

Clinical Study of Epidemiology and Histopathological Correlation of Lid Tumours in Indian Population.

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To study the presentation, pattern of distribution and correlate histopathological examination of lid tumor. **Materials and Methods:** A prospective study of 50 patients presenting to tertiary referral care centre with benign or malignant tumors between July 2010 and June 2012 was carried out. All the cases were biopsied for histopathological examination (HPE). Patients were followed up at 1 month and 6 monthly intervals to observe regrowth or recurrence. **Results:** Benign tumours presented at a younger age (mean age 37.24 years) Malignant tumours presented at the mean age of 51.60 years and were more common among females (male: female ratio 1:1.67). Amongst benign tumours, nevus and pyogenic granuloma were most common (24.60%). Amongst malignant tumors, Meibomian gland carcinoma was commonest -12 cases (50%). 2 cases benign on clinical examination were malignant on HPE, 3 cases malignant clinically were benign on HPE. **Conclusion:** Many benign lesions have a tendency to masquerade as malignant lesions. Thus all lid lesions should be subjected to histopathological examination to discern not only the diagnosis but also the management.

Keywords: Biopsy, Histopathology, Lid tumors.

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