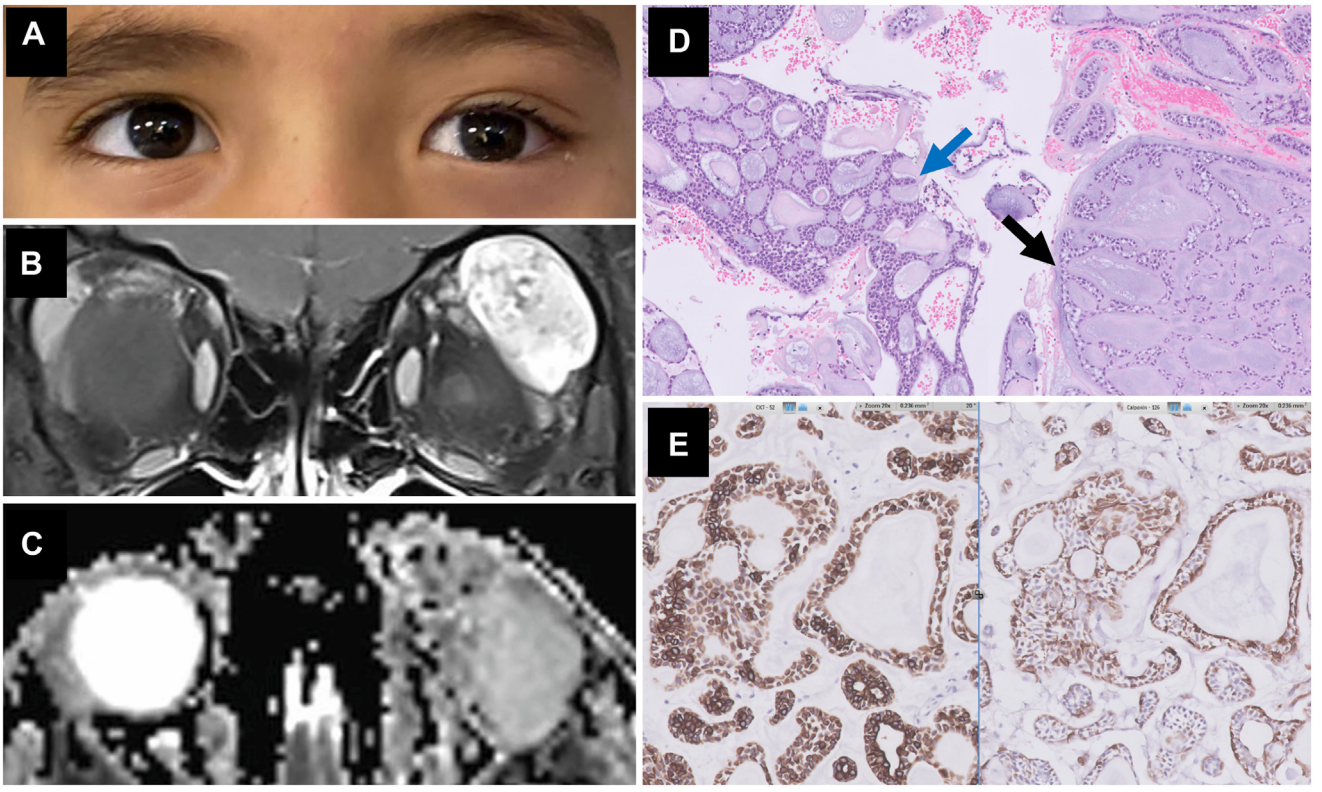

Lacrimal Gland Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma in a 7-year-old Boy

A 7-year-old boy presented with left orbital proptosis and globe dystopia (**A**); visual acuity and ophthalmic examination were normal. Orbital magnetic resonance imaging showed a lobular, well-defined lacrimal gland mass (**B**) without hypercellular features on an apparent diffusion coefficient map (**C**). Surgery was conducted with a primary diagnosis of lacrimal gland pleomorphic adenoma, revealing a lobular tumor with a gelatin-like texture and no capsule. A pathological examination revealed a tumor with cribriform (**D**, blue arrow) and canalicular-like (**D**, black arrow) characteristics, composed of inner ductal and outer myoepithelial cells. On immunostains, cytokeratin 7 highlighted all the cells (**E**, left), and calponin highlighted myoepithelial components (**E,** right). fluorescent in situ hybridization results showed rearrangements of an *MYB* gene in 60% of the cells, confirming the rare diagnosis of lacrimal gland adenoid cystic carcinoma. Treatment included radiation therapy at the hospital's pediatric oncology clinic. (Magnified version of Figure **A**-**E** is available online at www.aaojournal.org).

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