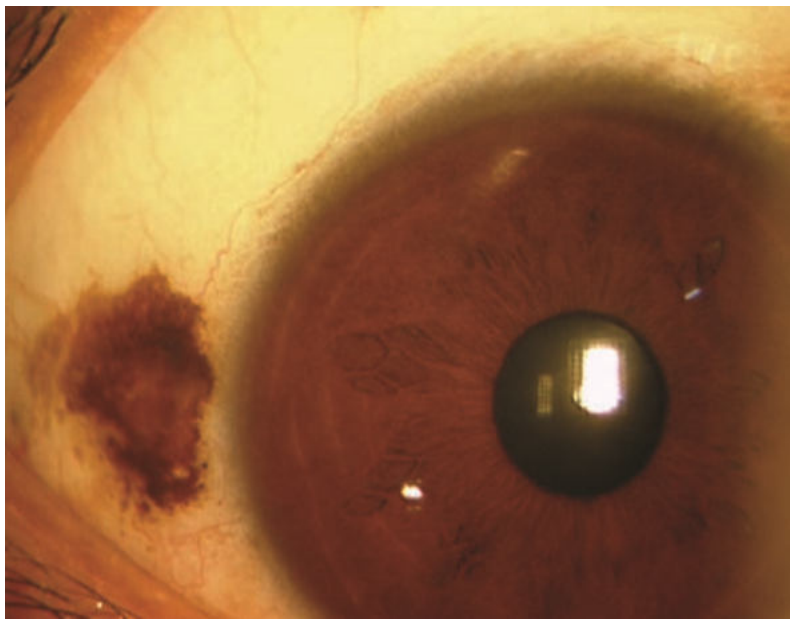
II. Precancerous melanosis: superficial spreading melanoma and lentigo maligna (Hutchinson's freckle).

III. Malignant: primary melanoma (malignant melanoma).

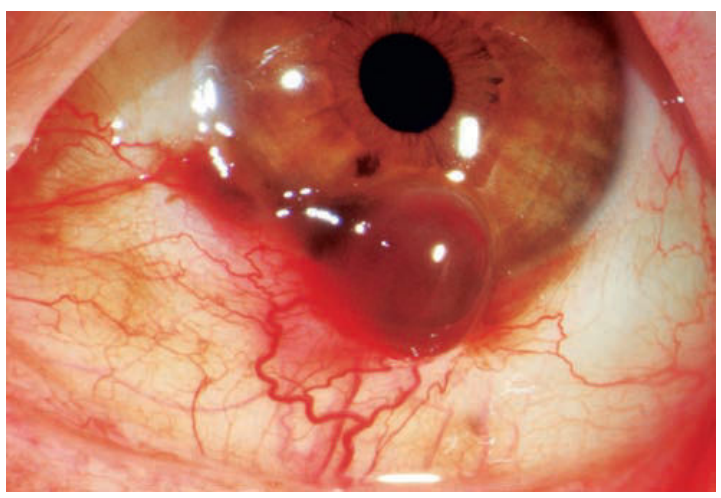
- **Dermoids**
- lenticular yellow tumours,
- At the corneal margin, most commonly at the outer side
- Consist of epidermoid epithelium with sebaceous glands and hair
- Syndromic associations



- Pigmented Tumours
  - Naevi or congenital mole
  - Precancerous melanosis
  - Malignant melanoma



Malignant melanoma



DEGENERATIVE CHANGES IN THE CONJUNCTIVA

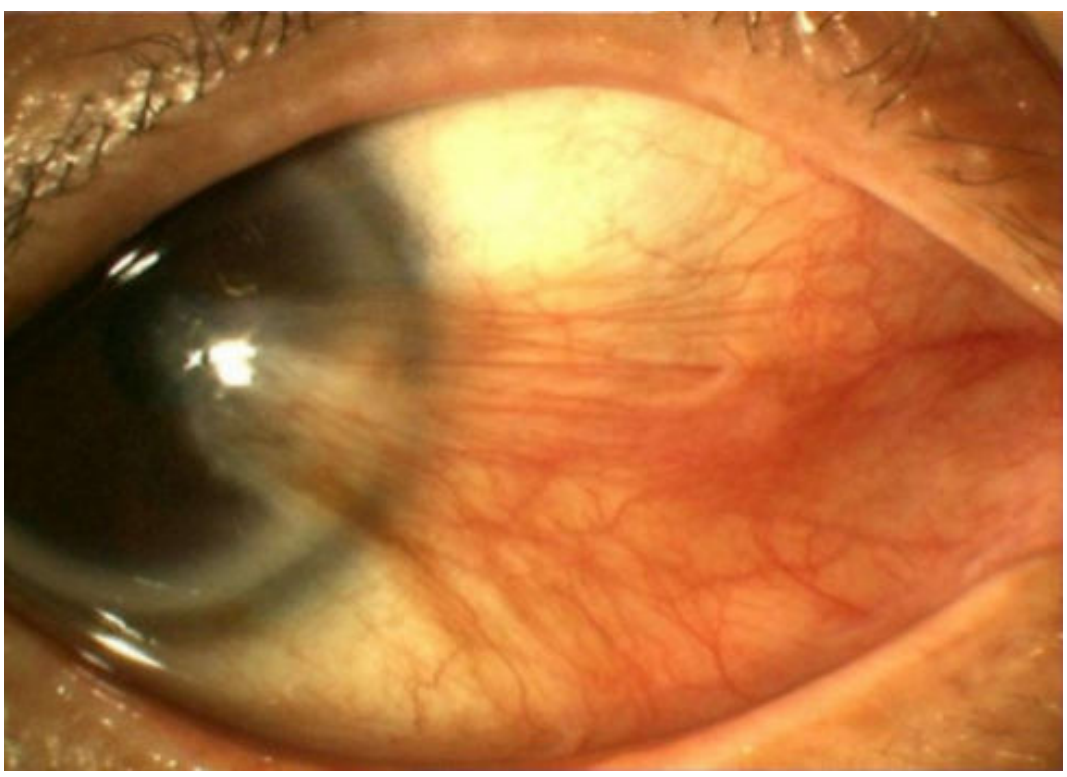
- Concretions (Lithiasis)
- Pterygium
- Pinguecula

Concretions (Lithiasis)

- These occur as minute, hard, yellow spots in the palpebral conjunctiva.
- Concretions are formed due to the accumulation of epithelial cells and inspissated mucus in depressions called Henle glands.
- Foreign body sensation
- **Treatment: Remove with a sharp needle.**

Pterygium

- Pterygium - a wing
- It is a triangular encroachment of the vascularized granulation tissue covered by conjunctiva in the interpalpebral area
- Degenerative condition of the subconjunctival tissues
- Often bilateral, usually present on the nasal side



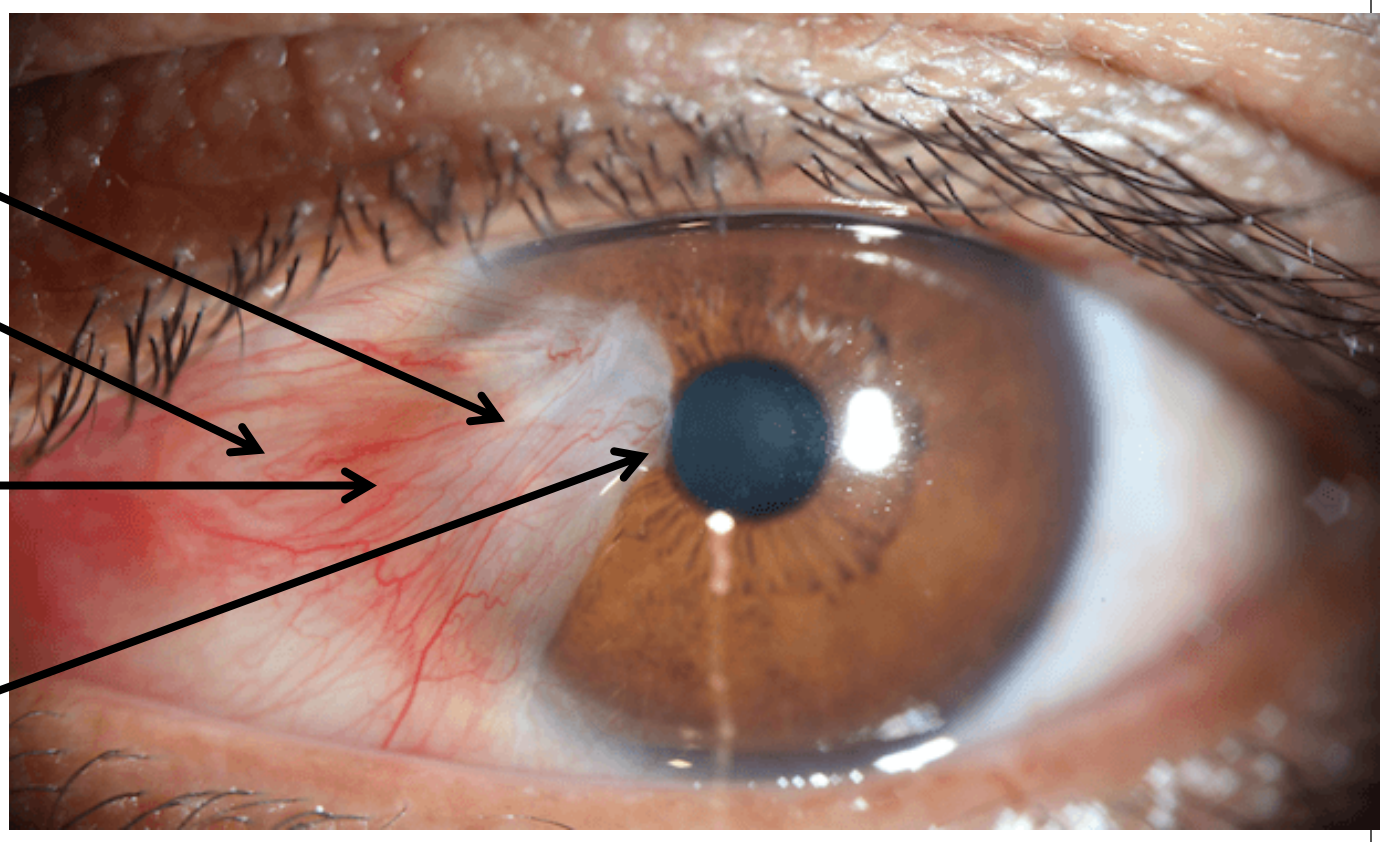
Aetiopathogenesis

- Dry sunny climates - Ultraviolet light
- Degeneration of the subconjunctival tissues
- Proliferates as avascularized granulation tissue encroaching upon the cornea destroying the superficial layers of the stroma and Bowman's membrane
- Formation of dense fibrous tissue leads to the development of corneal astigmatism

Clinical features

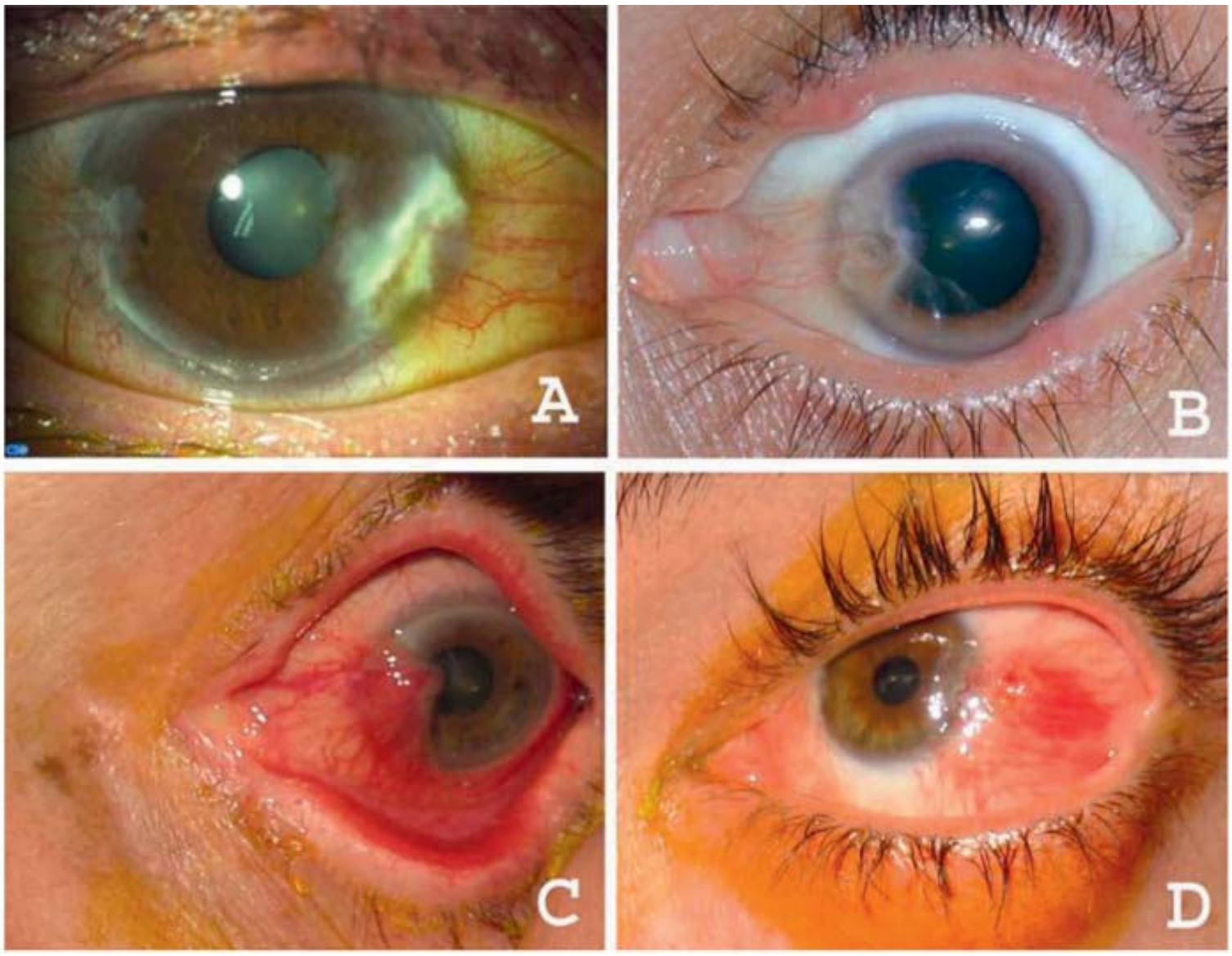
- **Symptoms**
- Foreign body sensation
- Watering
- Redness (inflamed)
- **Blurring of vision** due to induced astigmatism or progression into the pupillary area of the cornea

- Head
- Body
- Neck
- Cap



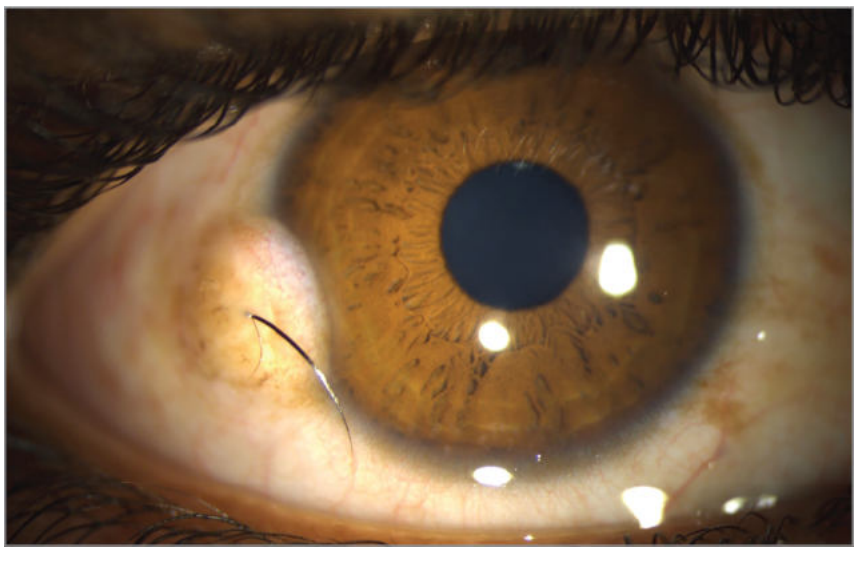
Types

- Progressive
- Regressive
- Atrophic



Various forms of pterygium, including simultaneous nasal and temporal pterygium (A), quiescent nasal pterygium (B), inflammatory nasal pterygium (C) and inflammatory temporal pterygium (D).

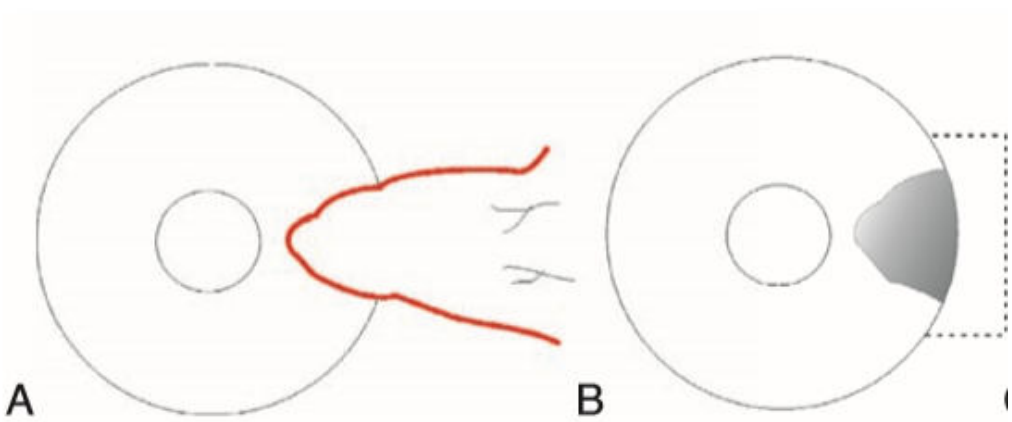
- Pseudopterygium
- Pinguecula
- Limbal dermoid

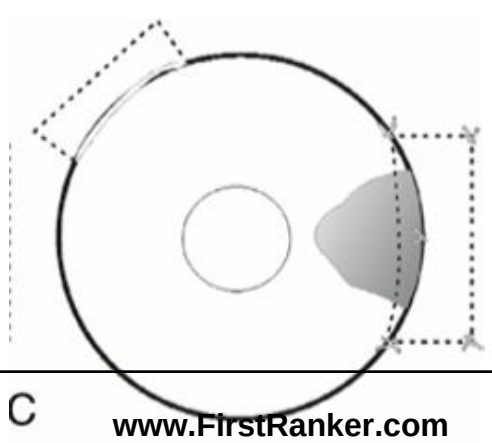


Treatment

- Observation in early stages
- Surgical removal is the only satisfactory treatment
- Recurrence

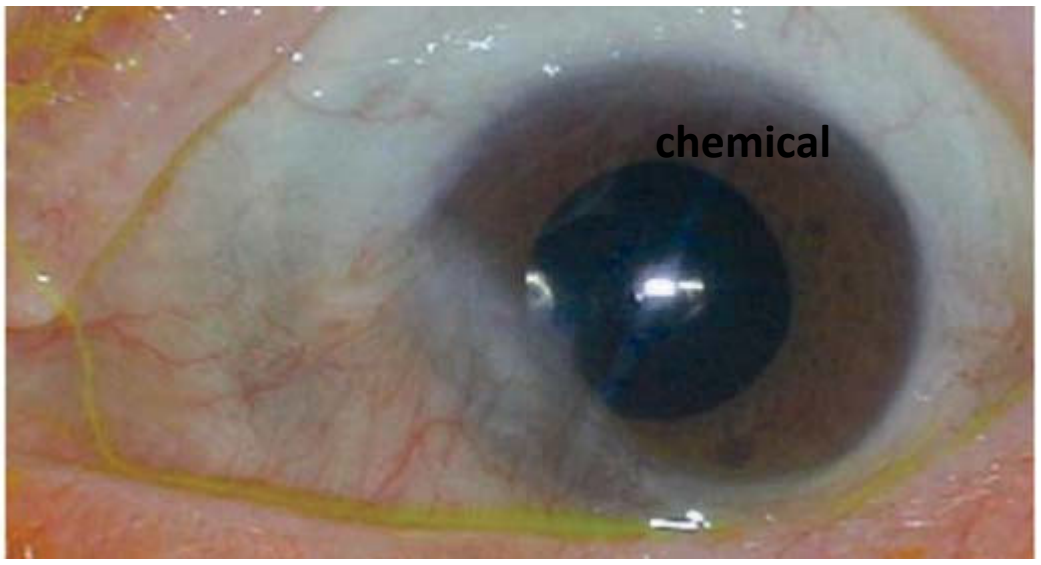
Excision with conjunctival autograft





Psuedopterygium

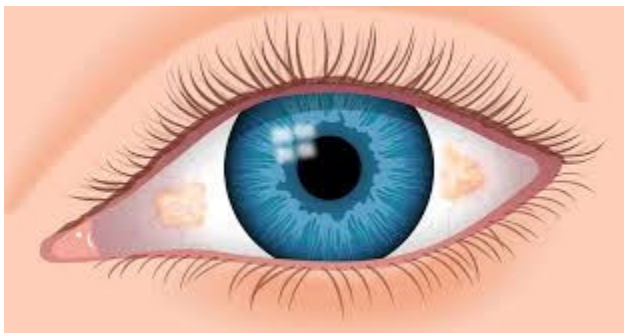
- Pterygium-like lesion
- Induced by cicatrizing conjunctival inflammatory overgrowth
- Produced by **trauma, thermo-chemical burn or chronic conjunctivitis**



Pterygium	Psuedopterygium
1. Degenerative process	1. Inflamatory process
2. Common in elderly persons	2. Can occur at any age
3. Always situated in the palpebral aperture	3. Can occur at any site
4. Progressive regressive or stationery	4. Non progressive
5. Probe test negative	5. Probe test positive

Pinguecula

- This is a triangular patch on the conjunctiva
- Yellow in colour and looks like fat, hence the name (***pinguis, fat)***.
- Found in elderly people, especially those exposed to strong sunlight, dust, wind, etc.
- Pterygium frequently follows a pinguecula.
- It is due to hyaline infiltration and elastotic degeneration of the sub-mucous tissue.



- It requires no treatment.

Viral conjunctivitis

1. Acute serous conjunctivitis
2. Acute haemorrhagic conjunctivitis
3. Acute follicular conjunctivitis

- ***ACUTE SEROUS CONJUNCTIVITIS***
- ***Etiology:*** Mild grade viral infection which does not give rise to follicular response.
- ***Clinical features.***
- Characterised by a minimal degree of congestion, a watery discharge and a boggy swelling of the conjunctival mucosa.
- ***Treatment.***
- ***Usually it is self-limiting***
- Broad spectrum antibiotic eye drops.

- ***ACUTE HAEMORRHAGIC CONJUNCTIVITIS***
- Multiple conjunctival haemorrhages, conjunctival hyperaemia and mild follicular hyperplasia.
- Etiology: Enterovirus 70.
- No specific effective treatment.
- Broad spectrum antibiotic eye drops may be used to prevent secondary bacterial infections.

  Usually the disease has a self-limiting course of 5-7 days.

- **FOLLICULAR CONJUNCTIVITIS**

1. Acute follicular conjunctivitis.
2. Chronic follicular conjunctivitis.
3. Specific type of conjunctivitis

1. Acute follicular conjunctivitis.

- Adult inclusion conjunctivitis
- Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis
- Pharyngoconjunctival fever
- Newcastle conjunctivitis
- Acute herpetic conjunctivitis

- Treament

- Symptomatic
- Prevention of secondary infection.