



A Rare Case of Carcinoma Pancreas Metastatising To Orbit- A Case Report

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I. INTRODUCTION

- Metastatic disease is the most common cause of intraocular and intra orbital tumours in adults.
- The pancreatic carcinoma are known to have distant metastasis and sometimes manifests as secondaries from unknown primary site.
- Carcinoma pancreas with orbital metastasis is rare, has overall incidence of 1% to 13% and carries very poor prognosis

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

- A 52yr old female presented with complains of right eye swelling, severe pain in Right eye with

yellowish discoloration of sclera.

- Ocular findings- periorbital edema with Ptosis of right upper lid along with proptosis right eye.
- BCVA was 6/12 in RE and 6/9 in LE, IOP was 13mm/Hg in both eye, fundus examination was found to be normal.

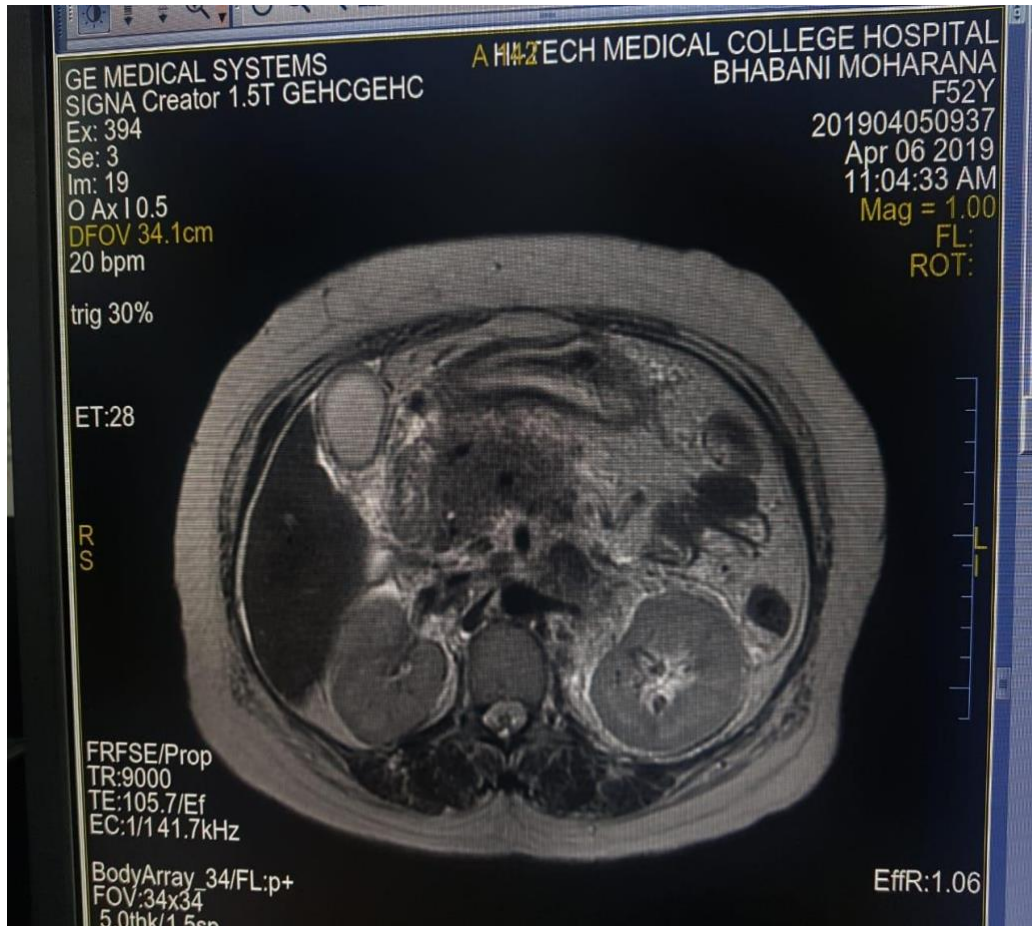
• **CECT of abdomen and pelvis-**

Heterogeneous enhancement of head and uncinate process of pancreas is seen with ill defined portal vein and hepatic artery.

- **MRCP-** Pancreas shows an ill defined hypointense lesion of size 13mm×15mm in head region. Multiple enlarged nodes seen in pre aortic, para aortic and peri pancreatic area.



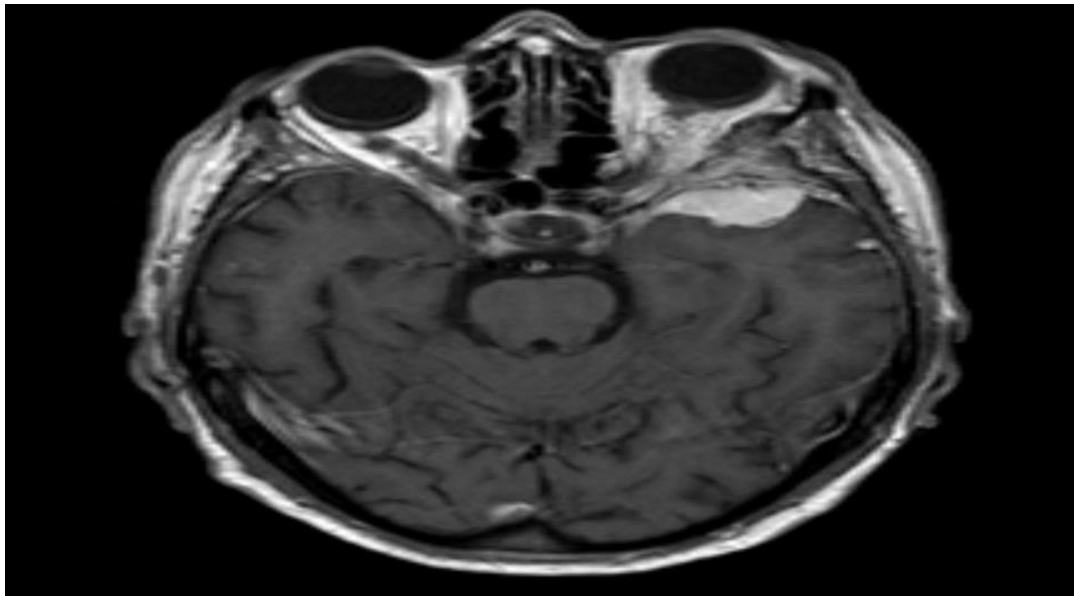
The ocular movement is restricted in upward gaze with ptosis of right Upper eyelid.



CECT OF ABDOMEN AND PELVIS



- **NCCT Brain**-a heterodense soft tissue mass of size 25× 20 ×19 mm noted involving greater wing of sphenoid with destruction of lateral wall of right orbit and compression of right temporallobe.
- CEA 335.83 ng/ml
- CA 19-9 62.60U/ml
- Liver Profile:
 - TOTAL BILIRUBIN 8.20mg/dl,
 - SGOT 226 U/l,
 - SGPT 100U/l
 - ALP 564U/l
- **SERUM VALUES:**

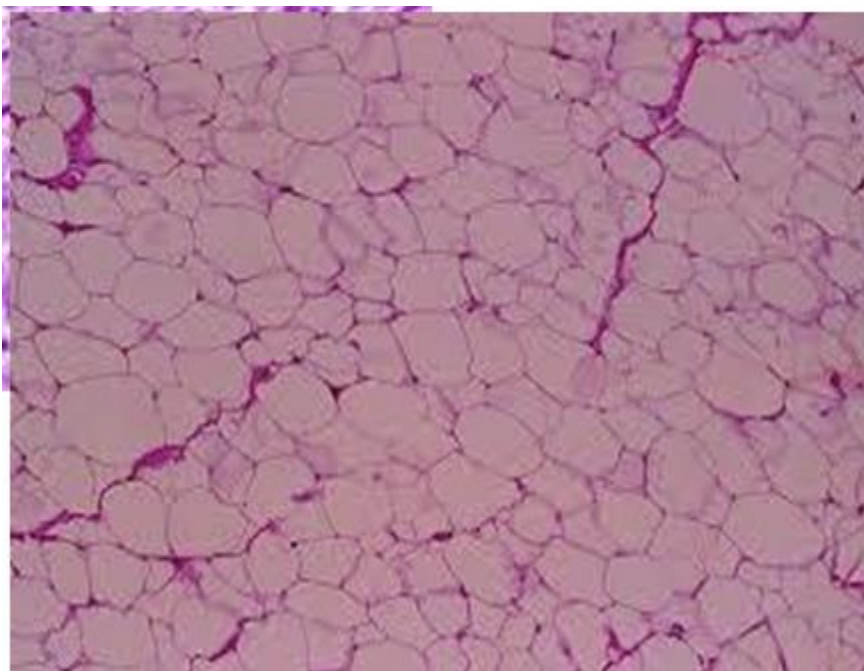
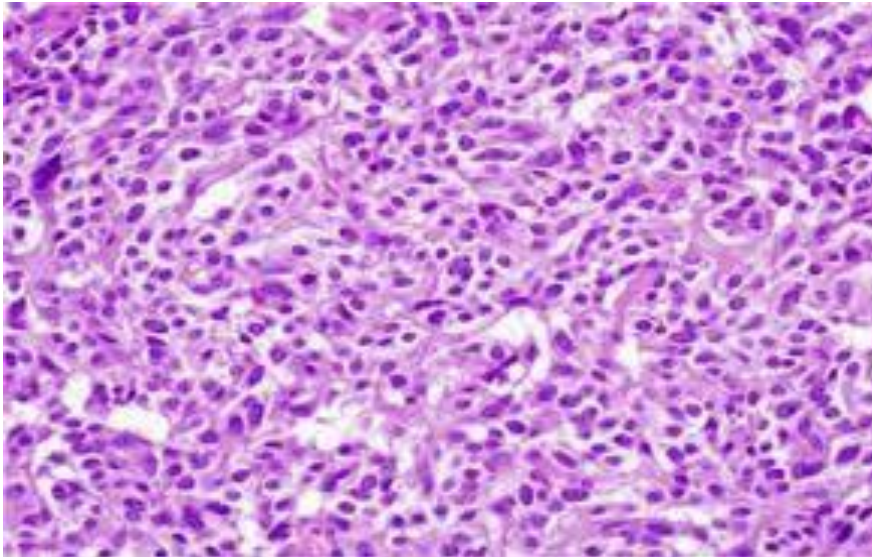


NCCT BRAIN SHOWING SOFT TISSUE MASS INVOLVING RIGHT



LATERAL WALL
MR CHOLANGIO -PANCREATOGRA

- CT guided biopsy of pancreatic mass was done which revealed a poorly circumscribed tumor containing poorly differentiated carcinoma.
- **Biopsy** of the orbital mass revealed adipose tissue consistent with a benign lipoma.
- Histopathology revealed a poorly circumscribed tumour containing differentiated carcinoma which may be due to metastasis. Hence it may be due to a primary pancreatic carcinoma.



HISTOPATHOLOGY SHOWING POORLY
DIFFERENTIATED MALIGNANT CELLS
HISTOPATHOLOGY OF THE ORBITAL MASS SUGGESTING A LIPOMA



III. DISCUSSION:

- Pancreatic cancer is ranked as the 14th most common cancer and the 7th highest cause of cancer mortality in the world.
- It often presents at an advanced stage, which contributes to poor five-year survival rates of 2%-9%.
- Distant metastases are a frequent occurrence in patients with pancreatic cancer. The most common site of distant metastasis is liver, followed by the peritoneum, lungs, pleura, bones, and adrenal glands.
- In our case report pancreatic carcinoma shows a metastasis to the right orbit with destruction of right orbital wall and involving the sphenoid and temporal lobe, which is a rare case.

IV. CONCLUSION:

- Pancreatic carcinoma with orbital metastasis is a rare occurrence.
- Early diagnosis and treatment of the carcinoma will help increase the survival rate to a great extent.
- A better understanding of the risk factors and symptoms associated with this disease is essential to inform both health professionals and the general population of potential preventive and/or early detection measures.

REFERENCE

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- [2]. Carcinoma metastatic to the eye and orbit. III. A clinicopathologic study of 28 cases metastatic to the orbit Ramon L. Font MD Andrew P. Ferry MD