

Surgical Management Of Orbital Tumors: A Neurosurgical Perspective In Surgical Approach

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Purpose

Orbital tumours are rare and complex lesions, which require a multidisciplinary approach for diagnosis and management. They pose a great challenge for the neurosurgeons and ophthalmologists.

Materials And Methods

This is a retrospective study with analysis of data for 15 patients who underwent surgery for orbital tumours at our institution. Data available from 2007 to 2016 was collected and analysis was done. Clinical presentation, age, sex, imaging features, approaches planned, surgical records, histopathological findings and follow up records were extracted for statistical analysis.

Results

Most common presentation was exophthalmos (80%), visual disturbances (46.6%), diplopia (40%), retro-orbital or periorbital pain (20%). The most used surgical approach was FTOZ (33.3%) followed by lateral orbitotomy (20%). Histopathological findings showed that most of the orbital tumours were haemangiomas (33.3%) followed by neurofibromas (20%). Malignant tumours accounted for (33.3%). Total resection was achieved in 53.3% of cases. Recurrence was seen in 33.3% cases.

Conclusion

Orbital tumours need a multidisciplinary approach. Early diagnosis, better imaging modalities correlated with good surgical skills provides good functional outcome. Surgical approach should be planned according to the location and extension of the tumour. Histopathology remains the mainstay of diagnosing the tumour and prognostication of the disease.