AN INTERESTING CASE REPORT ON BILATERAL PROPTOSIS WITH ORBITAL & CALVARIAL METASTASIS SECONDARY TO NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA

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NO FINANCIAL INTEREST

INTRODUCTION

- Lymphomas of the orbit and orbital adnexae are rare tumors, comprising only 1% of all non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
- Orbital lymphoma represents approximately 4%-13% of malignant orbital tumors. Non–Hodgkin lymphoma has been reported to be the most common type of ocular lymphoma, accounting for 55% of all orbital tumors.
- Based on cell origin, most lymphoma cases are classified as non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Orbital lymphoma can be either primary or secondary. The clinical manifestations of lymphoma are diverse, with the most common symptoms being bilateral or unilateral proptosis, limited eye motility, swelling, pain, changes in visual acuity, and diplopia.

CASE REPORT

- we present a rare case of bilateral proptosis as a result of orbital metastasis secondary to Non-Hodgkins- Lymphoma.
- A 5 year old male presented with a gradual progressive painfull protrusion of the right eye since 20 days.
- The patient had a 2-month history of weight loss, fever, bony pains, seizures, defective vision.
- A neurosurgery consult revealed an intracranial space occupying malignant lesion 4 weeks back for which Right fronto-parietal craniectomy was done along with Ventriculo-Peritoneal shunt to reduce raised ICT.

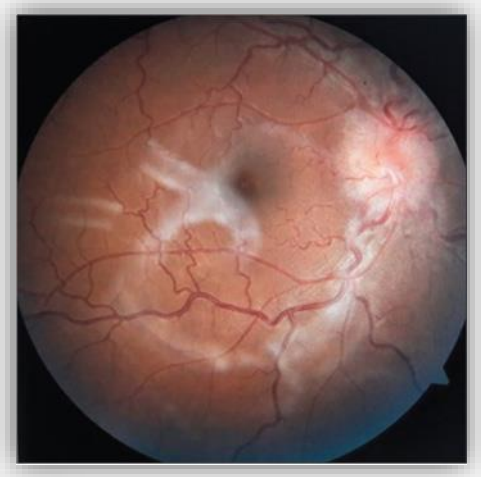
CASE REPORT

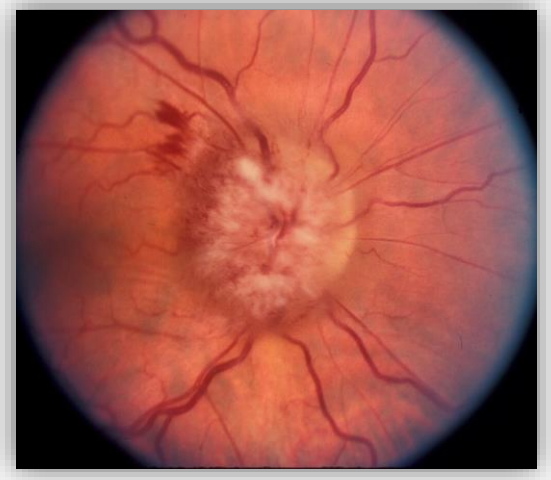
ON EXAMINATION	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
EYE BALL	PROPTOSIS>	PROPTOSIS
EYELID	PTOSIS	MILD PTOSIS
CONJUNCTIVA	SALMON PATCH CONJUNCTIVAL HYPERAEMIA PRESENT	NORMAL
CORNEA	EXPOSURE KERATITIS	NORMAL
IRIS	NORMAL PATTERN	NORMAL PATTERN
PUPIL	SLUGGISH	NSRL
EOM	RESTRICTION IN EOM	FULL

CASE REPORT

METHODS & RESULTS

- On examination, bedside visual acuity in both eyes was CF< 3mtrs,Proptosis was RE>LE.RE orbit-salmon patch of swollen conjunctiva with hyperaemia, exposure keratitis, ill-sustained pupil & EOM restriction was present. Fundus examination revealed papilledema.
- on C.T, calvarial & orbital metastasis present, Abdomen USG -disseminated lymphadenopathy, Fine needle aspiration cytology ,HPE &IHC markers –positive for lymphoma -pax5,cd-20,cd-19 confirmed NHL.



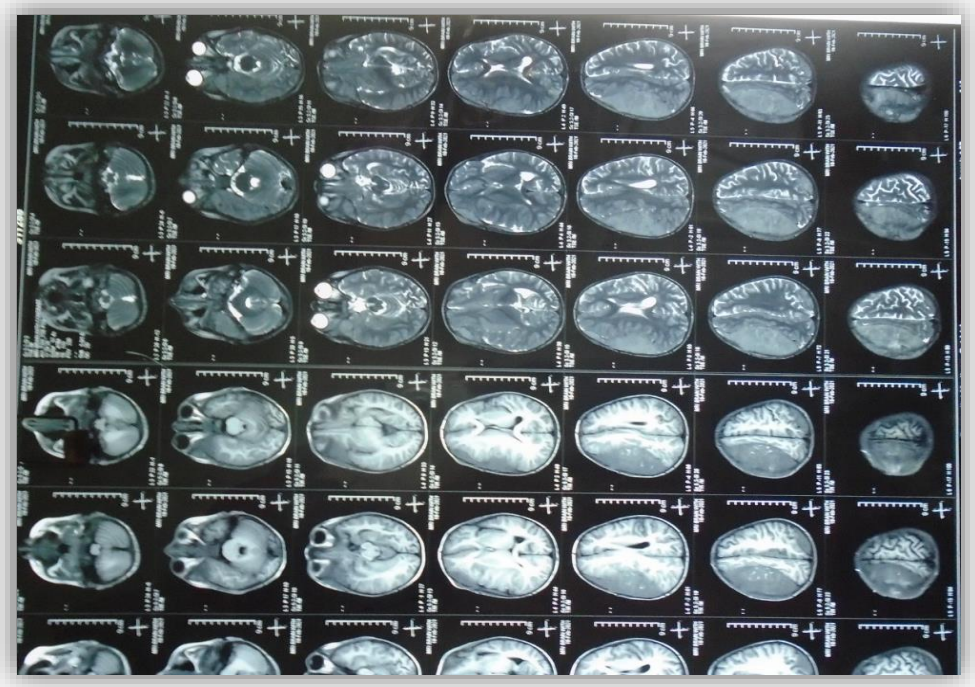


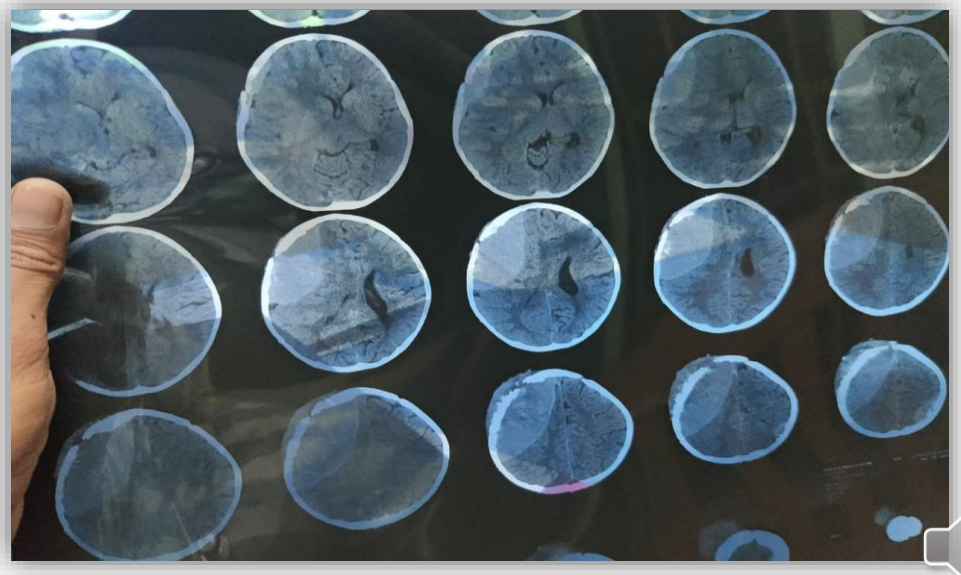
RADIOLOGICAL INVESTIGTIONS

MULTIPLE LYTIC LESIONS INVOLVING THE RIGHT FRONTAL ,RIGHT PARIETAL BONES,RIGHT TEMPORAL BONE& GREATER WING OF SPHENOID WITH SPICULATED PERIOSTEAL REACTION

HYPERDENSE LESIONS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE BONES IN THE RIGHT FRONTAL REGION ,INTRACRANIAL LESION (10X4.5CMS) IN THE RIGHT FRONTAL REGION CAUSING MASS EFFECT OVER THE ADJACENT CEREBRAL PARENCHYMA.

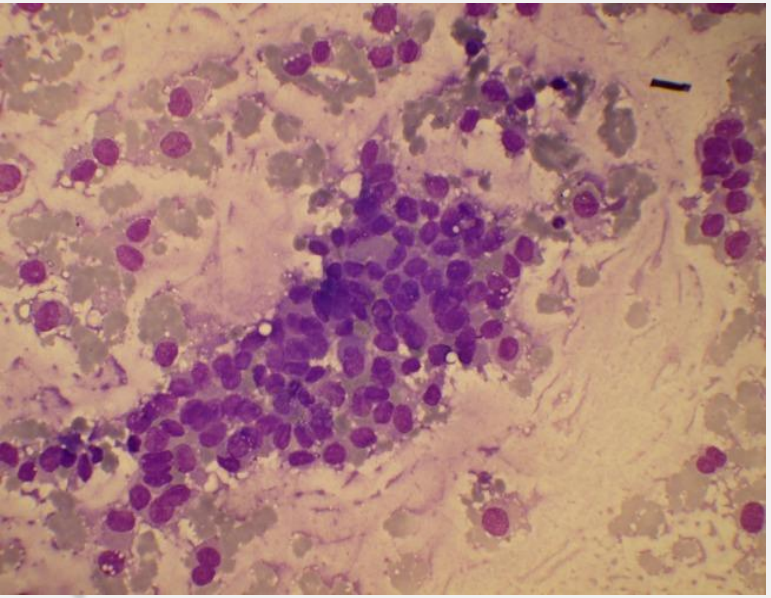
MASS EFFECT OVER THE RIGHT LATERAL VENTRICLE,3RD VENTRICLE RESULTING IN THE DILATATION OF LEFT LATERAL VENTRICLE AND MIDLINE FINDINGS EVIDENT OF BONY MASS LESIONS WITH INTRACRANIAL EXTENSION MOSTLY E/O HAEMANGIOMA/EWINGSSARCOMA/ OSTEOSARCOMA/ LYMPHOMA.
Recent MRI findings of orbital metastasis was evident





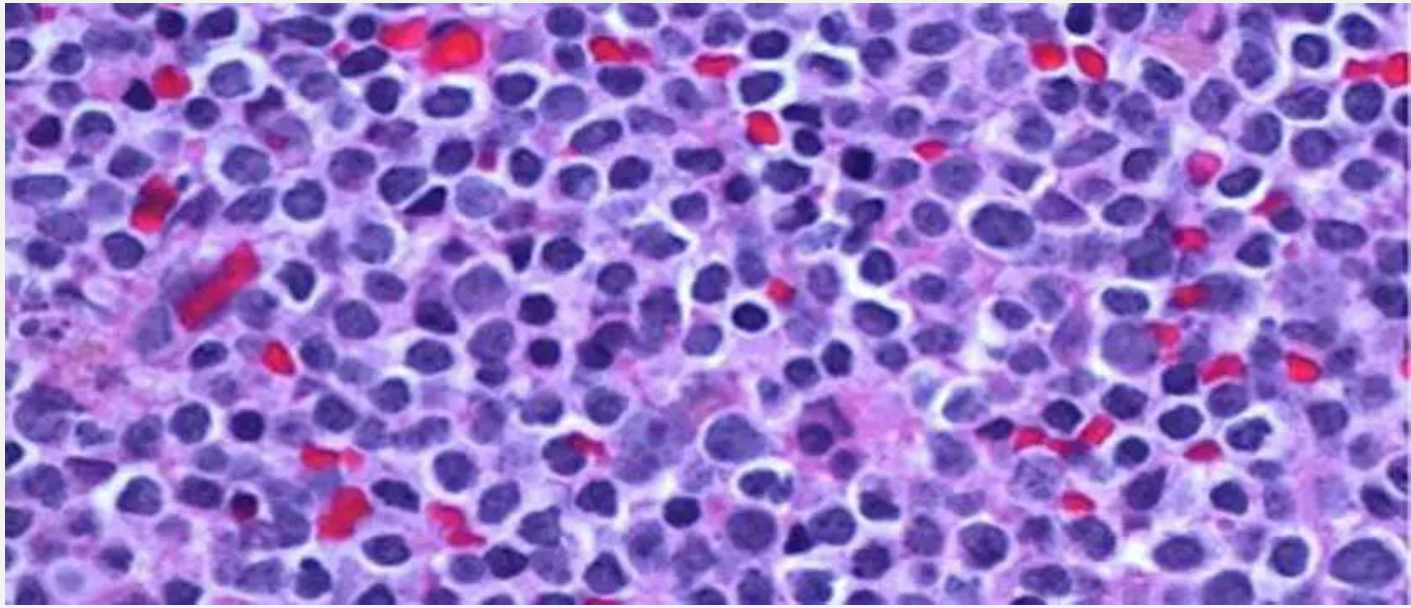
FNAC

FNAC FROM LEFT INGUINAL LYMPH NODE
SMEAR SHOWS RICH CELL YIELD COMPRISING MONOTONOUS LOOKINNG LYMPHOCYTES ARRANGED IN DIFFUSE MANNER.IN VIEW OF THE SCAN REPORT AS LYMPHOMA,ADVISED HPE TO RULE OUT LYMPHOMA



HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

- RIGHT TEMPORO PARIETAL BRAIN TUMOUR REVEALED HPE REPORT
- SECTIONS EXAMINED SHOW SHEETS OF SMALL UNIFORM ROUND CELLS WITH SCANTY CYTOPLASM DIVIDED INTO LOBULES BY FIBROUS SEPTA.FOCAL AREAS OF HAEMORRHAGE SEEN.FOCAL AREAS SHOW TUMOUR CELLS ARRANGED IN ROSETTE.
- FEATURES SUGGESTIVE OF PRIMITIVE NEUROECTIDERMAL TUMOUR ,IHC ADVISED,IHC CONFIRMED NHL

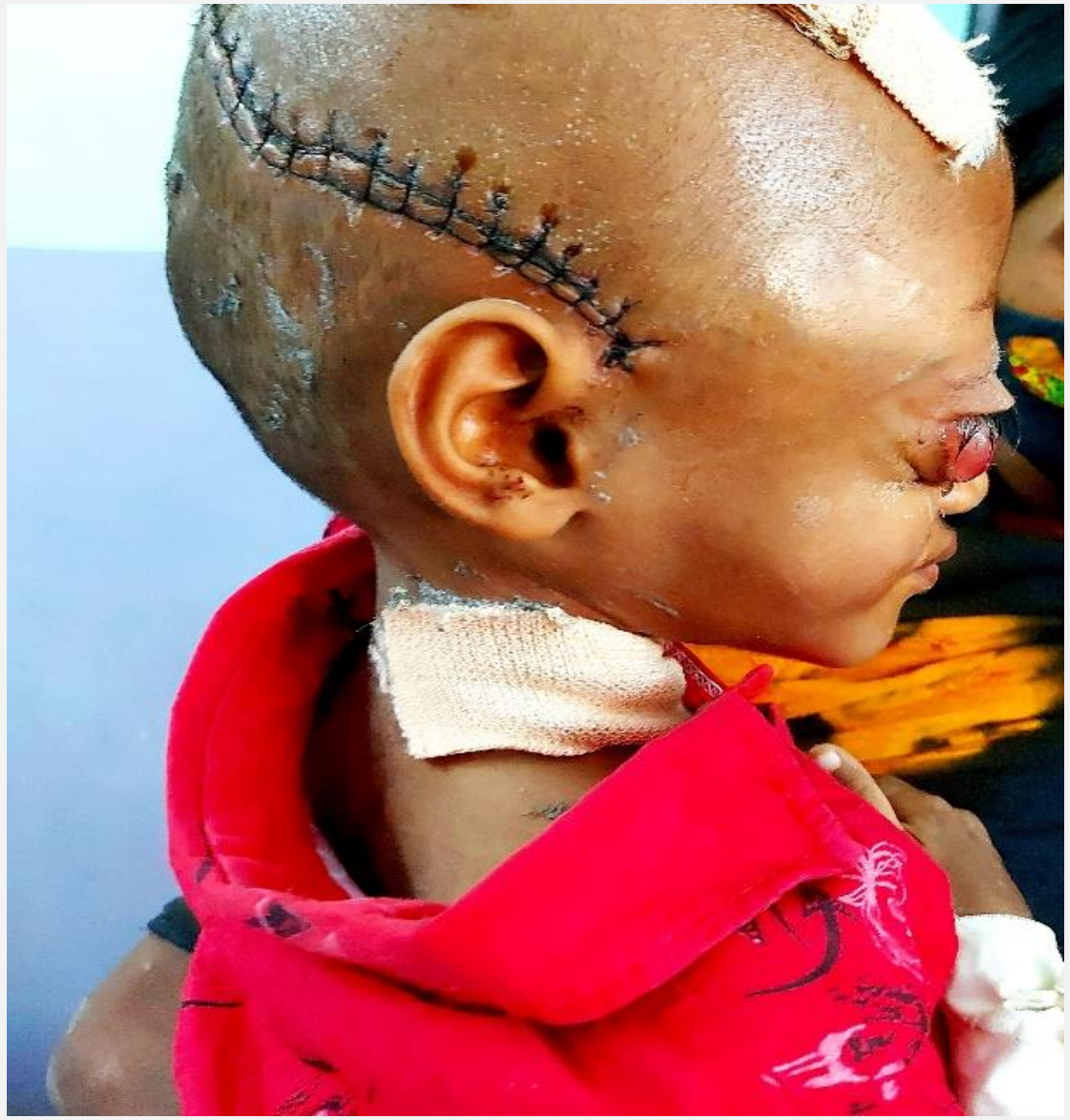


TREATMENT

- Eyelid taping was advised
- Lubricating & antibiotic eye drops were given .
- Surgical debulking of the calvarial metastasis was combined with radiotherapy & chemotherapy
- Radiation therapy as the initial treatment has been reported to be very effective in lymphoma of the orbit. Radiotherapy with a dose range of 25 to 35 gy seems to be a standard approach because it provides local control and cure for localized orbital lymphoma .
- There is some evidence that combination chemotherapy is effective in orbital lymphoma .
- Most often, chemotherapy was administered after either surgery or radiotherapy or was reserved for patients with advanced disease stages .

DISCUSSION

- Bilateral secondary orbital lymphoma is quite uncommon. The 5-year overall survival of orbital lymphoma is 78%.
- The orbit is a lymphoma location that could be caused by a metastasis from leukemia therefore in cases associated with abnormal symptoms of the eye and a history of lymphoma, clinicians should first consider metastasis and avoid the unnecessary biopsy of multiple organs.
- The treatment of orbital lymphoma depends on the histologic type and the extension of tumor, and treatment modalities include radiation therapy, chemotherapy & surgery.



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