

## Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Eyelid: A Case Report

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### Abstract

### Case Report

From a clinical point of view, many neoplastic and pseudoneoplastic lesions of the eyelid and conjunctiva are confusing, so it is necessary to perform a pathological examination for correct diagnosis and treatment. The case of an 72-year-old patient, who presented with an ulcerated and pigmented lesion that was located in the lower eyelid of the left eye. He underwent surgical excision with anatomopathological examination.

**Keywords:** squamous cell- Carcinoma- Eyelid.

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## INTRODUCTION

The eyelids are frequently affected by malignant and metastatic tumors. Management of eyelid carcinomas begins with the prevention of risk factors especially sun exposure

Their incidence varies by region of the world and by race, its frequency usually increases with age, and its appearance is influenced by environmental, genetic, and viral factors.

Basal cell carcinomas are more common in 90-95%. Only 5% of squamous cells and sebaceous glands.

Squamous cell carcinoma is less common than basal cell carcinoma, but more aggressive, characterized by rapidly extensive locoregional aggression and metastatic potential.

The treatment of choice is surgical. A good tissue restoration after excision of the tumor is very important not only to save the patient's life but also to ensure a good quality of life.

## CASE REPORT

A 72-year-old patient who consulted for a left eye lesion in the lower eyelid from the free lid margin to the lower eyelid fold, pigmented, painless ulcerated, six months of development.

He had no personal medical history, but prolonged exposure to ultraviolet light was a risk factor.

After the exhaustive ophthalmologic examination, it was decided to perform a complete resection of the tumor leaving no margin affected. Histological examination of the specimen results in a completely resected squamous cell carcinoma. The excisional limits were healthy. The evolution was satisfactory.



Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the lower Eyelid



**Excision of the tumor during surgery**



**Histological examination of the tumor**



**Tissue restauration after excision**



**One week after surgery**

## DISCUSSION

Basal cell carcinoma is the most common malignancy in humans, accounting for about 75% of all tumors, followed by squamous cell carcinoma, which

accounts for 20 to 25%. Although they are the most common malignancies, they account for less than 0.1% of cancer deaths [1].

In studies, it has been observed that among eyelid tumors, squamous cell carcinoma occurs more frequently in patients over 70 years, There is a strong relationship between the appearance of this tumor and the ultraviolet radiation of the sun [2].

The treatment of eyelid tumors is varied, the choice depends on the pathological process present, which may include: surgical excision, cryotherapy, radiotherapy, chemical or mechanical dermabrasion... [3].

Although few studies have been conducted to compare the effectiveness of these treatments, surgery and radiation therapy appear to be the most effective methods, and surgical treatment is the procedure with the lowest recurrence rate. [3, 4].

The different techniques used in the treatment of eyelid tumors can leave the patient with a compromised aesthetic and functional outcome. Depending on the location and severity of the tumor, the consequences can range from a small scar to permanent changes in the structures of the eye [4].

Fortunately for our patient, excision was successful with good tissue restoration.

## CONCLUSION

Squamous cell carcinoma of the eyelids is rare but aggressive, early diagnosis and a rigorous therapeutic attitude, prevent local or distant catastrophic evolution.

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