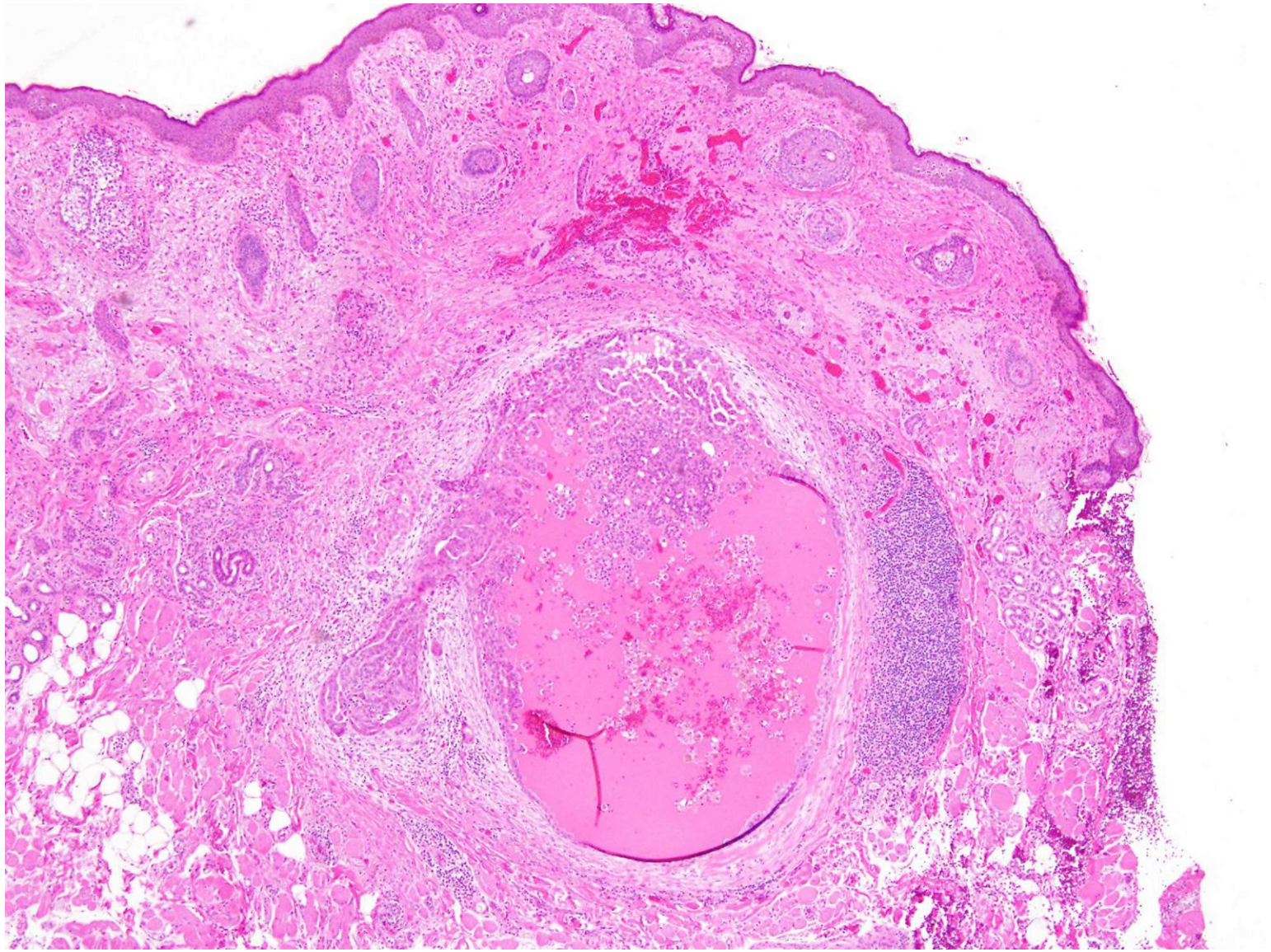
Apocrine carcinoma of Moll's gland in the eye lid

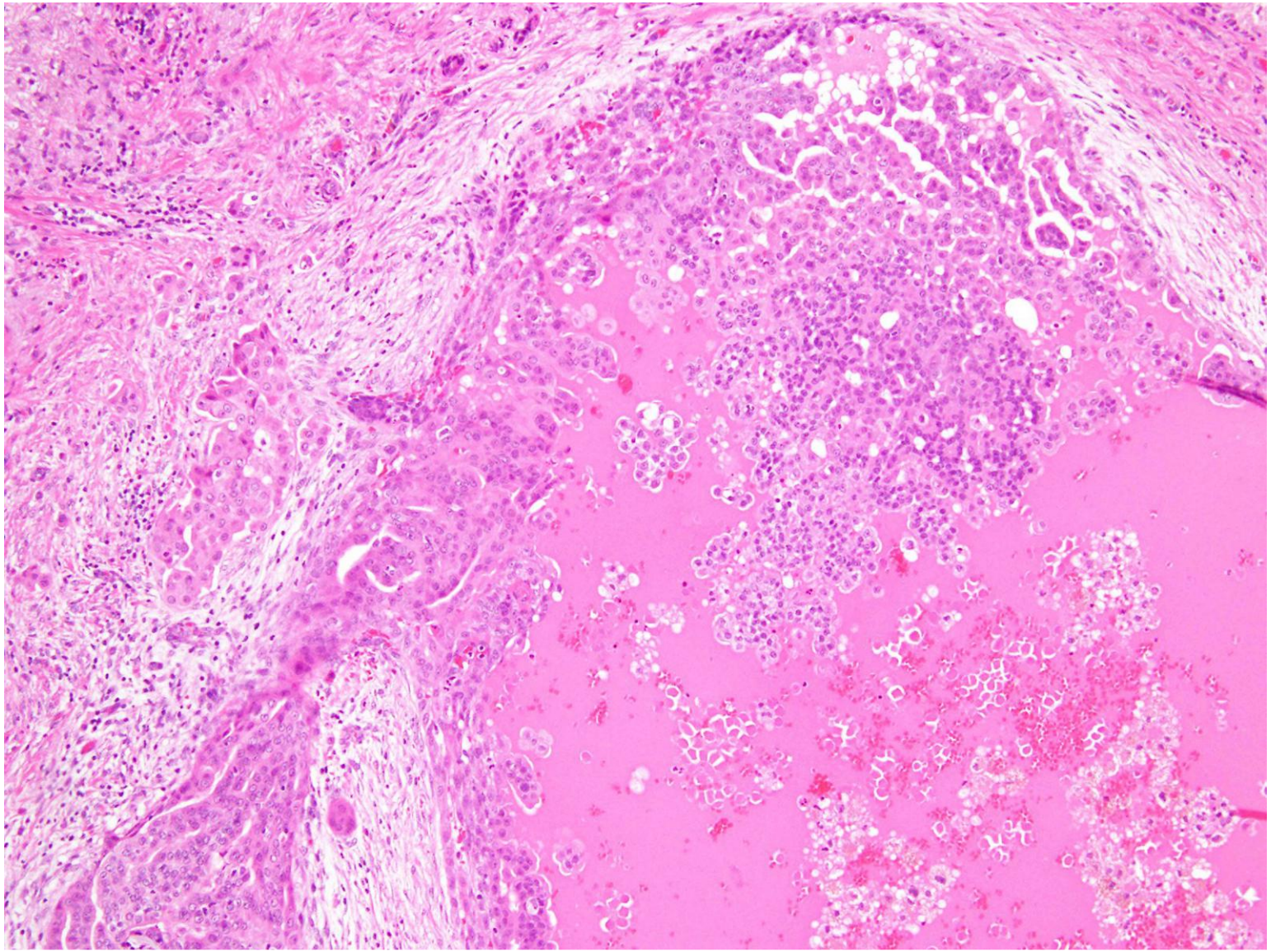
Eye lid carcinoma with apocrine differentiation derives from Moll glands, and tends to occur in older adults with prevalence in male patients. Microscopic features of apocrine differentiation include decapitation secretion from cuboidal cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm. PAS-reactive and diastase-resistant granules containing iron are often observed in the cytoplasm. S-100 protein usually stains eccrine but not apocrine tumors, while GCDFP15 is expressed in both the apocrine and eccrine glands and their tumors. Moll's gland adenocarcinoma should show peripheral infiltrative growth and nuclear atypia, and indolent tumors may recur and metastasize to local nodes.

Ref.-1: Barker-Griffith AE, et al. Moll gland neoplasms of the eyelid: a clinical and pathological spectrum in 5 cases. Arch Ophthalmol 2006; 124(11): 1645–1649. doi: 10.1001/archopht.124.11.1645

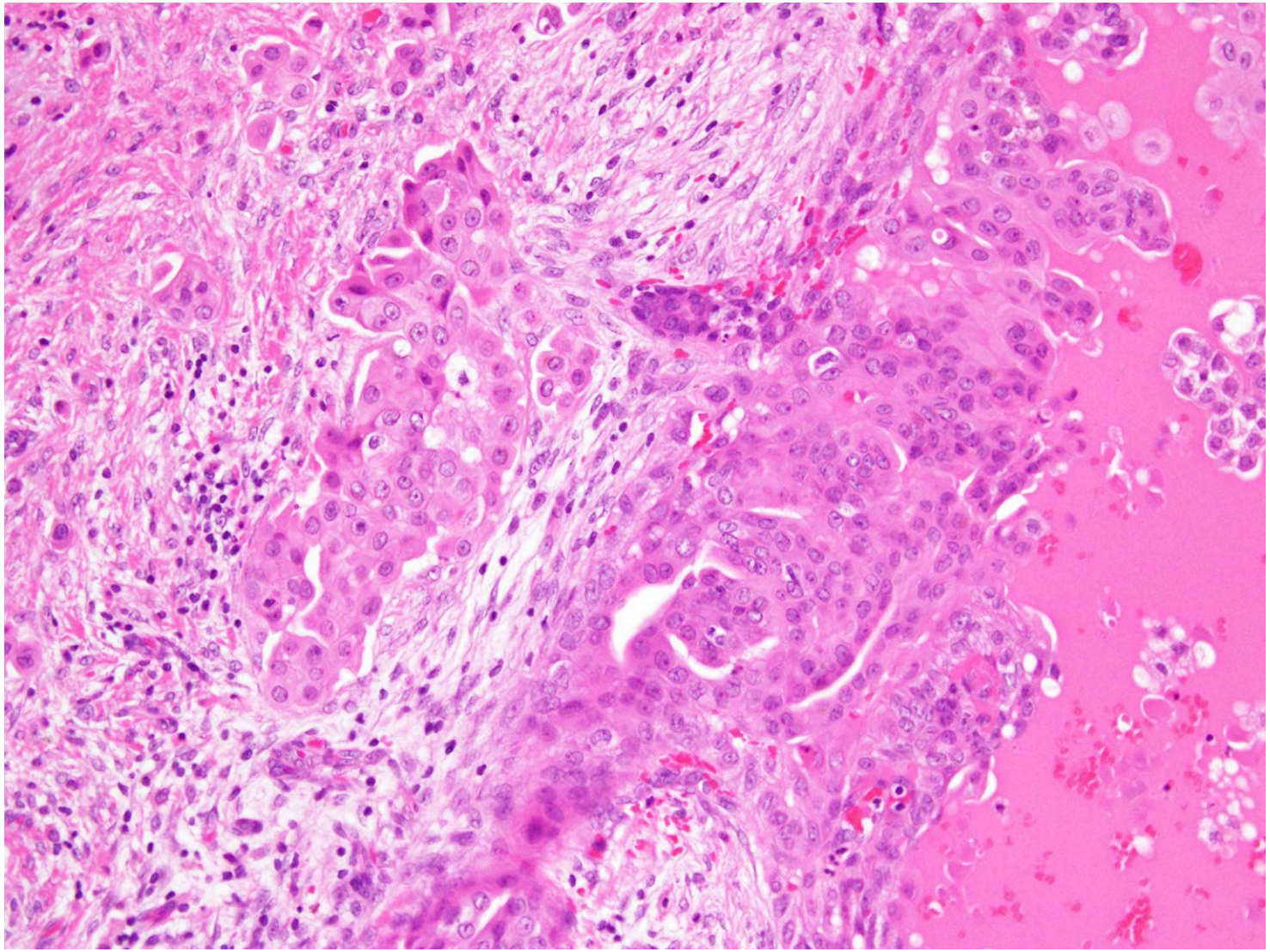
Ref.-2: Santillan MR, et al. Apocrine adenocarcinoma of the eyelid: case report and literature review on management. Dermatol Online J 2019; 25(5): 13030/qt2p62h61q. PMID: 31220897



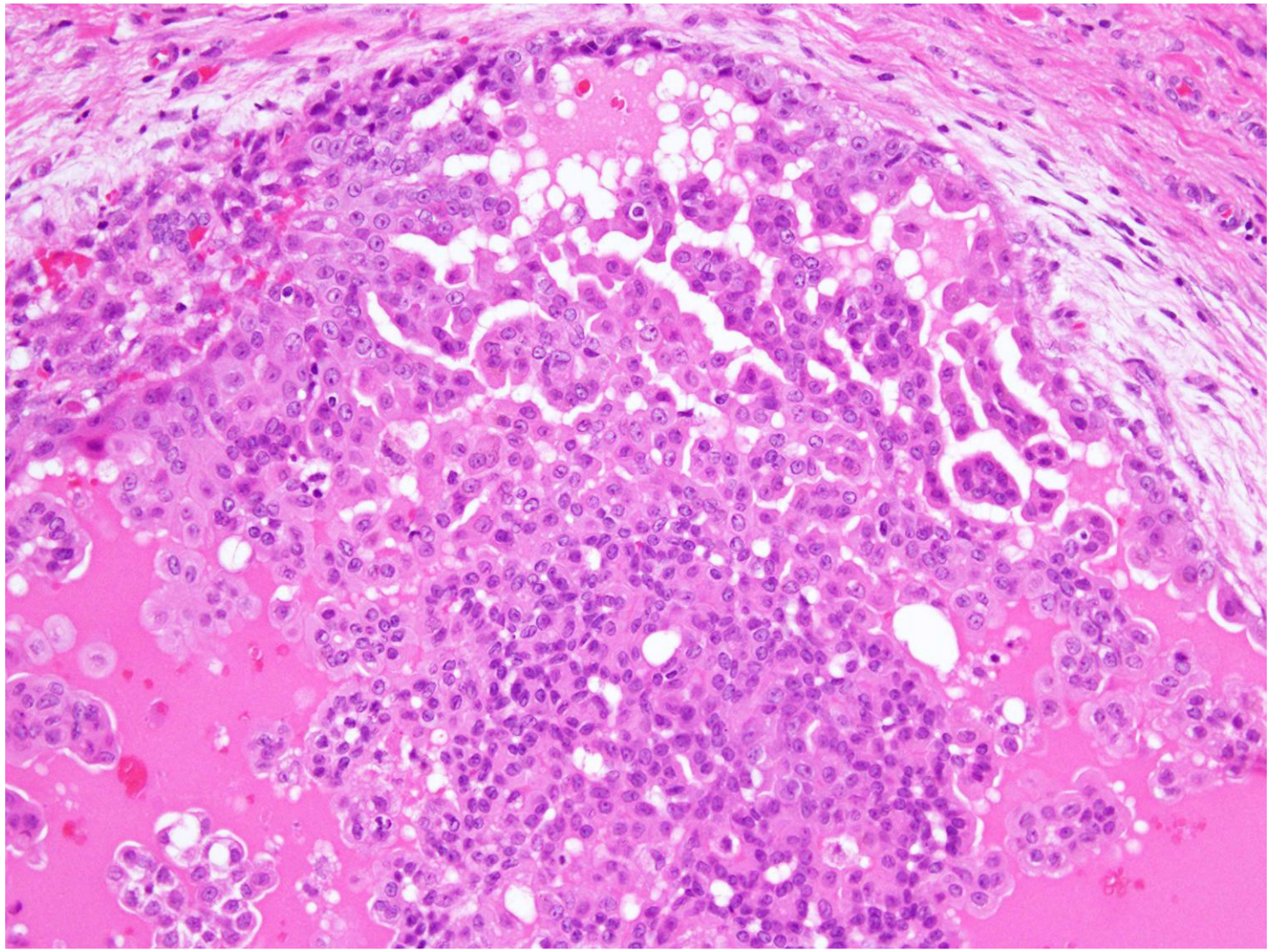
Apocrine carcinoma of Moll's gland of the eye lid seen in an 86 y-o female patient. The excised intradermal tumor of the left lower eye lid shows asymmetric solid and cystic appearance. Complete excision was done (H&E-1).



Apocrine carcinoma of Moll's gland of the eye lid seen in an 86 y-o female patient. The excised intradermal tumor shows intracystic papillary growth. Microinvasive growth is focally observed, indicating malignant nature (H&E-2).



Apocrine carcinoma of Moll's gland of the eye lid seen in an 86 y-o female patient. The excised intradermal tumor shows intracystic papillary growth. Microinvasive growth is focally observed. Plump eosinophilic cytoplasm focally with decapitation secretion indicates apocrine nature of the tumor cells. Bland nuclei and inactive mitoses suggest a low-grade malignancy potential (H&E-3).



Apocrine carcinoma of Moll's gland of the eye lid seen in an 86 y-o female patient. The excised intradermal tumor shows intracystic papillary growth. Plump eosinophilic cytoplasm focally with decapitation secretion indicates apocrine nature of the tumor cells. Nuclear pleomorphism is minimal, and mitoses are inactive, suggesting a low-grade malignancy potential (H&E-4).