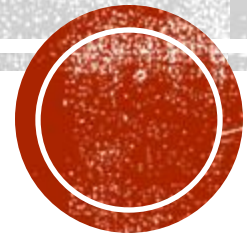


PATHOLOGY PANCAINDERA

dr. Dian Yuliartha Lestari, SpPA



MATA-EYELIDS

- Congenital
 - Dermoid cyst → upper eyelid along the brow margin, may represent forward extension of a mass that is primarily

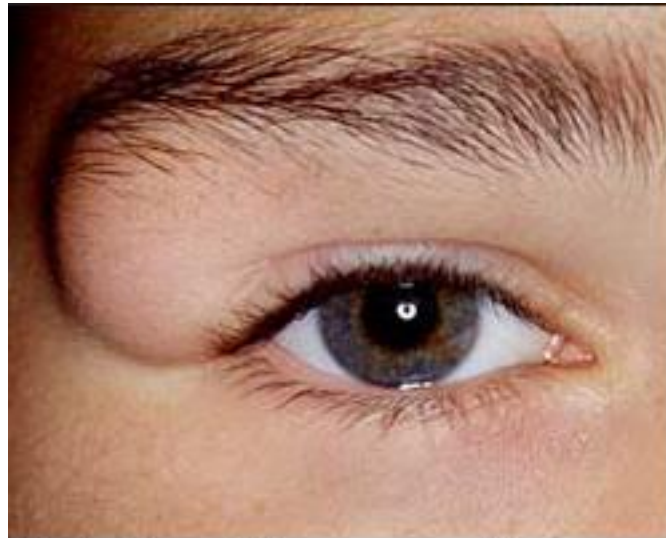
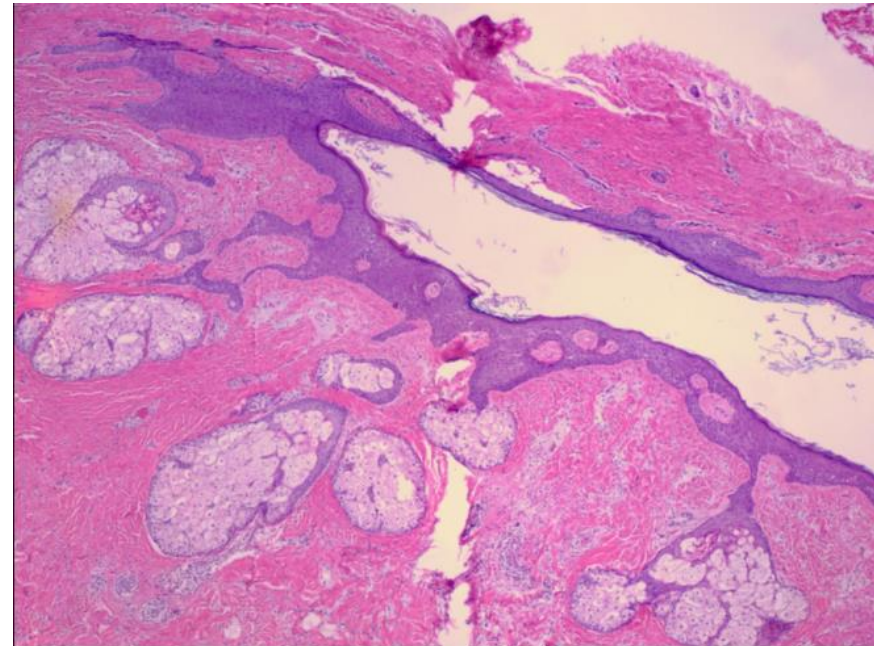


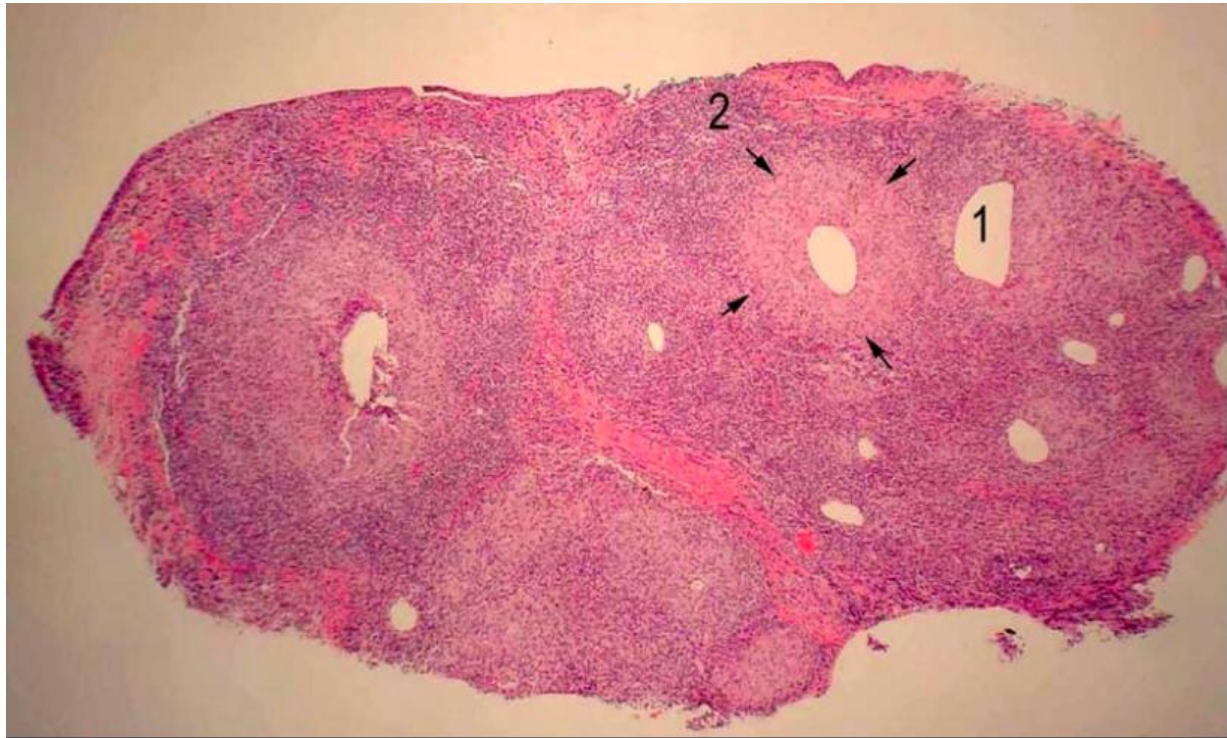
Fig. 1 A dermoid is an overgrowth of normal, non-cancerous tissue in an abnormal location.



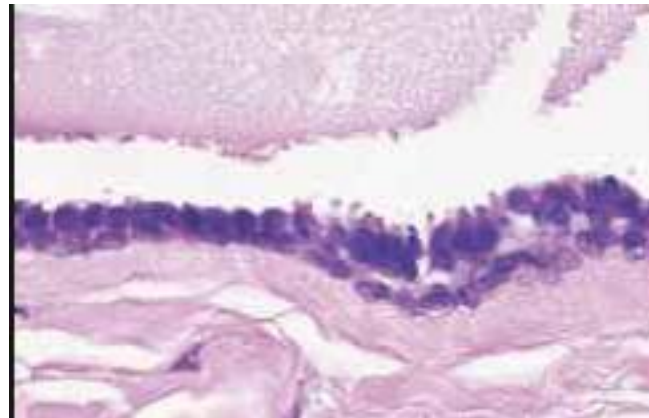
- **Inflammation**
 - Pseudorheumatoid nodule (deep granuloma annulare)
 - Necrobiotic xanthogranuloma
 - Silica granuloma

- **Chalazion**
 - Common
 - Lipogranuloma developed in meibomian gland → combination of obstruction and infection
 - Micros:
 - Multiple foci of granulomatous inflammation
 - Center of granuloma → small globule of fat

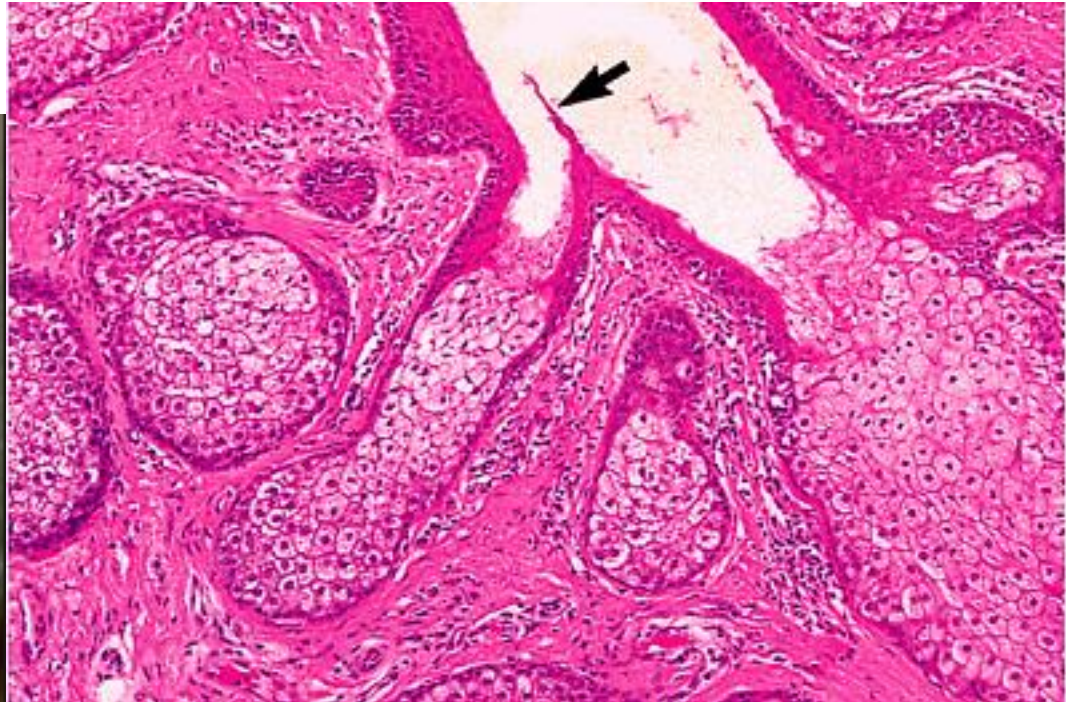




- **Cyst**
 - Keratinous cyst
 - Cyst of Moll glands
 - Simple cyst lined by atrophic cuboidal or flattened epithelial cells with an empty lumen
 - = Sudorifeous cyst

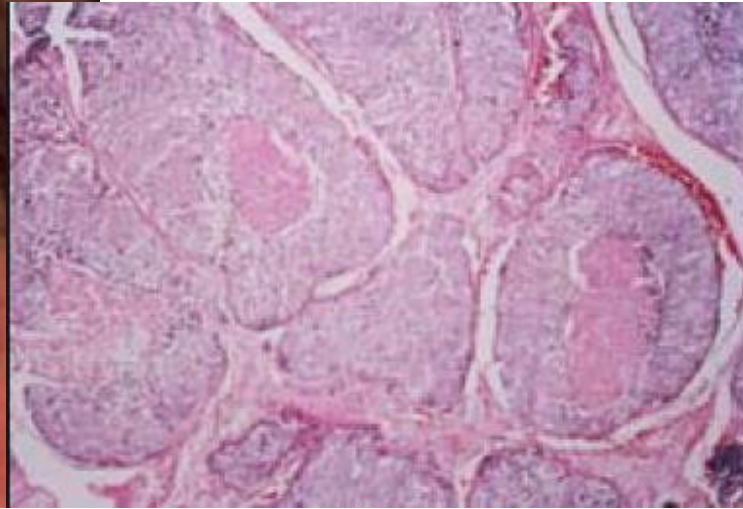
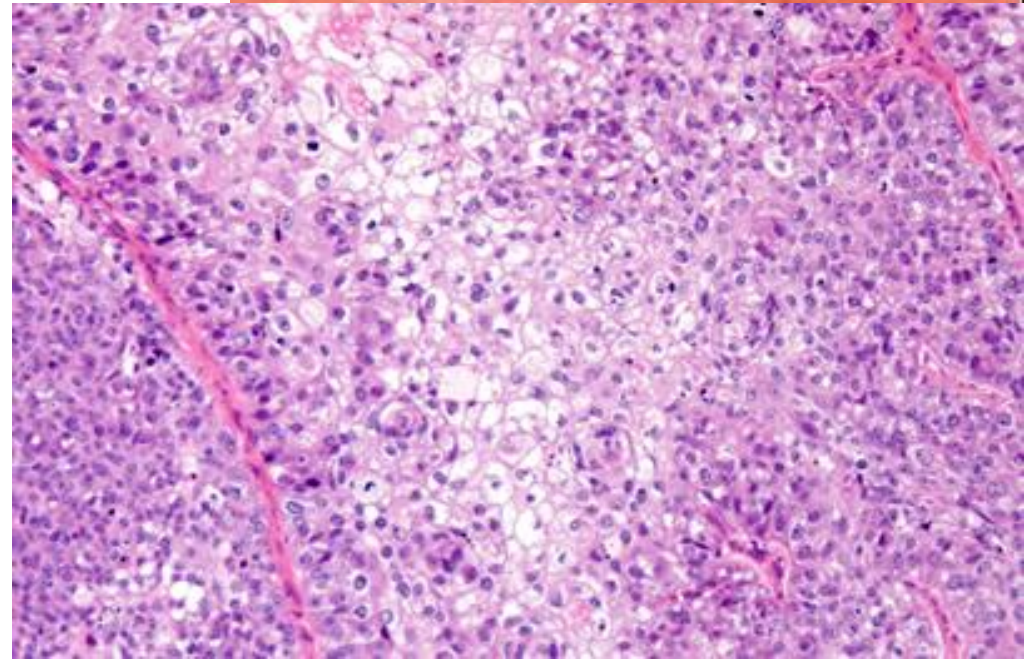
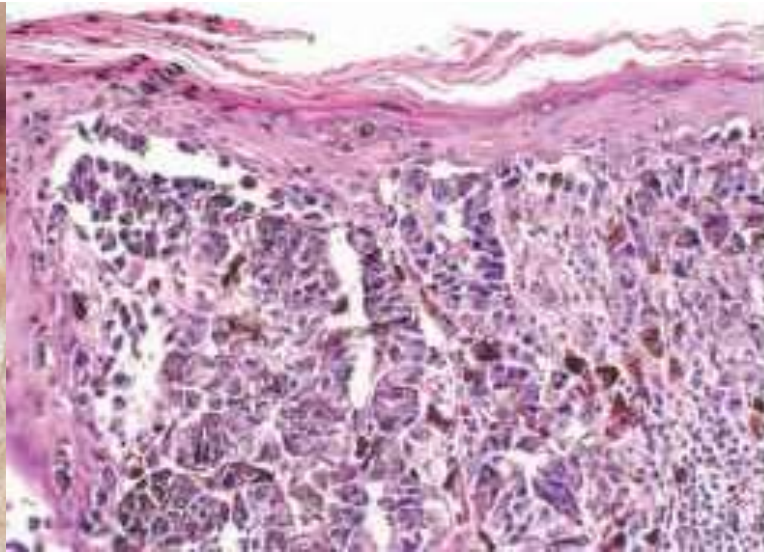


- Meibomian Gland cyst
 - Cyst lined by an undulating squamous epithelium



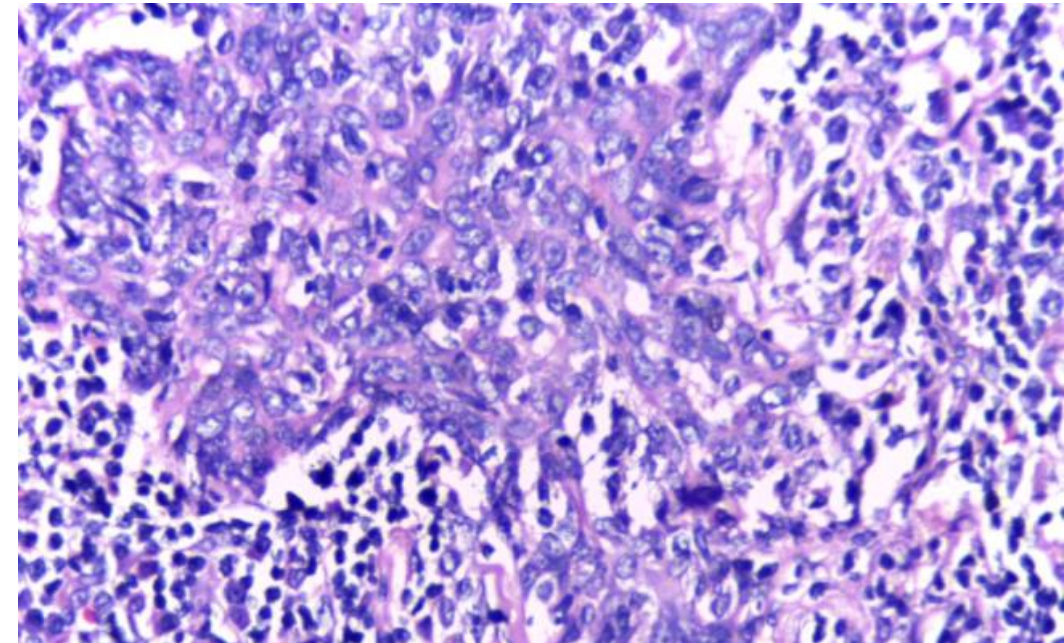
- **Tumor and Tumorlike Lesion**
 - Basal cell carcinoma
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Merkel cell carcinoma
- **Adnexal Tumors**
 - Sebaceous glands adenomas and adenocarcinomas
 - Malignant Meibomian gland tumor (Meibomian carcinoma)
 - Trichilemmoma
 - Benign and Malignant sweat gland tumor
 - Signet ring carcinoma
- **Melanocytic tumor**



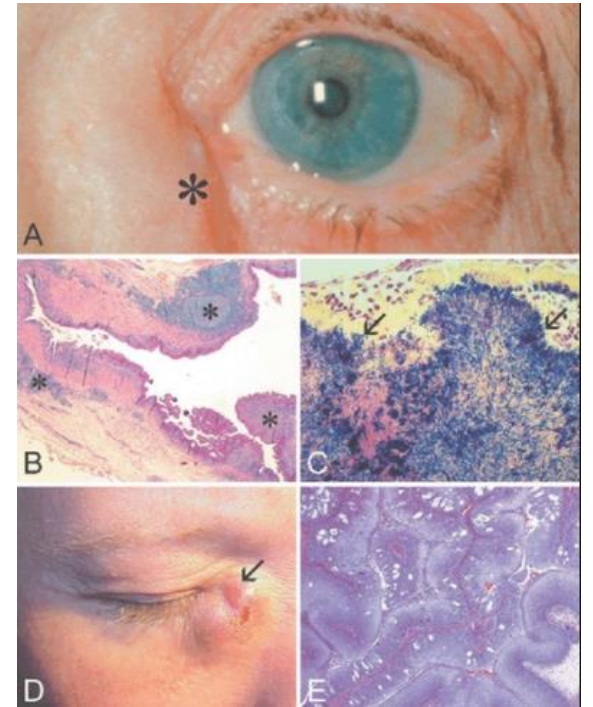


LACRIMAL GLAND

- Miculicz disease
 - Benign lymphoepithelial lesion
 - bilateral
 - Chronic dacryoadenitis + enlargement of salivary gland
 - Miculicz syndrome
- Micros :
 - Lymphocytic infiltration
 - Formation of lymphoepithelial lesion

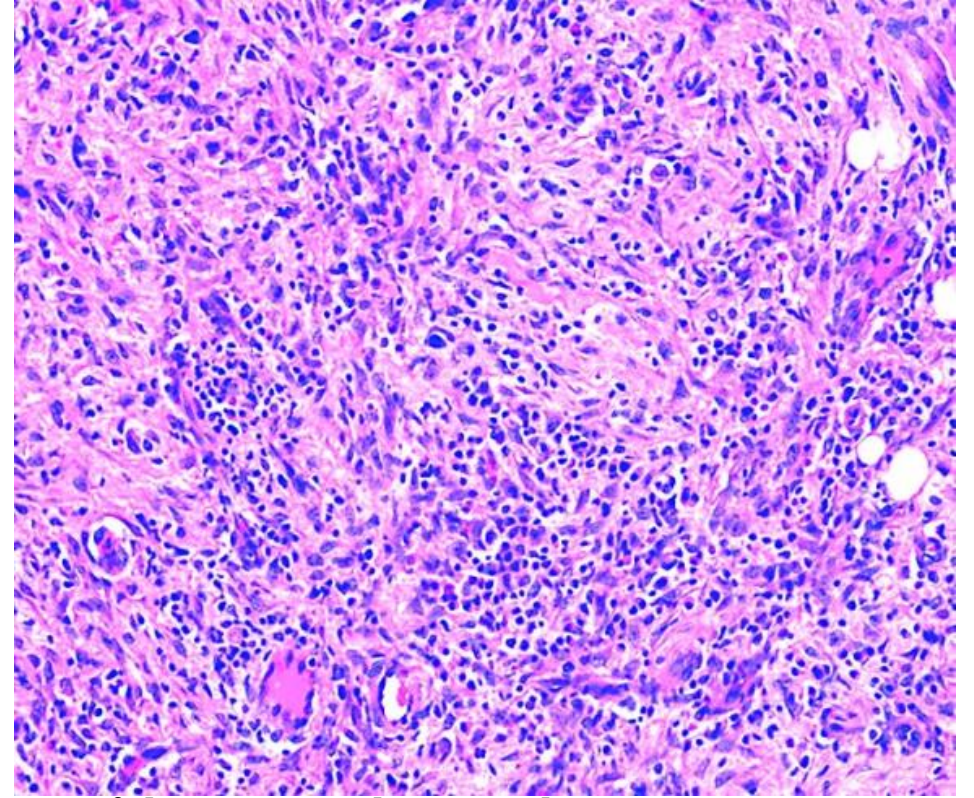


- **Canaliculitis and dacryocystitis**
 - Acute and chronic
 - Filled with purulent inflammation
- **Mucocele**
 - Chronic inflammation on lacrimal sac
 - Micros :
 - Cyst with varying degrees of atrophy, degeneration, hiperplasia, hipersecretion
 - Chronic inflammation



ORBITA

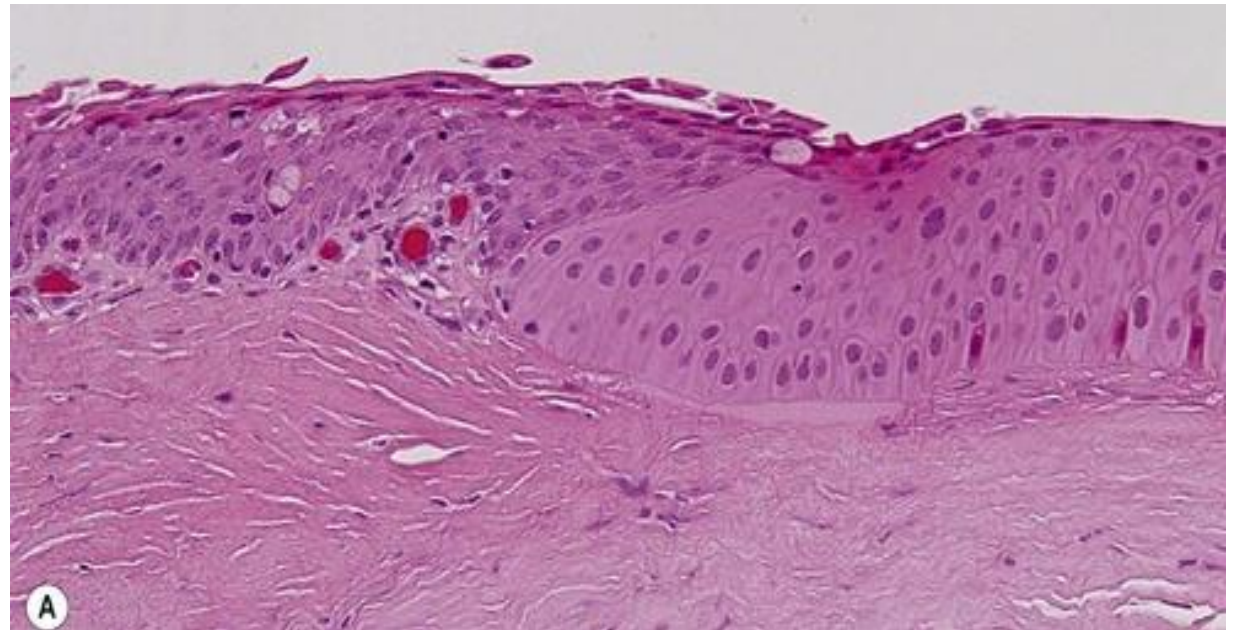
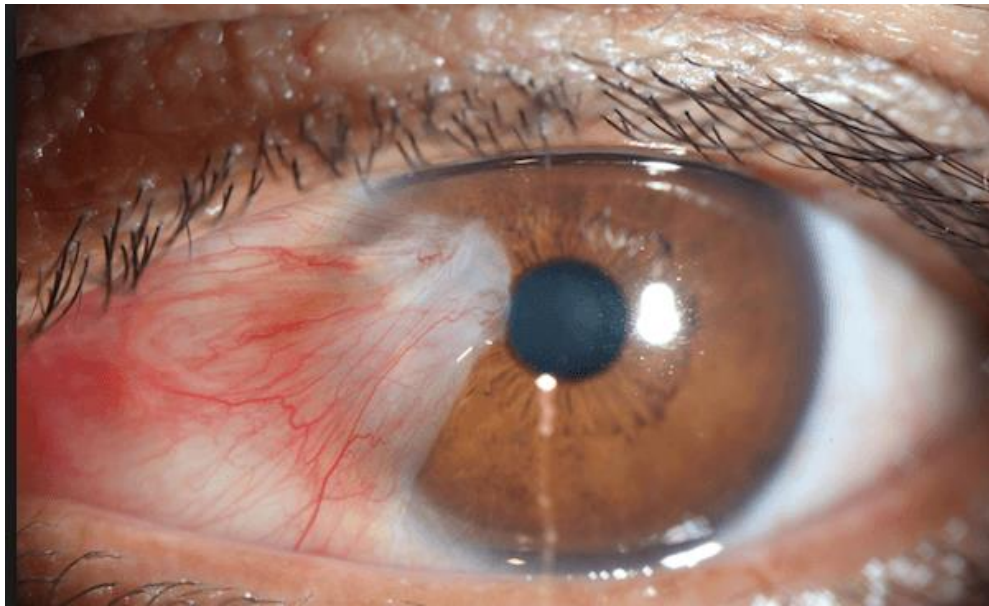
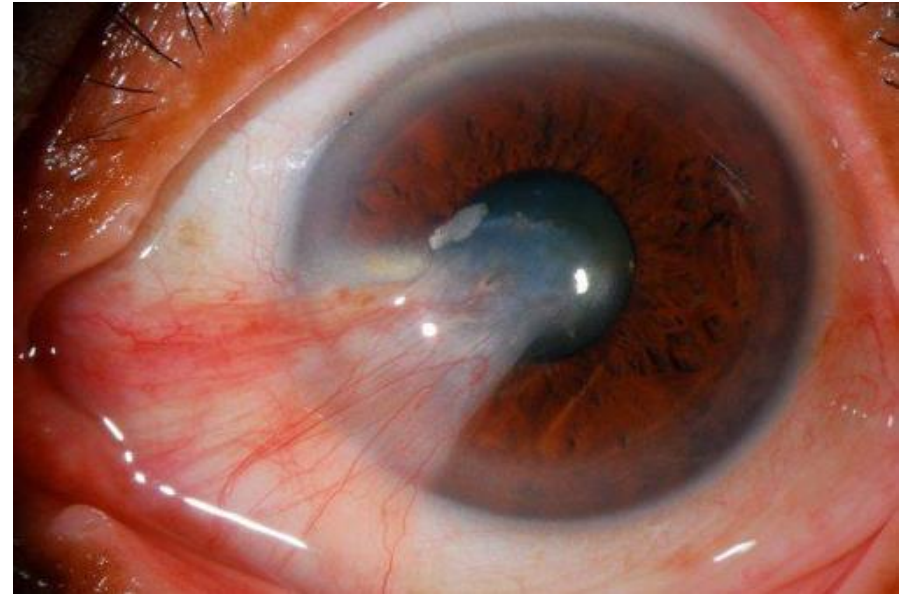
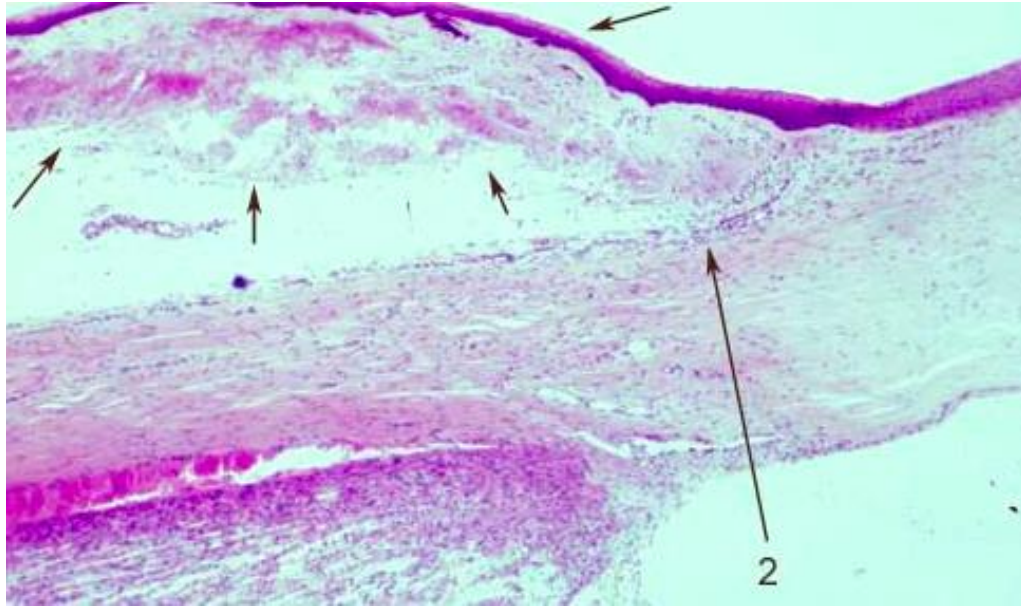
- Inflammatory processes
 - Secondary inflammation
 - Mucocele
 - Inflammatory pseudotumor
 - the formation of indurated orbital mass often surrounding the optic nerve and incorporating one or more of the extraocular muscles
 - A tissue reaction that includes exudation of fluid
 - Absence of demonstrable etiologic agent, such as Hodgkin, lupus, temporal arteritis



CONJUNCTIVA

- Pinguetula
 - Rised to an elevated yellowish lesion over which the epithelium more become atrophic or thickened
 - Micros :
 - Actinic elastosis affecting bandlike zone beneath the epithelium
 - Secondary hyalinization
 - Epithelium become atrophic, at times it become acanthotic and dyskeratotic
- Pterygium
 - More significan lesion than pinguecula
 - Micros :
 - Some actinic elastosis
 - Variable amount of acute and chronic inflammation
 - Similar with elastofibroma





EAR

- **Keratinous cyst**
 - Lined by keratinous squamous and filled by keratin
 - Common in the periauricula
- **Cholesteatoma**
 - Cystic mass of keratinized squamous epithelium overlying an area of bone sequestration in the inner half of canal
- **Malignant external otitis**
 - Necrotizing granulomatous otitis
 - Caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - Elderly, diabet
 - Micros : necrotizing, inflammatory reaction involving skin, soft tissue, cartilage, bone, with invasion of skull base



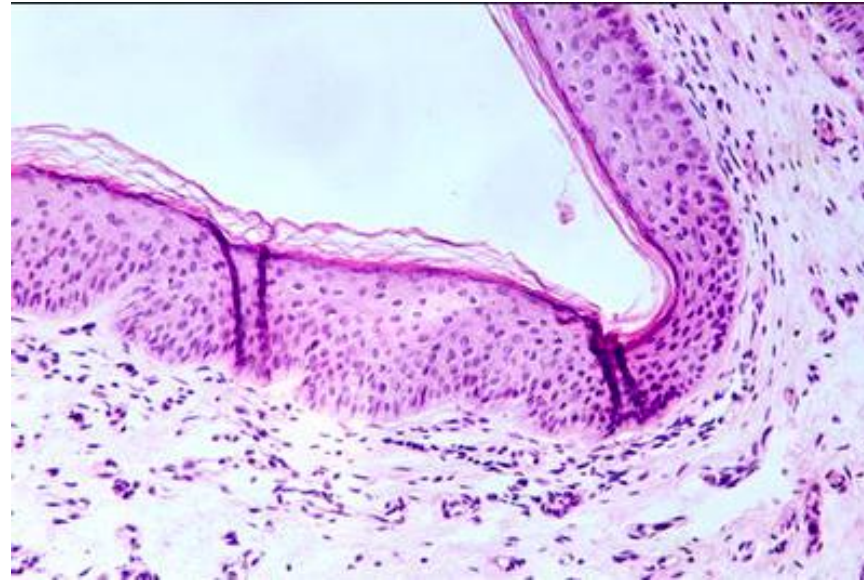
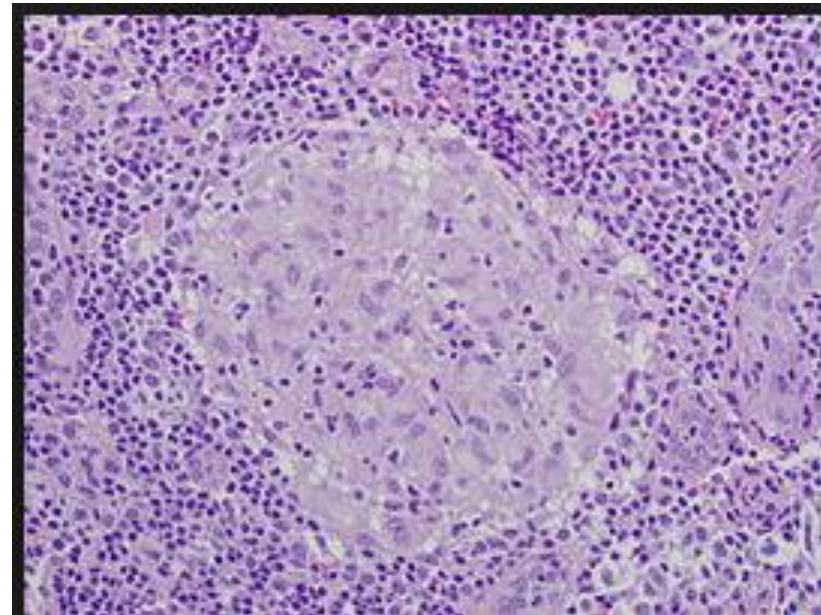
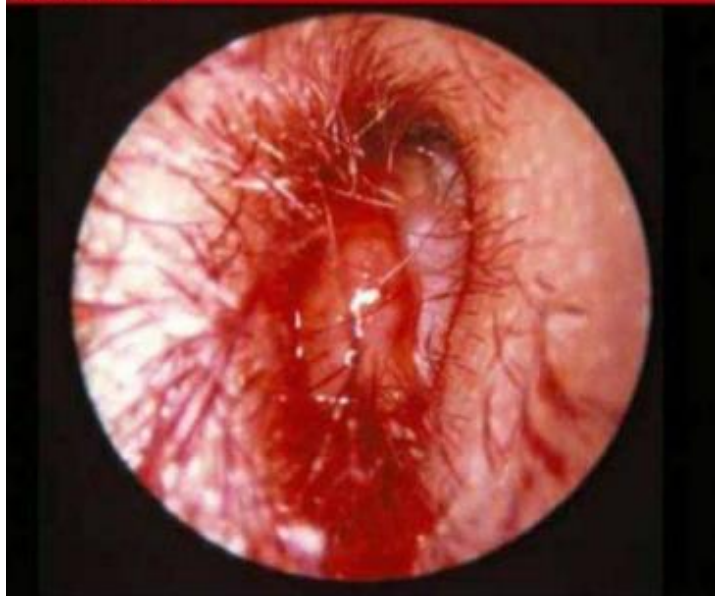


Figure 2: Malignant otitis externa demonstrating oedematous canal with granulation tissue.

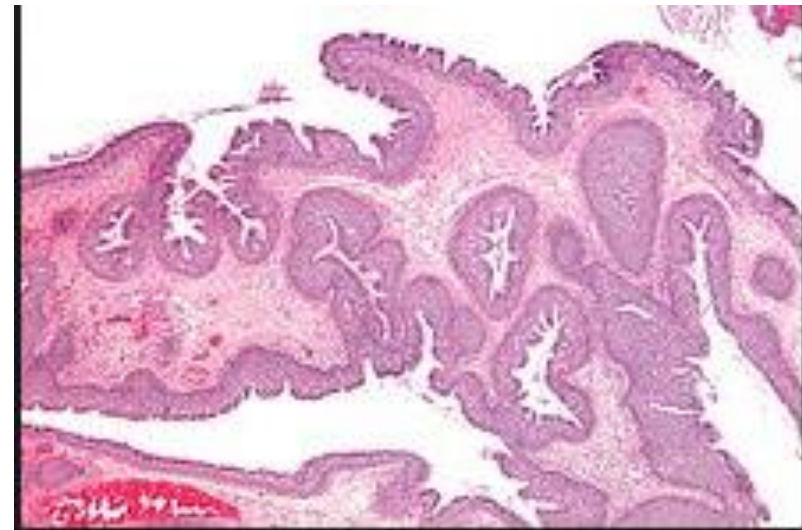
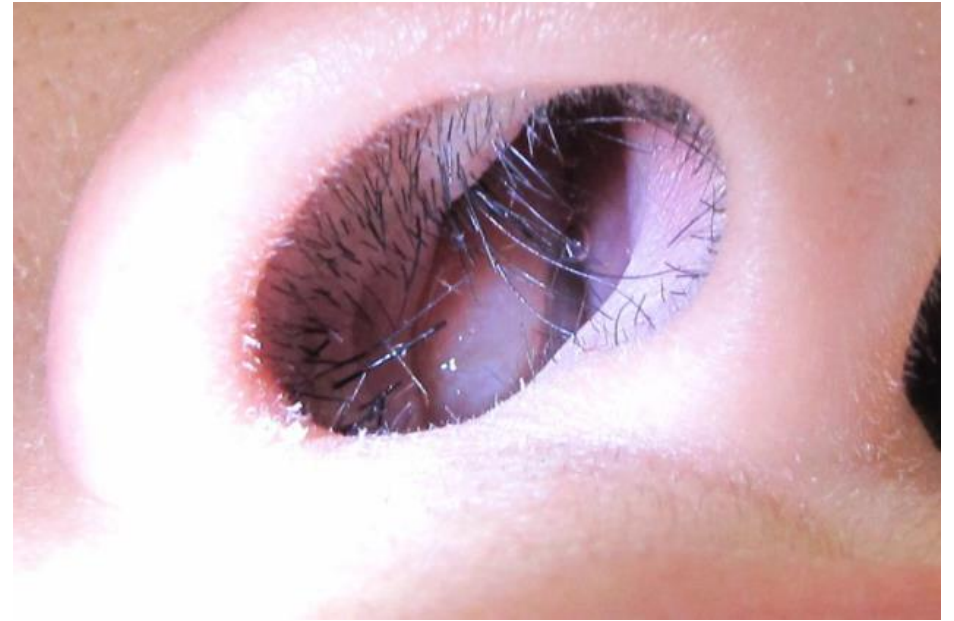


- **Chondrodermatitis nodularis chronica helices (winkler disease)**
 - Upper helix in older px
 - Antihelix in younger px
 - Painfull, small, round nodule, covered by crust
 - Mikros: marked hyperkeratosis, akantosis, parakeratosis, hyperplasia epidermis → pseudoepitheliomatous



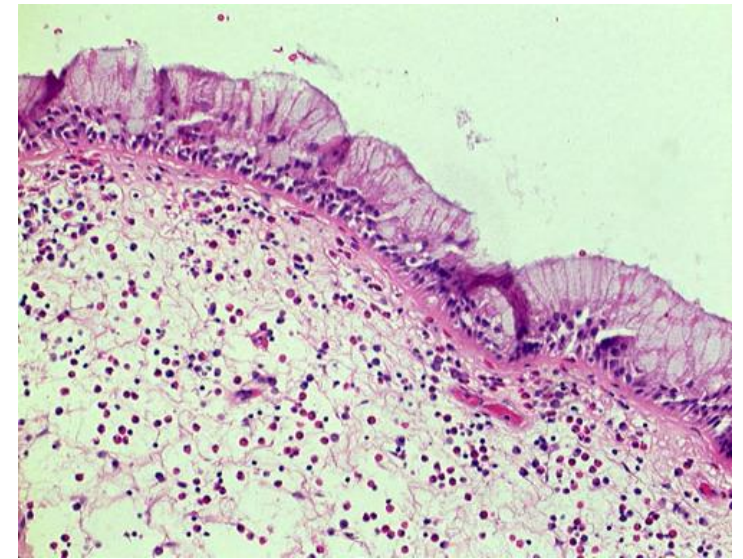
NOSE

- Inflammatory polyp
 - = allergic polyp
 - = nasal polyp
 - Not true neoplasma
 - Soft exophytic mass that extend laterally from the mucosa into the anterior part of the middle meatus



- **Chronic sinusitis**

- Divide : purulent and nonpurulent types
- Micros : Inflammatory infiltrate, edema, glandular hyperplasia, basement membrane thickening, squamous metaplasia

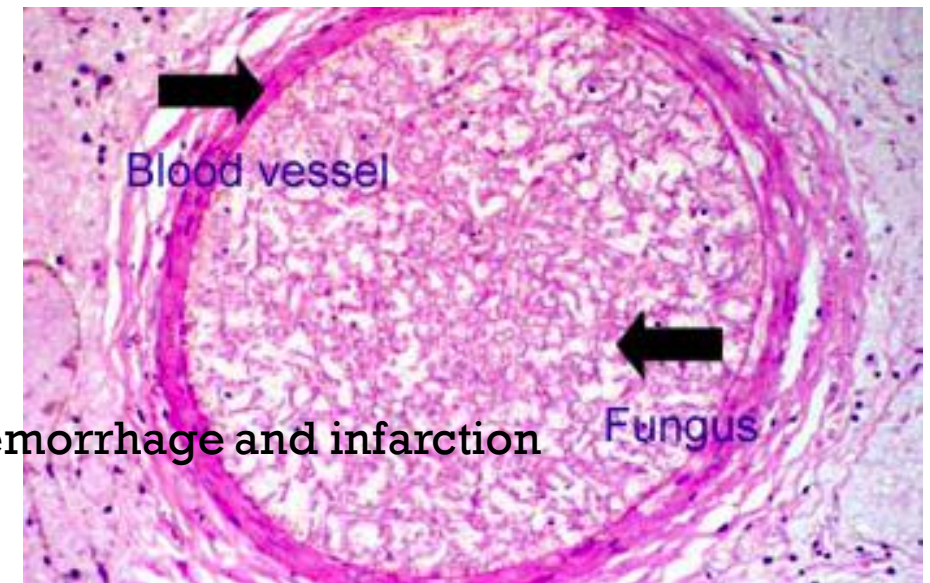


- **Mucocele**

- Complication of chronic sinusitis
- Pseudocyst

- **Mycotic infection**

- Paranasal sinus
- Related with px diabetes, immunocompromised
- The organism invade blood vessels, cause trombosis, hemorrhage and infarction



THANKS

