

INTRODUCTION

- Approximately 55% of lacrimal sac tumors are malignant.¹
- The clinically non-specific presentation for these malignancies results in misinterpretation as dacryocystitis, delaying diagnosis.²
- While no current treatment consensus exists, radical excision with adjuvant therapy based on pathology has been shown to result in adequate locoregional control.³

OBJECTIVES

- To investigate the clinical manifestations, pathology, and clinical course of surgically managed malignant tumors of the lacrimal sac.

MATERIALS/METHODS

- A retrospective chart review of patients undergoing surgical resection of malignant tumors of the lacrimal sac between July 2007 and May 2018 at a single academic institution.
- Disease-free survival time curves were drawn using Kaplan-Meier methods.

RESULTS

Table 1. Demographics n=(24).

Age (mean)	70 (range 48-94)
Gender (male)	13 (54.2)
Adjuvant radiotherapy	13 (54.2)
Adjuvant chemoradiotherapy	8 (33.3)
Recurrence	5 (20.8)

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RESULTS (cont.)

Figure 1. Histopathologies of lacrimal sac malignancies in this cohort.

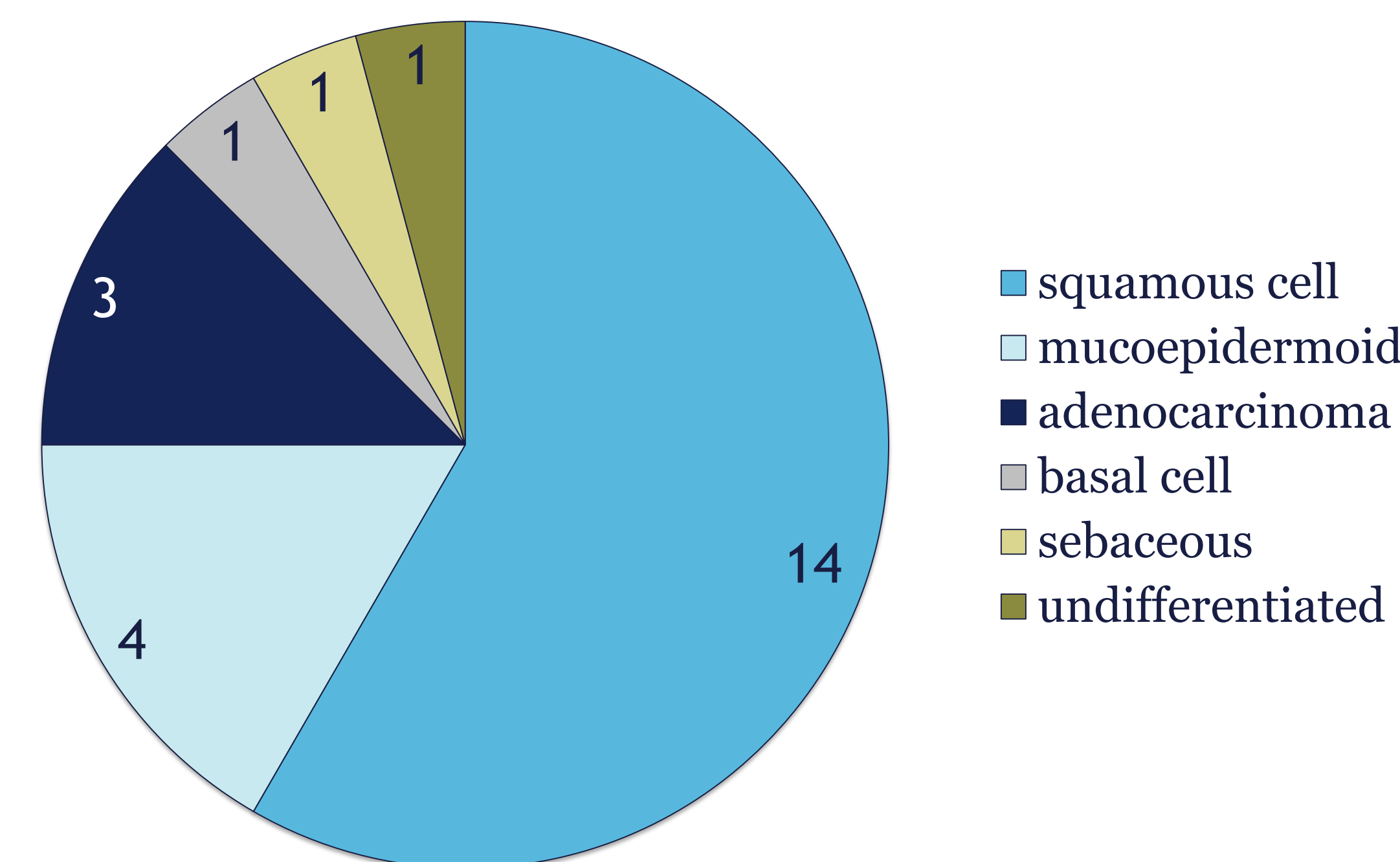


Figure 2. Clinical presentation of lacrimal sac malignancies.

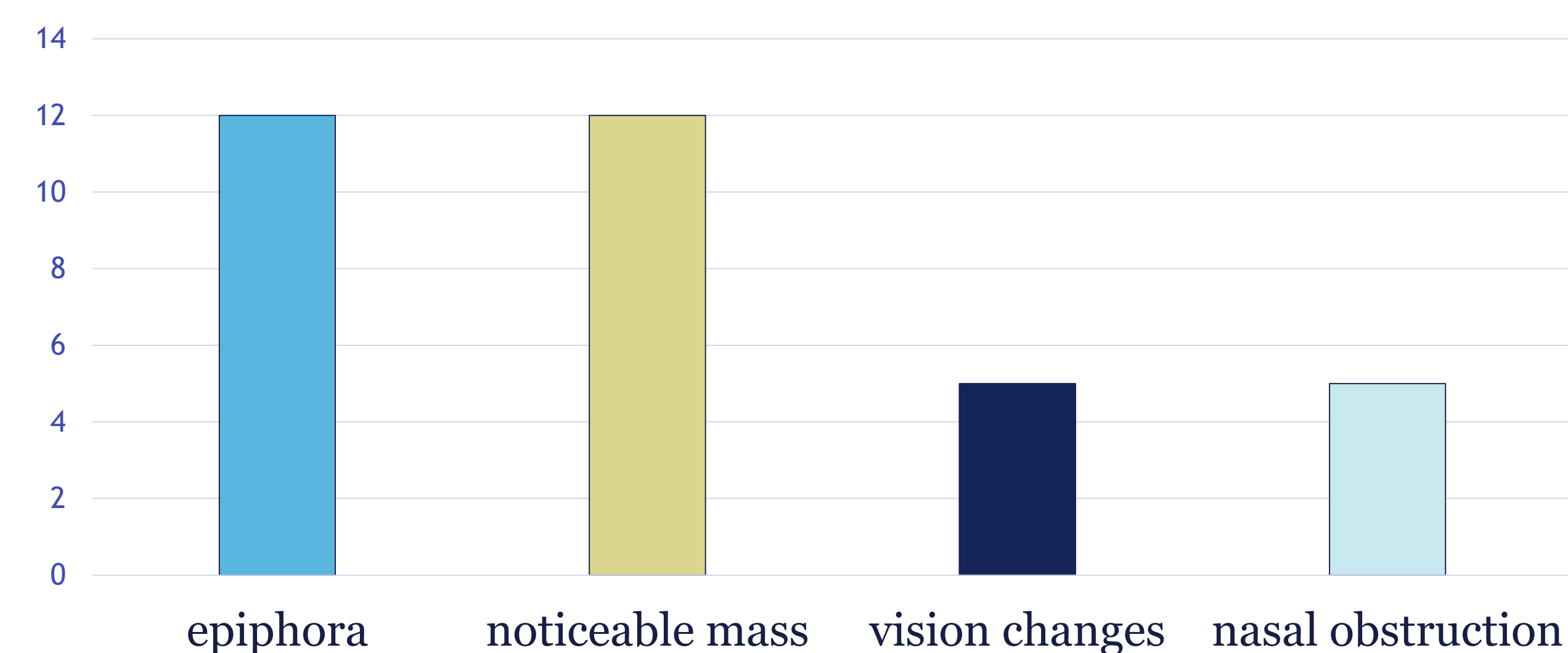
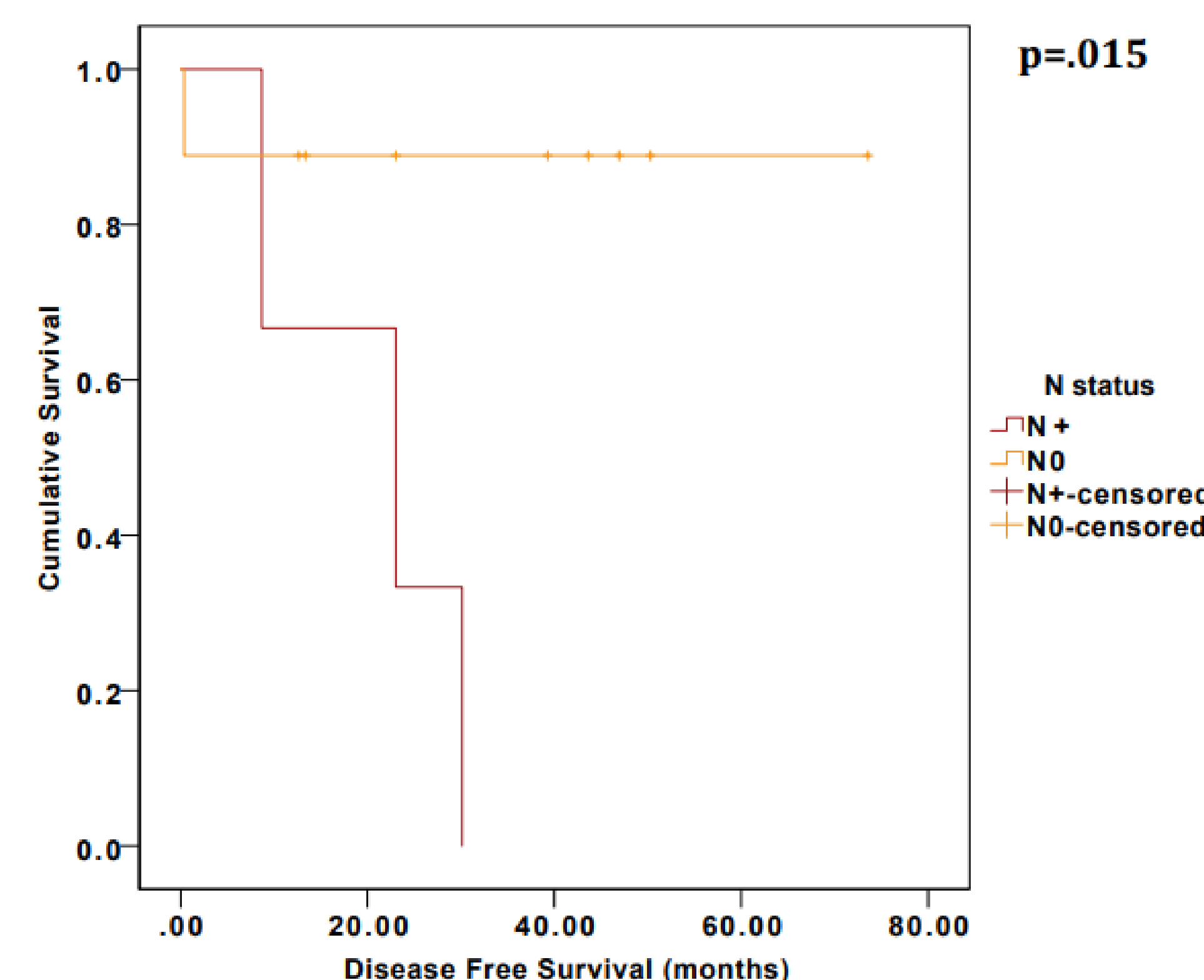


Figure 3. Disease free survival stratified by N+ or No lymph node status.



RESULTS (cont.)

Table 2. Details of patients that recurred n=(5).

Patient	Pathology	DFS (months)	Location of Recurrence
52M	SCC	0.4	Regional (parotid LN)
72M	Adnexal carcinoma	30.1	Regional
83M	Adnexal carcinoma	8.7	Local, Regional, and Metastatic (pulmonary)
45F	SCC	-2.0	Metastatic (pulmonary)
43F	Adenocarcinoma	23.0	Regional

Table 3. Multivariate analysis for predictors of recurrence.

Variable	Odds Ratio	95% C.I.	p-value
pN+ vs. pNo	37.179	1.184, 1167.415	.040
Age	0.891	0.676, 1.051	.123

CONCLUSIONS

- Surgical resection with adjuvant therapy determined by pathologic findings provides excellent control for malignant tumors of the lacrimal sac.
- Pathologic N+ patients are more likely to recur than pathologically node negative patients and should be treated more aggressively.
- Additional systematic research is necessary to determine the prognostic and presenting features of each of the individual histopathologies found in the lacrimal sac.

REFERENCES

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