

Malignant Tumors and Related Lesions of the Eyelids, Conjunctiva, Globe, and Orbit: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Globally, eye disorders and complications increased during the past two decades for various reasons. Ocular cancer differs from other ocular diseases in that it is a principal reason for death and morbidity and threatens vision. Hence, this literature review aims to study malignant tumors and their associated lesions in the eyelid, conjunctiva, globe, and orbit. PubMed and EMBASE were used to search the available literature. This review examined 11 prior studies from 1987 to 2024, including 488 reported benign and malignant cases of tumors and their associated lesions in the eyelid, conjunctiva, globe, and orbit from nine countries. The clinical presentation ranged from pain to orbital extension. In most cases, tumors and their associated lesions were in the eyelid and conjunctiva. Surgical treatment was performed in most cases, and recurrence and metastasis were reported in some cases. BCC and SCC were the most common eyelid and conjunctiva malignancies, UM and retinoblastoma were the most common intraocular malignancies, and lymphoma and RMS were the predominant orbit malignancies. UV and sun exposure, genetic factors, age, and immunodeficiency play a critical role in malignant tumors and their associated lesions in the eyelid, conjunctiva, globe, and orbit. Follow-up is predominantly required due to metastases, mortality, and recurrence risk, which are associated with an aggressive prognosis. Regular screening is recommended for high-risk populations. More awareness campaigns are advised to enhance public awareness of modifiable risk factors.

Keywords: Malignant; Tumor; Eyelids; Conjunctiva; Globe; Orbit

Bahrain Med Bull 2026; 48 (2): 3252-3260

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