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## Demographics of pediatric orbital lesions: A tertiary eye center experience in Saudi Arabia

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Orbital lesions vary in their classification, incidence and presentation depending on the age and the geographic distribution. Such lesions in the pediatric age group has been extensively studied because of the possibility of faster progression of orbital involvement and the higher risk of morbidity in this age group of patients where vision is still developing. In Saudi Arabia, this has been studied over a six-year period in the late 80's when retinoblastoma cases used to present late with orbital involvement. In this current study, we revisited the same topic 20 years later aiming at finding out the most recent prevalence of orbital lesions in a similar population of patients over a longer period (14 years) in the same eye center and at comparing the current results to other reports worldwide. A total of 107 lesions from 106 patients were identified by tissue diagnosis, out of which more than half of the lesions were benign cystic (being the commonest), vasculogenic and inflammatory in 63% [95% CI (53.3-72.0)] of all biopsied lesions. Neoplasms accounted for 37% [95% CI (28.0 – 45.8)] with rhabdomyosarcoma being the commonest accounting for about one third of neoplasms and no orbital cases of retinoblastoma were found. Our results demonstrated different distribution of orbital lesions in recent years reflecting the indirect effect of the improved health awareness and medical care in Saudi Arabia. This base-line demographic study is expected to be helpful for further clinical and prognostic studies with emphasis on pediatric orbital malignant lesions, their clinical presentation, management and prognosis.

### Recent Publications:

1. Modi P J, Shah N A, Bhalodia J N and Gonsai R N (2013) Orbital tumors in children: a descriptive study at tertiary care centre. National Journal of Medical Research 3(4):362-66.
2. Chung E M, Smirniotopoulos J G, Specht C S, Schroeder J W and Cube R (2007) Pediatric orbit tumors and tumor like lesions: nonosseous lesions of the extraocular orbit. Radiographics 27(6):1777-99.
3. Ohtsuka K, Hashimoto M and Suzuki Y (2005) A review of 244 orbital tumors in Japanese patients during a 21-year period: origins and locations. Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology 49(1):49-55.
4. Shields J A, Shields C L and Scartozzi R (2004) Survey of 1264 patients with orbital tumors and simulating lesions: the 2002 montgomery lecture, part 1. Ophthalmology 111(5):997-1008.
5. Bajaj M S, Pushker N, Chaturvedi A, Betharia S M, Kashyap S, Balasubramanya R and Sen S (2007) Orbital space-occupying lesions in Indian children. Journal of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus 44(2):106-11.

### Biography

Hind Alkatan has completed her Ophthalmology from King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia and her Postdoctoral studies from Departments of Ophthalmology/ Pathology, University of Manitoba and University of British Columbia, Canada. She is an Assistant Professor (College of Medicine), Consultant (Departments of Ophthalmology and Pathology), Chief of Ophthalmic Pathology Division, and Director of the KSU Post-Graduate Residency & Fellowship Training Programs in Ophthalmology, King Saud University Medical City (KSUMC), Riyadh, SA. She is a member in many international organizations in her field: Eastern Ophthalmic Pathology, Canadian Ophthalmology Society, International Society of Ocular Oncology, and Saudi Ophthalmology Society. She has been contributing as an invited speaker in many international symposia such as the World Congress of Ophthalmology and the European Society of Pathology Annual meetings. She has published more than 120 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member for several journals.

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