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Title	Eosinophilic granuloma of the orbit: A study of 8 cases
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Corresponding Author	Dr. Swathi Kaliki (L V Prasad Eye Institute)
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Abstract	Purpose: To describe the clinical presentation, treatment, and outcome of patients with eosinophilic granuloma of the orbit Methods: Retrospective study of 8 patients Results: All 8 patients in our series were males, and the mean age at presentation was 8 years (median 6 years; range, 7 months to 23 years). All of them had unilateral disease and the most common presenting complaint was upper eyelid swelling (n=6). The mean duration of symptoms was 6 weeks (median, 3 weeks; range 2 to 20 weeks). Visual acuity was unaffected in 7 cases. Clinical diagnosis included rhabdomyosarcoma (n=4), malignant lacrimal gland tumor (n=2), orbital cysticercosis (n=1), and orbital tuberculosis (n=1). The diagnosis of eosinophilic granuloma was confirmed by incisional biopsy (n=7) or fine needle aspiration cytology (n=1). Four cases underwent careful limited curettage and received intralesional steroid, and 4 cases were treated with intralesional steroid alone after incisional biopsy. Complete tumor resolution was achieved in 7 cases after receiving a mean of one intralesional steroid injection (median, 1; range, 1 to 2), while 1 patient was advised systemic chemotherapy for residual tumor. No tumor recurrence was noted in any case at a mean follow-up duration of 30 months (median, 23 months, range 7 to 96 months). None of the cases developed diabetes insipidus or multisystem disease during the follow-up period. Conclusion: Eosinophilic granuloma is often misdiagnosed as a malignant tumor. Minimal intervention with intralesional steroids with/without careful curettage achieves complete tumor resolution.
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Manuscript Items

- 1. Author Cover Letter PDF (9KB)
- 2. Merged File containing manuscript text, 2 Figure files and 1 Table file. PDF (913KB)