

# TITLE:A CASE REPORT OF OCULAR SURFACE SQUAMOUS NEOPLASIA

AUTHOR-DR.KUNDA NIKITHA

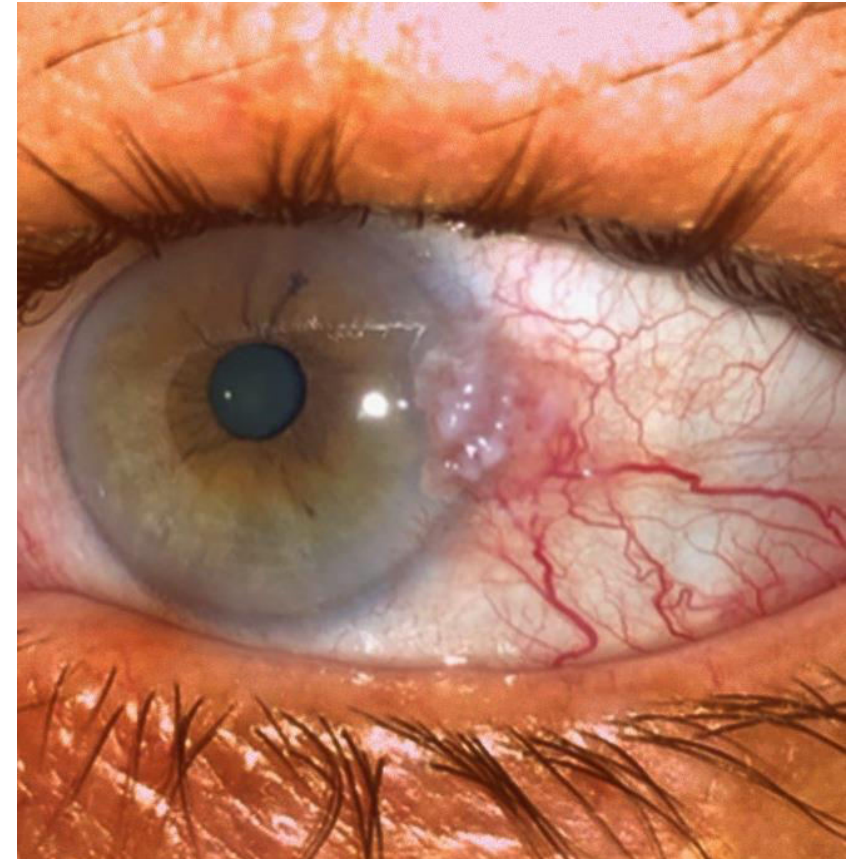
# INTRODUCTION

- Ocular surface squamous cell neoplasia is the most common non-pigmented malignant lesion of ocular surface
- It encompasses wide range of histological diagnosis ranging from mild epithelial dysplasia to invasive carcinoma.
- The lesion has a multifactorial aetiology with interplay of several factors like exposure to uv radiation, various chemical carcinogens and viral infections.
- Surgical excision is still the gold standard of treatment. However, in recent years, interest in conservative medical approaches has been progressively increasing.

# CASE REPORT

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- A 50 year old male patient a resident of nandyala presented to santhiram ophthalmology opd with complaints of fleshy growth in the left eye.
- On clinical examination his uncorrected visual acuity was 6/12 in both eyes
- On slitlamp examination an unusual looking pterygium like growth encroaching on to cornean with keratinized plaque on its surface with feeder vessels was noted, highly suspicious of ossn



- Patient was advised wide excision biopsy with conjunctival autograft.
- Patient underwent the procedure and the biopsy report confirmed ocular surface squamous neoplasia.
- Patient was put on topical steroids tapered over 6 weeks along with topical antibiotics. In addition was given oral antibiotics , analgesics and antinflammatories for a week.
- Patient was advised to review every 6 months to closely followup for any recurrence.

# CONCLUSION:

- Ocular surface squamous neoplasia is a curable cancer with a low mortality rate, but understaging and misdiagnosis of this condition often lead to preventable loss of vision
- Since the occurrence of ossn frequently coincides with pterygium it is recommended to perform histopathological analysis on every pterygium removed.