

**Brief report of a case of fibroma of the eyelid : (painful subcutaneous tubercle of wood) / by Charles A. Oliver.**

**Contributors**

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Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

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BRIEF REPORT OF A CASE OF FIBROMA OF THE  
EYELID. (PAINFUL SUBCUTANEOUS TUBER-  
CLE OF WOOD.)\*

BY CHARLES A. OLIVER, A.M., M.D.,

Attending Surgeon to the Wills' Eye Hospital; Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Philadelphia  
Hospital.

Illustrated.

The accompanying reproductions of a sketch of the growth in the eyelid, made for me by my friend Dr. Chas. H. Reed, of this city, and a photograph of a portion of the patient's back, taken by my Resident Dr. C. Y. White, of this city, give a very good idea of the general appearances of the condition.

In April of 1896, H. B., a forty-year-old syphilitic was brought to me in the Eye Wards of the Philadelphia Hospital, for study and treatment of a left abducens palsy. He stated that the nodules antedated the primary infection of syphilis for a long period of time, and that they were unaffected by medication. The lid nodule, which slowly reached its present size many years ago, had remained stationary for several years' time. Like those on other parts of the body, it had been subject when irritated, though to a less degree, to paroxysmal attacks of radiary pain, lasting for varying periods of time, each attack being followed by a numbness and soreness in the affected part. Latterly, these painful exacerbations had not been so marked. The tumor on the lid, which presented a quite different appearance from an ordinary chalazion, was situated immediately beneath the skin in the subcutaneous tissue. It was prominent, circumscribed, of firm consistence, and freely mobile. No deeper-seated growth could be felt throughout the entire lid-area.

Repeated medication has not had any effect on the growth. Removal and section of one of the nodules showed its true character—curvilinear bundles of densely packed fibrous tissues containing many blood vessels.

The case has been deemed worthy of brief notice, not only on account of the relative infrequency of the disease in the male subject, but by reason of the unusual situation of one of the nodules.

\*Read before the March, 1899, meeting of the *Section on Ophthalmology of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Pa.*

