

A close-up photograph of a field of white daisies with bright yellow centers. The flowers are in various stages of bloom, with some fully open and others as buds. The green leaves and stems of the plants are visible in the background and foreground.

In the name of God



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Lacrimal sac tumors



Primary

- Relatively rare
- Triad: painless , irreducible mass, extending above medial canthal tendon
- Chronic dacryocystitis being irrigated freely with bloody reflux spontaneously or upon irrigation
- If mass has occupied the lacrimal sac space, epiphora is a symptom
- If tumor extends beyond lacrimal sac space, epistaxis and nasal pain may be the complaint
- Complete nasal exam by ENT
- Dacryocystogram can help in the diagnosis when suspected
- Treatment
 - ✓ Radical surgical excision followed by radiotherapy
 - ✓ If beyond lacrimal sac area, a head and neck surgeon

Types of lacrimal sac tumors

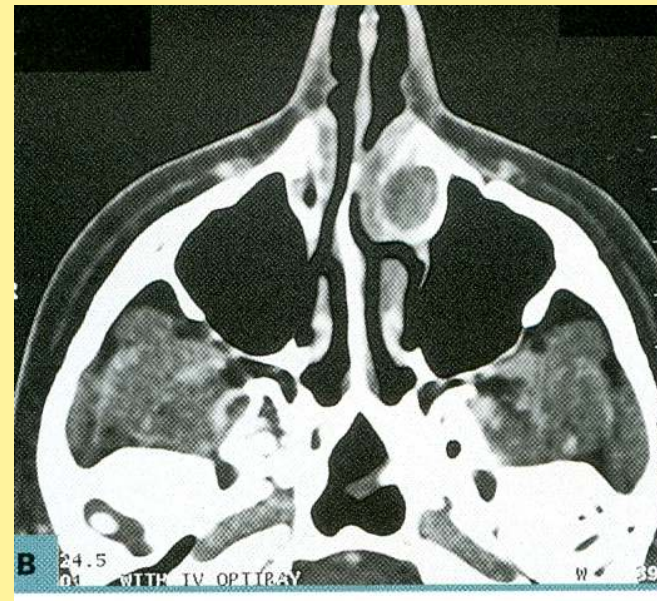
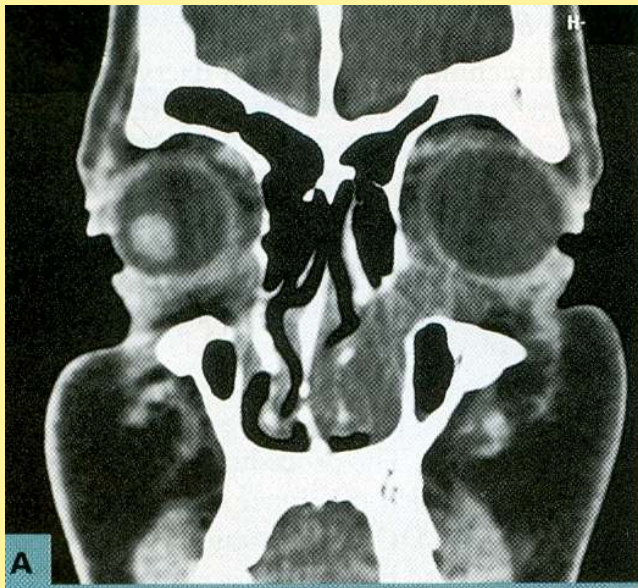


Benign

- Papilloma: low risk HPV (type 6 & 11) has been identified
- Granuloma
- Inflammatory pseudotumor
- Polyp
- Hemangioma – capillary , Congenital or Acquired
- Neurilemmoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrohistiocytoma

Malignant

- S.C carcinoma
- Transitional cell carcinoma
- Anaplastic carcinoma
- Adenocarcinoma
- Melanoma
- Lymphoma
 - ✓ Large B cell lymphoma
 - ✓ Transitional MALT lymphoma
 - ✓ Extranodal marginal zone B cell lymphoma of MALT



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75 patients

- 40 benign
 - ✓ 15 cases nevui
 - ✓ 7 cases granulation tissue
 - ✓ 5 cases papillomas
 - ✓ 4cases cysts
 - ✓ 1 fibroma
 - ✓ 1 Seborrheic keratosis
 - ✓ 1 adenoma of secretory duct
 - ✓ 2 inflammatory pseudo tumors
- Semi malignant 25
 - ✓ BC Ca
- malignant 10 cases
 - ✓ 4 lymphomas
 - ✓ 4 carcinomas
 - ✓ 2 malignant melanomas

