

Histopathological Analysis of Conjunctival Lesions: A 10-Year Experience

Konjonktival Lezyonların Histopatolojik Analizi: 10 Yıllık Deneyim

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INTRODUCTION

Conjunctiva is a thin, transparent membrane covering the inner side of the eyelids, where various lesions may develop (1). Conjunctival lesions show a wide spectrum as benign, premalignant and malignant

lesions (2-6). Type and prevalence of tumors may vary depending on age, race, immunity, and chronic exposure (5-7).

Conjunctival tumors are divided into two groups according to their cellular origin as melanocytic and

Öz

Amaç: Konjonktiva; çeşitli neoplastik yada nonneoplastik lezyonların gelişebileceği bir bölgedir. Bu çalışmada amaç konjonktival lezyonların histopatolojik olarak analizini yapmak ve prevalansını tespit etmektir.

Gereçler ve Yöntem: 2009-2019 yılları arasında patoloji laboratuvarına gelen 401 olguya ait konjonktiva biyopsileri retrospektif olarak incelendi. Olgular nonneoplastik ve neoplastik lezyonlar olarak 2 gruba ayrıldı. Neoplastik lezyonlar benign, premalign ve malign lezyonlar olarak alt gruplara bölündü. Lezyonların görülme oranları ile gruplara göre yaş ve cinsiyet dağılımı analiz edildi.

Bulgular: 401 olguya ait serimizde yaş ortalaması 49.89±21.75 olup olguların 209 (%52.1) u erkek, 192 (%47.9) i kadın idi. 296 (%73.8) olguda nonneoplastik, 105 (%26.2) olguda neoplastik lezyon tespit edildi. Nonneoplastik lezyonlarda yaş ortalaması 50.79±19.34, neoplastik lezyonlarda ise 47.34±27.39 idi. Neoplastik lezyonlardan 64'ü (% 60.2) benign, 17'si (%16.2) premalign, 24'ü (%22.6) malign idi. Pterygium (n:220; %54.78) en sık görülen nonneoplastik lezyon, nevüsler ve diğer pigmente lezyonlar (n:38; %9.5) en sık görülen benign lezyon, skuamöz hücreli karsinom (n:14; %3.5) ise en sık görülen malign lezyon olarak tespit edildi. Neoplastik lezyonların görülme sıklığı 45 yaş üzerinde anlamlı olarak artmakta idi (p<0.05).

Sonuç: Pterygium en sık görülen nonneoplastik lezyon olsada özellikle ileri yaşlarda tespit edilen konjonktival lezyonlarda skuamöz hücreli karsinom ihtimalinin artmış olduğu akıldta bulundurulmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konjonktival lezyonlar, non-neoplastik, neoplastik, benign, premalign, malign

Abstract

Aim: Conjunctiva is a region where various neoplastic or non-neoplastic lesions may develop. In this study, we aimed to perform a histopathological analysis of conjunctival lesions and to determine their prevalence.

Material and Methods: Conjunctival biopsies of 401 patients who presented to the pathology laboratory between 2009 and 2019 were retrospectively examined. The cases were divided into two groups as non-neoplastic and neoplastic lesions. Neoplastic lesions were further divided into subgroups as benign, premalignant, and malignant lesions. The prevalence of lesions and distribution of age and gender among the groups were analyzed.

Results: In our series of 401 patients, the mean age was 49.89±21.75 years. Of all patients, 209 (52.1%) were male and 192 (47.9%) were female. Non-neoplastic lesions were found in 296 (73.8%) and neoplastic lesions in 105 (26.2%) patients. The mean age was found as 50.79±19.34 years in patients with non-neoplastic lesions, and 47.34±27.39 years in patients with neoplastic lesions. Of neoplastic lesions, 64 (60.2%) were benign, 17 (16.2%) premalignant, and 24 (22.6%) malignant. The most commonly found non-neoplastic lesion was pterygium (n:220; 54.78%) while the most common benign lesions were nevus and other pigmented lesions (n:38; 9.5%), and the most common malignant lesion was squamous cell carcinoma (n:14; 3.5%). The prevalence of neoplastic lesions significantly increased over 45 years old (p<0.05).

Conclusion: Pterygium is the most common nonneoplastic lesion, however it should be kept in mind that the possibility of squamous cell carcinoma is increased especially in conjunctival lesions detected in older ages.

Key words: Conjunctival lesions, non-neoplastic, neoplastic, benign, premalign, malign

non-melanocytic tumors (5). Epithelial lesions take place in a wide spectrum from benign lesions such as papilloma to malignant lesions like squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). The most important three malign tumors include ocular surface squamous neoplasia (OSSN), melanoma, and lymphoma (8).

OSSN include dysplasia, carcinoma in situ and SCC lesions (4). Several factors such as chronic solar radiation, HIV, HPV, HBV, HCV, organ transplantation, autoimmune diseases, xeroderma pigmentosum and smoking are accused as the predisposing factors in OSSN (7,9-13). The predisposing factors in melanoma have been reported as primary acquired melanosis (PAM), chronic nevi, and chronic solar radiation (14). Whereas benign reactive lymphoid hyperplasia, HIV, immune dysfunction, autoimmune diseases, genetic mutations, and chronic inflammation (helicobacter pylori, Chlamydia psittaci) play a role in conjunctival lymphomas (7, 15, 16).

Recognition of conjunctival tumors and understanding the predisposing factors are crucial. In this study we aimed to perform a histopathological analysis of conjunctival lesions and to determine their prevalence.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was approved by the board of our university and conducted according to the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. Conjunctival biopsies of 401 patients who presented to the pathology laboratory of the Necmettin Erbakan University Meram Medical Faculty between 2009 and 2019 were retrospectively examined. The cases were divided into two groups as non-neoplastic and neoplastic. Non-neoplastic lesions were further divided into four groups as degenerative lesions, conjunctival cysts, inflammatory lesions, and subconjunctival fat prolapse; while neoplastic lesions were divided into three groups as benign, premalignant, and malignant. The patients were additionally divided into four age groups as 0-18, 19-44, 45-64, and >65 years old. Cases were evaluated histopathologically and the frequency of conjunctival lesions and the distribution rates according to age were determined.

The data were analyzed using SPSS version 24.0 statistical software. Continuous counted variables for descriptive statistics are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation and percentages. Chi-square was used in the comparison of categorical variables. $P < 0.05$ values were considered statistically significant.

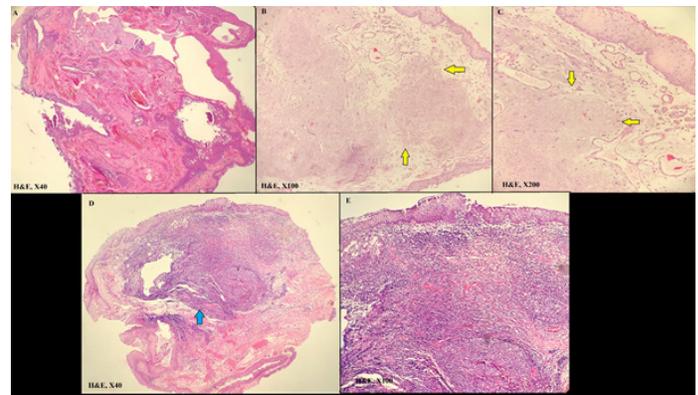


Figure 1. Non-neoplastic lesions; A-H&E x40, B- H&E x100, C-H&E x200 Pterygium. Subepithelial basophilic fibrillar degeneration (yellow arrows), vascular congestion. D-H&E x40 and E-H&E x100 Conjunctivitis. Subepithelial inflammation (blue arrow).

RESULTS

In our series, the patients were aged between 1-96 years with a mean age of 49.89 ± 21.75 years. Of all patients, 209 (52.1%) were male and 192 (47.9%) were female. Non-neoplastic lesions were found in 296 (73.8%) and neoplastic lesions in 105 (26.2%) patients. The mean age was found as 50.79 ± 19.34 years in patients with non-neoplastic lesions, and 47.34 ± 27.39 years in patients with neoplastic lesions. Of the 296 non-neoplastic lesions; 220 were pterygium (74.3%), 35 (11.8%) non-specific inflammation (conjunctivitis), and 25 (8.4%) conjunctival inclusion cysts, in order of frequency (Figure-1). Non-neoplastic lesions were

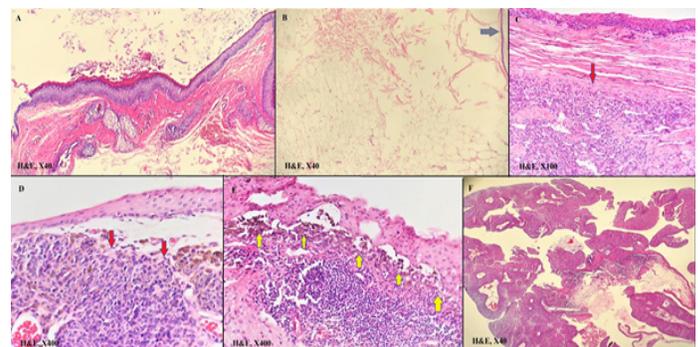


Figure 2. Non-neoplastic and benign neoplastic lesions; A-H&E x40 Dermoid cyst. B-H&E x40 Subconjunctival Fat Prolapse (blue arrow: atrophic squamous epithelium). C-H&E x100 Hemangioma. D and E- H&E x400 Subepithelial and junctional nevus. F- H&E x40 Squamous papilloma).

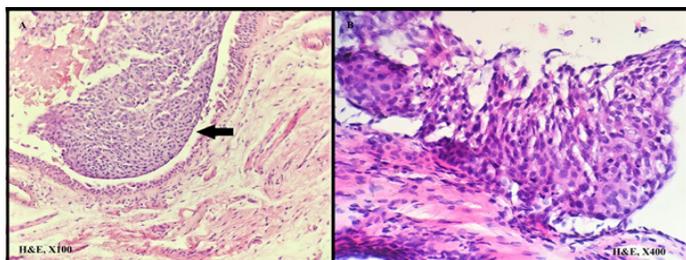


Figure 3. Premalignant lesions; A-H&E x100 and B-H&E x400 Conjunctival intraepithelial neoplasia-III (carcinoma in situ).

found in 152 (51.4%) male and 144 (48.6) female patients. Of the 105 neoplastic lesions; 64 (60.2%) were benign (Figure-2), 17 (16.2%) premalignant (Figure-3), and 24 (22.6%) malignant (Figure-4). Of the neoplastic lesions; 38 (36.2%) were nevi and other benign pigmented lesions, 16 (15.2%) conjunctival intraepithelial neoplasia, and 14 (13.3%) squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) (Table-1). The histopathologic imaging was compatible with combined nevus in 23 (63.8%), subepithelial nevus in 11 (30.5%), junctional nevus in one (2.8%), and blue nevus in one (2.8%) of the 36 cases with nevus detected. Neoplastic lesions were found in 57 (54.3%) male and 48 (45.7%) female patients. Benign neoplasms were found in 35 (56.5%) male and 27 (43.5%) female patients,

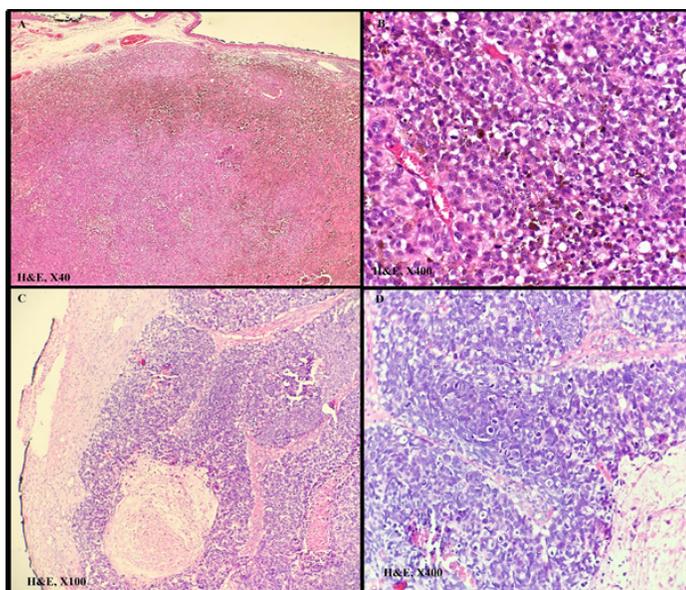


Figure 4. Malignant lesions; A-H&E x40 and B-H&E x400 Malignant melanoma. C-H&E x100 and D-H&E x400 Squamous Cell Carcinoma.

while premalignant lesions were found in 12 (66.7% male and 6 833.3%) patients, and malignant lesions were found in 10 (40.0%) male and 15 (60.0%) female patients. No statistically significant difference was found between the groups in terms of gender. The prevalence of neoplastic lesions significantly increased over 45 years of age ($p < 0.05$).

DISCUSSION

Conjunctiva is a mucous membrane found inside the eyelids, extending to the limbus. It consists of the epithelial layer (Columnar epithelium, mucin secreting goblet cells and melanocytes) and supportive stromal tissue. The epithelium and secretion of the conjunctiva are the most important defence mechanism of the bulbus against foreign bodies. Neoplastic lesions of the conjunctiva generally have similar properties with the dermal and mucosal lesions in the other regions of the organism. Some tumoral lesions that may cause difficulty in the diagnosis due to specific structural components may arise in this region. Diagnostic difficulties may be encountered because of small biopsy samples taken from this region in lesions that may have different histomorphological appearance and clinical behaviours. A correct histopathological diagnosis is an important factor guiding the protection of visual functions and cosmetically important operations (17-20).

In a study conducted in 2017 with 5002 cases, 52% of conjunctival tumors were reported as benign, 18% as premalignant, and 30% as malignant. In the same study, the most common tumoral lesions seen in all age groups were respectively found as nevi (23%), OSSN (14%), PAM (12%), melanoma (12%), and lymphoma (7%). In that series, Kaposi's sarcoma, metastatic tumors, plasmacytomas and leukemias were found as under 1% (21). In another study, the most common type of lesions was found as benign (81.8%) followed by premalignant (10.8%) and malignant (7.4%) lesions in all age groups. In the same study, the most common benign lesion was found as pterygium (56.6%) (22). In a study from Turkey with limited number of patients, 95% of conjunctival lesions were reported as benign, and 5% as malignant lesions. In that study, the most commonly observed benign lesions were melanocytic nevi (57.9%), hemangiomas (26.3%), and cystic lesions (15.8%), respectively. Whereas the most commonly seen malignant neoplasia was reported as SCC by 5% (1).

In our study, 73.8% of conjunctival lesions were

Table 1. Classification and Frequency of Nonneoplastic and Neoplastic Conjunctival Lesions

	Total Frequency n (%)	Percentage in groups	Mean age
Nonneoplastic lesions	296 (73.8)		50.79±19.34
Degenerative Lesions	222 (55.27)		55.27±15.38
Pterygium	220 (54.78)	99.1	
Pinguekula	2 (0.49)	0.9	
Inflammatory Lesions	40 (9.96)		37.22±25.20
Nonspecific Inflammation	35 (8.72)	87.5	
Benign reactive lymphoid hyperplasia	5 (1,24)	12.5	
Cysts	28 (6,96)		35.64±21.61
Conjunctival inclusion cyst	25 (6.22)	89.2	
Dermoid cyst	3 (0.74)	10.8	
Subconjunctival Fat Prolapse	6 (1.49)		46.16±21.64
Neoplastic Lesions	105 (26.2)		47.34±27.39
Benign	64 (16)		32.87±22.90
Papilloma and verrucous lesions	16 (4.0)	25	
Nevus and other benign pigmented lesions	38 (9.5)	59.5	
Hemangioma	8 (2.0)	12.5	
Dermolipoma	1 (0.24)	1.5	
Schwannoma	1 (0.24)	1.5	
Premalignant	17 (4.24)		60.11±22.67
CIN (I-II-III)*	16 (4.0)	94.1	
PAM 1**	1 (0.24)	5.9	
Malignant	24 (6.0)		74.04±12.18
SCC * * *	14 (3.5)	58.3	
Secondary Invasion	6 (1.5)	25	
Malignant melanoma	2 (0.5)	8.4	
Plasma cell neoplasm	1 (0.24)	4.1	
Lymphoma	1 (0.24)	4.1	
Total	401		

*CIN, Conjunctival intraepithelial neoplasia, **PAM, Primary Acquired Melanosis

* * *SCC Squamous Cell Carcinoma

non-neoplastic, and 26.2% were neoplastic lesions. Consistently with the literature, the most common non-neoplastic lesion was pterygium (74.3% of non-neoplastic lesions) and the most common benign neoplastic lesion was nevus (59.4% of benign neoplastic lesions). In our series, CIN was found to be the most commonly seen lesion. Evaluating all lesions, the rate of conjunctival malignancy in our series was 6%. SCC which constituted 58.3% of malignant neoplasia, was the most common malignant neoplasia followed by secondary invasions (25.0%), malignant melanoma (8.3%), plasmacytoma (4.1%), and lymphoma (4.1%). Clinical studies have reported prevalences of pterygium and pinguecula that are among the degenerative lesions, in a wide range. The region of study may affect this difference. While the prevalence of pterygium has been reported between 1% and 33%, the prevalence may vary from 20% to 70% for pinguecula (23). However, since the need for surgical excision is less for pinguecula, pterygium is

more commonly encountered in pathologic series.

Although not seen in a significant portion, subconjunctival fat prolapse is a non-neoplastic condition that should be taken into account, because it can be misdiagnosed as lipoma in the absence of clinical information. Actually, subconjunctival fat prolapse is not a pathology belonging to the conjunctiva. There is no any pathology in the overlying conjunctiva. However, these specimens are included in the pathological classification since they are recorded as conjunctival mass excision. Mean age in conjunctival OSSN has been reported as 56 years in the literature. It is seen in younger ages as approaching to the equator (9). In our study, it was found that carcinoma in situ occurred 5 to 9 years earlier than invasive carcinoma. In the current study, an increase was observed in neoplastic lesions in patients aged over 45 years, while the mean age was found as 60.11±22.67 in premalignant and 74.04±12.18 in malignant lesions. Consistently

with the literature, premalignant lesions manifest about 10 year earlier than invasive lesions, and this provides information on the progression of tumors. Premalignant and malignant lesions were seen in earlier ages compared to the literature and this may be related to relatively more limited actinic injury due to the seasonal conditions in our region.

Some previous studies have reported that conjunctival lesions are more common in men (8, 9), while some studies have reported no difference in gender (22). In the present study, conjunctival lesions were more common in the male patients at 52.1%. In addition, no significant difference was found between the groups in terms of the incidence of lesions and gender. This result is consistent with the data from the literature, but it should be noted that the number of patients in the subgroups was limited. Limitations of this study are limited number of patients and its single center design.

In the literature, conjunctival lesions are usually grouped as benign, premalignant, and malignant lesions or conjunctival tumors. Whereas in our study, a different classification was developed as non-neoplastic and neoplastic lesions, and particularly non-neoplastic lesions were discussed in detail in order to shed light for the literature.

CONCLUSION

In this study, basic histopathological analysis of conjunctival lesions was performed with a 10-year case accumulation. The assessment of conjunctival lesions requires a careful clinical evaluation and a correct histopathologic approach. Besides understanding conjunctival lesion classification, considering that despite the sum of nonneoplastic and benign lesions are 8-9 folds more common than premalignant and malignant lesions, premalignant and malignant lesions may be encountered by about 10%; require more careful clinical and histopathological evaluation of conjunctival lesions. Increment of experience in clinical and histopathological diagnosis of the lesions in this region will contribute to correct guiding of the treatment.

Although pterygium is the most common nonneoplastic lesion, it should be kept in mind that the possibility of squamous cell carcinoma is increased especially in conjunctival lesions detected in older ages.

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