

## Adenoid cystic carcinoma: A rare orbital tumour

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### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To describe two rare cases of adenoid cystic carcinoma arising from the orbit. **Method:** Case series **Results:** The first case is a 72-year-old Malay lady with underlying hypertension, while the second case is a 17-year-old Iban boy with underlying young hypertension. Both cases presented with painless progressive proptosis of the right eye over a few months' duration. There were no other ocular or neurological complaints. Both patients had normal visual acuity over the right eye with no relative pupillary afferent defect. There was significant proptosis in both patients. Extraocular movements were full for case 2 but restricted for case 1 at the lateral gaze. Other ocular examinations were normal. Both patients had computed tomography of the orbit done, which showed heterogeneously enhancing mass, located extraconal and lateral to the orbit. The optic nerve was not involved. However, there was involvement of the right lateral rectus muscle in case 1. Both patients underwent an excisional biopsy. Intra-operative findings were similar in both patients, whereby, an extraconal well-encapsulated mass was seen. Histopathological findings of both patients showed neoplastic cells arranged in a cribriform and tubular pattern. Both patients had a perineural and lymphovascular invasion. Patient from case 1 underwent total exenteration with a split-thickness skin graft. Patient from case 2 is planned for total exenteration. **Conclusion:** Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma is a rare malignant epithelial neoplasm, arising from the secretory glands and defined by its distinctive histology. Mainstay treatment is still surgical resection, however, neoadjuvant chemotherapy has been reported to be successful in some cases.

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## Are we on par? A 5-year review

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### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To review the outcomes of Glaucoma Drainage Devices (GDDs) over a period of 5 years in Hospital Selayang, Malaysia. **Method:** A 5-year retrospective review from 1 Jan 2012 to 31 Dec 2016 of all GDDs surgeries that were performed. **Results:** A total of 29 surgeries were performed within the review period. 82.7% of the GDDs implanted were Baerveldt. 72.4% of these surgeries were indicated for a secondary type of glaucoma. 20 out of 29 patients had no previous glaucoma surgery while the others had failed trabeculectomy(s). Using the same criteria for complete success, qualified success and failure as in Ahmed Baerveldt Comparison (ABC) and Ahmed versus Baerveldt (AVB) studies, the complete success at 1 year for Baerveldt implant was 62.5% while for Ahmed implant was 2% (ABC study: Baerveldt 36%, Ahmad 23.0%; AVB study: Baerveldt 17.0%, Ahmad 17%). The failure rate at 1 year was 4.2%, with a Baerveldt implant only as 80% of Ahmed valve implant was a qualified success (ABC study: 14% failure, AVB study: 21% failure in Baerveldt implant). Mean IOP at 1 year postoperative was  $12.5 \pm 4.5$  mmHg and  $11.8 \pm 3.8$  mmHg for Baerveldt and Ahmed implant respectively. Both results were lower than those reported in the ABC and AVB studies. Mean number of medications used postoperatively at 1 year for both types of implants were similar when compared to the ABC and AVB studies. **Conclusion:** The outcome results of GDDs surgery performed in Hospital Selayang were comparable to other overseas centres. Hence, the standard of care can be concluded to be at par.

### KEY WORDS:

GDD, outcomes