

Percutaneous biopsy guided by CT retrobulbar tumors : experience of a cancer center

Introduction: fine needle aspiration biopsy (FNA) has well-established role in the diagnosis of expansive orbital lesions. While safe and effective in the majority of lesions, the FNAB cytology provides only information. This limits further analysis , and can direct the patient to unnecessary excisional approach since, in some cases , the treatment of these injuries would be eminently clinical (eg . Lymphoma) . The biopsy -needle , although rarely described in the literature, has been proven effective with no significant increase in the rate of complications in obtaining histological fragments that provide a definitive and accurate diagnosis .

Assumptions: This paper aims to describe cases in which they were performed percutaneous biopsy -needle , guided by computed tomography (CT) of orbital lesions and review the current literature on the subject .

Methods : A review of cases of biopsy retrobulbar lesions guided by CT scan was performed and conducted a cancer center in the period from 2013 to 2015. We reviewed the clinical data of patients , indications , results and complications related to the procedure .

Results : We included six procedures performed in the period , with a history of ocular tumor in question prior image. The age of patients ranged 33-75 years, 4 men and 2 women . All procedures were successfully performed , obtaining enough material for histological diagnosis . Among the diagnoses, two showed schwannoma a PNET / Neuroblastoma , a pleomorphic adenoma , adenoid cystic one and a breast cancer metastasis . None of the cases presented complications after the procedure, valuable diagnosis for a satisfactory histological analysis.

Conclusion: Percutaneous biopsy -needle , guided by computed tomography (CT) is a diagnostic procedure safe and may be useful in minimally invasive diagnostic selected retrobulbar injuries.