



Horrifying Orbital Invasion by Basal Cell Carcinoma of the Eyelid: A Rare Case History

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Case Study

Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC) is the most common malignant tumor in the world, however, orbital invasion by periocular BCC is extremely rare, and that may be associated with significant ocular morbidity and, rarely, death [1]. The most important known risk factors of BCC are intense exposure to ultraviolet radiation, more than 50% of BCCs on the lower lid, 15% on the upper lid, 30% on the medial canthus, and 5% on the lateral canthus [2].

As clinical symptoms can be variable, the gold standard of diagnosis of BCC tumors must always be histological. Biopsy is recommended for all suspicious lesions. There are several options of Treatment of BCC tumors: surgery, radiotherapy, Vismodegib and Imiquimod. Therefore, small BCCs diagnosis and surgery are usually easily managed, and promise better treatment outcomes [3].

We report the case of 60-year-old male patient, was admitted to the Department ophthalmology due to large, progressive neoplastic ulceration in the right lower eyelid. He reported 4-year history of



Figure 1: Photographic image (face and profile) of basal cell carcinoma of the lower eyelid with intra-orbital invasion.

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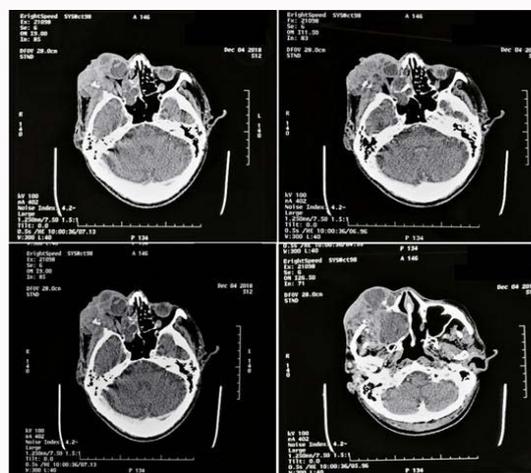


Figure 2: The CT scan shows a locally invasive latero-orbital tumor process.

a slowly but gradually growing ulcerating lesion. Four months before admission, he started to suffer from stabbing orbital pain with severe loss of visual acuity, what motivated a consultation in ophthalmology department in which a biopsy was in favor of an infiltrating basal cell carcinoma. The Computed Tomography (CT) scan revealed an invasive lateral-orbital tumor process, measuring 82 mm × 67 mm × 64 mm, with ipsilateral extension; intracranial, nasal and Paranasal sinus. The patient received a palliative radiotherapy. He died 4 months after the start of irradiation.

Neglected patients are one of the major contributing factors for the development of mutilating, horrifying and aggressive BCC. A multidisciplinary approach is required for optimal management of advanced disease.

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