

2007 Research Days Abstract Form – Department of Ophthalmology – UNIFESP/EPM

2. SCIENTIFIC SECTION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED):
TU

3. PRESENTATION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED) Check one (1)
 (a) Paper
(b) Poster

4. The signature of the First (Presenting) Author - (REQUIRED) acting as the authorized agent for all authors, hereby certifies.
 That any research reported was conducted in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the UNIFESP Ethical Committee"

 Signature of First

Scientific Section Descriptions
 (OR) ORBIT
 (PL) OCULAR PLASTIC SURGERY
 (RE) RETINA AND VITREOUS
 (RX) REFRACTION-CONTACT LENSES
 (NO) NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY
(TU) TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY
 (ST) STRABISMUS
 (UV) UVEITIS
 (LS) LACRIMAL SYSTEM
 (LV) LOW VISION
 (CO) CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE
 (GL) GLAUCOMA
 (RS) REFRACTIVE SURGERY
 (CA) CATARACT
 (US) OCULAR ULTRASOUND
 (TR) TRAUMA
 (LA) LABORATORY
 (BE) OCULAR BIOENGINEERING
 (EP) EPIDEMIOLOGY
 (EF) ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

Deadline: 29/10/2007

FORMAT:
 Abstract should contain:
Title, Name of Authors, Name of other authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusions.
 Example: ARVO (1.10 x 1.70)
 Abstract Book

1. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED)
 Must be author listed first in body of abstract
 () R1 () R2 () R3
(x) PG0 () PG1 () Estagiário () Tecnólogo () PIBIC

Last Name	First Name	Middle
Odashiro	Danilo	Nakao

Service (sector)
 Ocular Pathology

Nº CEP
 Trabalho realizado na
 Universidade McGill, Montreal,
 Canadá.

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED)

Histopathological study of benign ocular adnexa tumors.

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 Henry C Witelson Ocular Pathology Laboratory, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC) is the most common malignant tumor of the eyelid and its histopathological features are well documented. Differential diagnosis include others adnexa ocular tumors. The incidence and the clinical -pathological characteristics of these adnexa tumors are not well described.

Purpose: This study evaluate the incidence and the clinical -histopathological features of the benign ocular adnexa tumors with pilous, eccrine and apocrine differentiation.

Methods: This study includes 3898 patients with eyelid lesions registered at the Henry C Witelson Ocular Pathology Laboratory, Mc Gill University, Montreal, Canada. Clinical data and histopathological diagnosis were obtained from 148 eyelid adnexa tumors.

Results: Mean age of the patients was 57.5 year -old. From the 148 adnexa tumors (3.82%), 110 were apocrine or eccrine cysts (73.8 2%), 11 were pyломatrixoma (7.43%), 10 were trichilemmomas (6.71%), 6 syringomas (4.05%), 5 syringocystoadenoma (3.37%), 3 trichoepithelioma (2.03%), and 3 trichofolliculoma (2.03%).

Conclusions: Benign ocular adnexa tumors are rare, and most of them have eccrine differentiation. Tumors with origin at the pylous unit are the most common solid tumors and should be included as a differential diagnosis from the Basal Cell Carcinoma.