

Ophthalmology SAQ

By: 430 Ophthalmology team

LIDS, LACRIMAL AND ORBIT DISORDER

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❖Note: please refer to the original lecture given by the doctor



The pictures were sorted by:

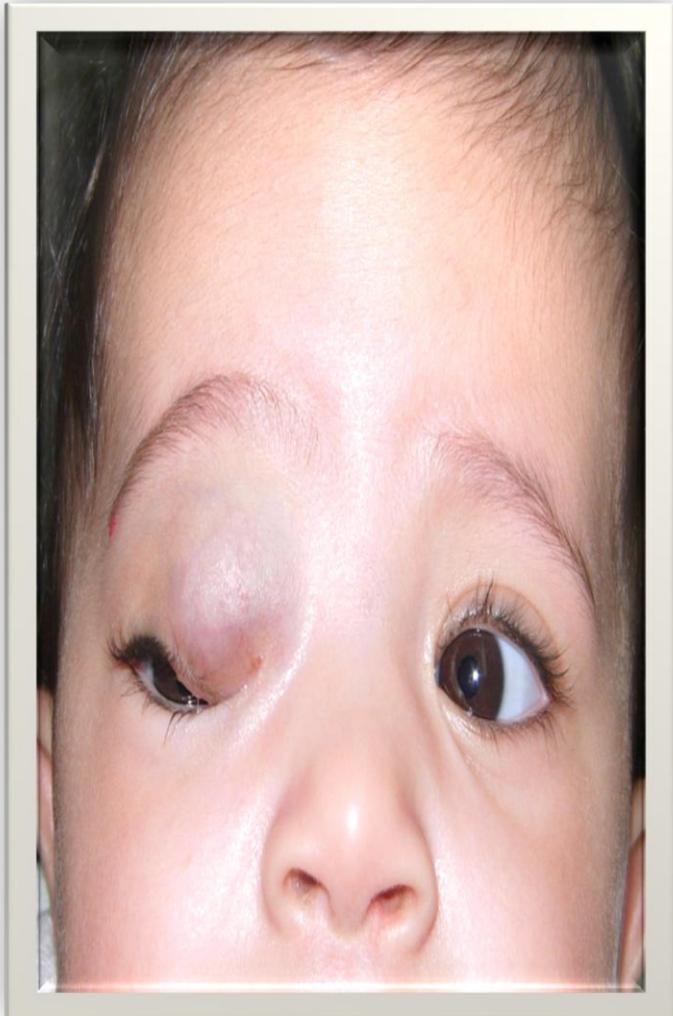
- Sara Mohammad Al-Shehri
- Marwah Salem Bafadel
- Ahlam Abdullah Al-Sulaiman
- Lamis Atyah Al-Malki

1) This Child presented to your clinic with this image .

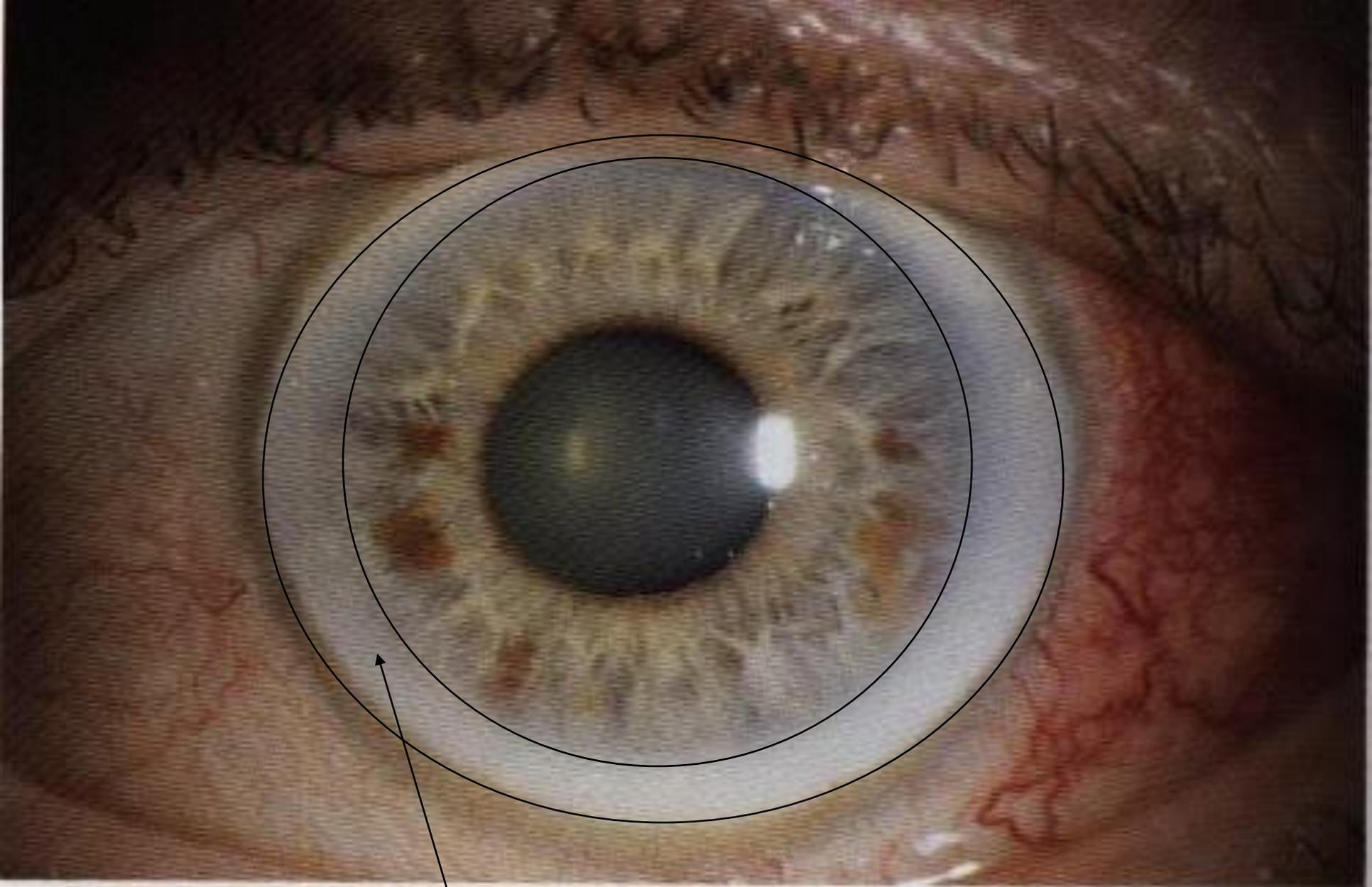


- **What is your diagnosis?**
- ✓ Bilateral Severe ptosis (With compensatory chin left) congenital.
- **Treatment:** Depends on the Levator Function :
 - Mild ptosis, good levator function: Mullerectomy
 - Any ptosis, reasonable levator function: Levator resection
 - Severe ptosis, poor levator function: Frontalis suspension
- ✓ Time of Tx is after 1 year if bilateral but before 2 years to prevent C-spine deformity (because of the constant chin lefting).
- ✓ If Unilateral → Risk of Amblyopia.

2) This Child presented to your clinic with this image .

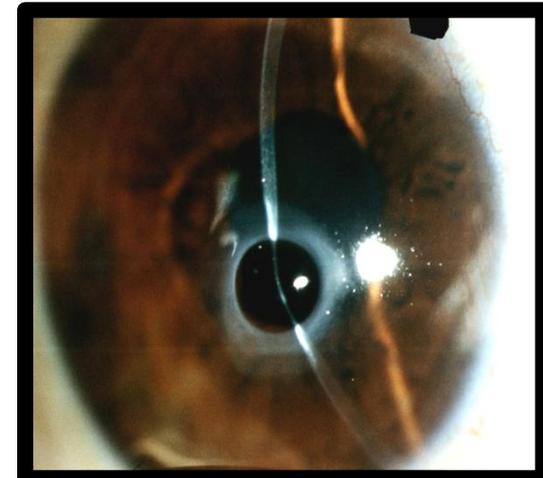


- **What is your diagnosis?**
 - ✓ Right upper lid capillary haemangioma.
- **Treatment:.**
 - a) Propanolol (beta blocker) it will shrink it.
 - b) If no response => Steroids.
- **Is it common to have systemic association?**
 - ✓ No.



- Arcus Senilis.

4) This Man presented to your clinic with this image .



- **Diagnosis:.**
- ✓ Right descematocele.
- ✓ Traumatic ptosis with double elevator palsy (poor Bell's phenomenon) → Ptosis repair → Lagophthalmos → Exposure Keratopathy → Descematocele.

5) This Lady presented to your clinic with this image .



- **Procedure name:.**
- ✓ Fasanella-Servat procedure (procedure is used for the repair of mild to moderate ptosis).



- **Diagnosis:.**
- ✓ Mild ptosis with good levator function ≥ 10 mm.

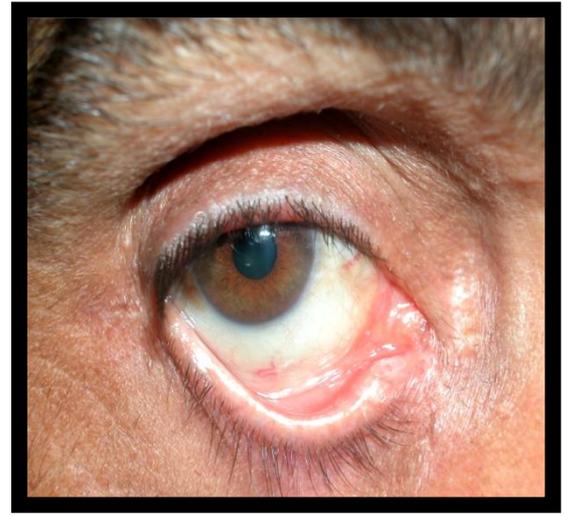
6) This Child presented to your clinic with this image .



- **Diagnosis:.**
- ✓ Right severe congenital ptosis (poor levator function, absent lid crease)
- **Treatment:.**
- ✓ Frontalis Suspension (Fox procedure).



7) This Man presented to the ER with this image .

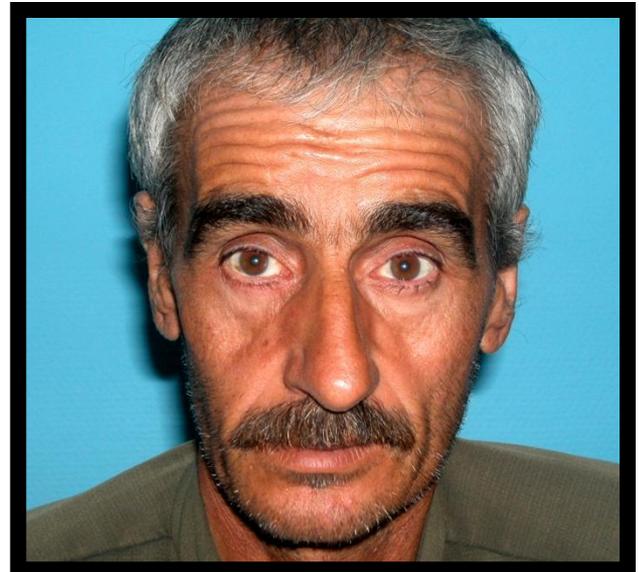


➤ **Diagnosis:.**

- ✓ Traumatic Right Lower Lid lacerations with canalicular injury.

➤ **Treatment :.**

- ✓ Repair of lid wound + canalicular repair + monostent.



8) This Child presented to the clinic with this image .



- **Diagnosis:.**
- ✓ Right Eye Dermolipoma.
- **Treatment:.**
- ✓ Debulking if indicated.

➤ What should we remember?

- ✓ **EOM and Bell's phenomenon assessment** are mandatory prior to any ptosis surgery.
- ✓ Pupil size abnormality and reaction should be noted in any case of ptosis (Mild ptosis → Horner, Severe ptosis → Third n. palsy).
- ✓ Levator resection and frontalis suspension are not the only surgical treatment of ptosis.
- ✓ Unilateral severe ptosis (amblyopia) or bilateral severe ptosis (cervical spine deformity) should be managed in earlier age group.
- ✓ Canalicular injury should be suspected in any lid injury involving the medial aspect of the lid (esp. if the conj. is involved) and should be repaired.
- ✓ Dermolipoma excision is difficult (with high incidence of EOM imbalance and ptosis). It has low enlargement potential, so debulking is indicated mainly for cosmetic reason.

9) This Man presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is this instrument ?**
- ✓ Exophthalmometer.
- **What are its indications ?**
- ✓ assess a variety of injuries for surgical indication.
- ✓ evaluate enophthalmos, exophthalmos, and Graves' disease.



10) This Lady presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is your Treatment ?**
- ✓ Right oculomotor (3rd) nerve palsy.
- **If patient has a history of nausea, vomiting and dizziness. What will be the most likely diagnosis?**
- ✓ Neoplasm (brain tumor).

11) This Child presented to your clinic with this image .



➤ What is the Diagnosis ?

✓ Left eye Capillary Hemangioma.

➤ Treatment?

a) Propranolol (beta blocker) it will shrink it.

b) If no response => Steroids.



- ✓ Similar Patient after steroid therapy for a left eye Capillary Hemangioma.

12) This Child presented to your clinic with this image .



➤ What is the Diagnosis ?

✓ Right eye Capillary Hemangioma.

➤ Treatment?

a) Propranolol (beta blocker) it will shrink it.

b) If no response => Steroids.

13) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Papilloma .

14) This Child presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Dermoid Cyst
- **Treatment?**
- ✓ Surgical Exsion .

15) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Left Ptosis with contra lateral pseudo lid retraction (compensatory).

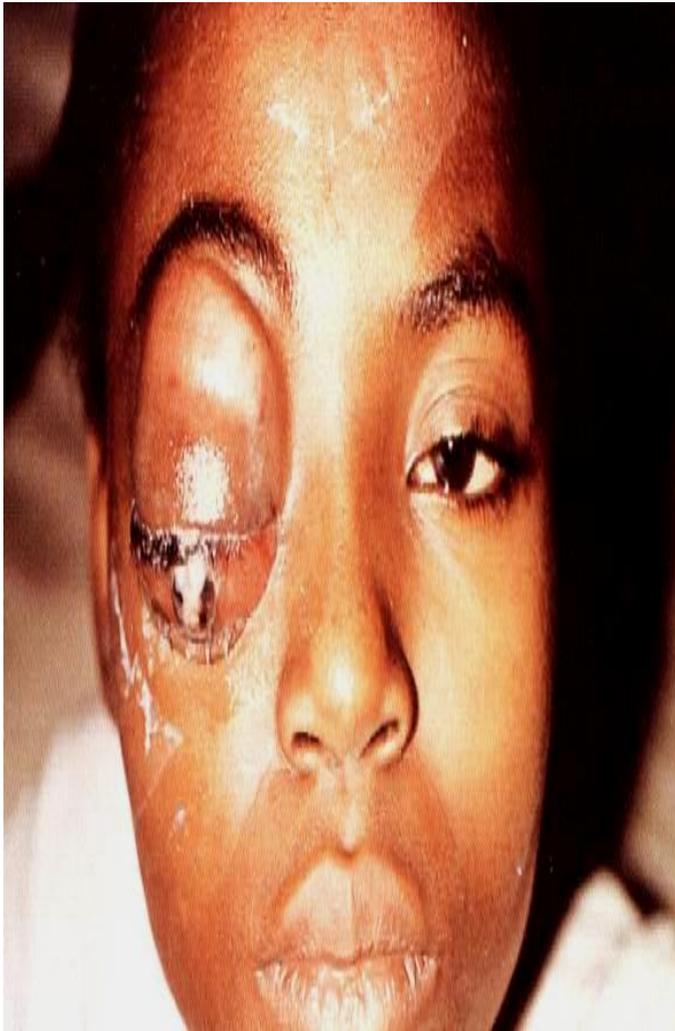
16) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



➤ **What is the Diagnosis ?**

- ✓ Right eye Proptosis .
- ✓ Meningioma if the patient is an Adult & Glioma if child.

17) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
 - ✓ Right eye Orbital Cellulitis.
- **Treatment?**
 - ✓ Admit , I.V. Antibiotics & if there is an abscess → Drain.
- **Cavernous sinus thrombosis may give the same picture but bilateral.**

18) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Left eye Dermoid Cyst.

19) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Basal cell Carcinoma (Rodent Ulcer).

20) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



➤ **What is your Differential Diagnosis ?**

Bilateral:.

- ✓ Cellulitis.
- ✓ Angiorrhitic edema.

21) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



➤ **What is your Differential Diagnosis ?**

Left eye:.

- ✓ Hemangioma.
- ✓ Cyst.
- ✓ Chalazion.

22) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



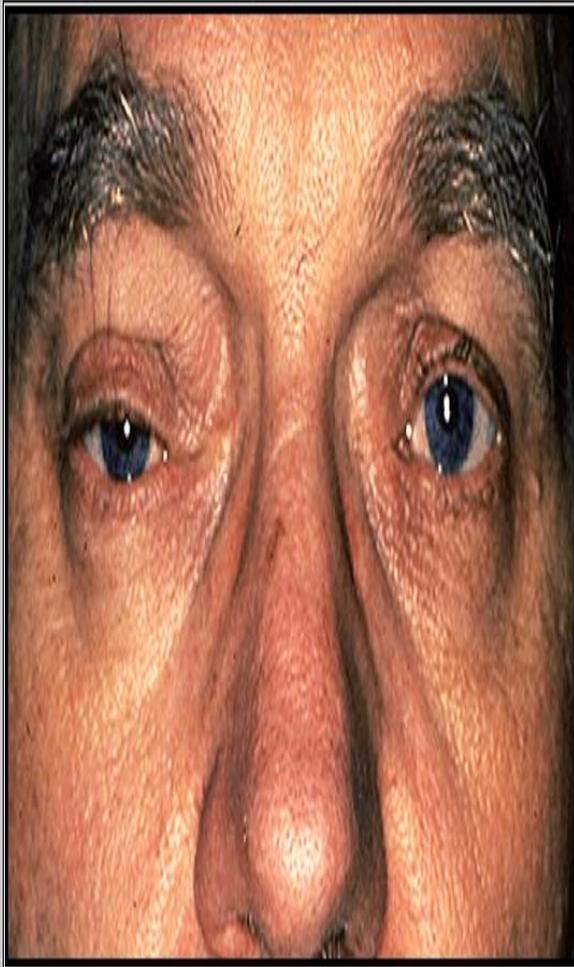
- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Left eye Port-Wine Stain. (Naevus Flammeus).
 - ✓ Can Cause ipsilateral Glaucoma in 30% .

23) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Bilateral Entropion, Arcus Senilis & Pseudoptosis(Dermatochalasis).

24) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Unilateral Ptosis (Right eye).

25) This Patient presented to your clinic with Swelling with tightly closed eye as this image .



➤ What is your Differential Diagnosis ?

Left eye:.

- ✓ Angiorretic edema
- ✓ Preseptal cellulites → Give Antibiotics.
- ✓ Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis (If bilateral).

➤ What your Diagnosis And Treatment?

- ✓ Left eye Orbital Cellulitis
- ✓ Admetion>I.V. Broad spectrum antibiotics.
Drainag if there is an abscess.

➤ What is your Investigations?

- ✓ Temperature (vital signs)
- ✓ CT Scan. -CBC.



- **Name three complications if this is left untreated ??**
- ✓ Cerebral abscess.
 - ✓ Meningitis.
 - ✓ cavernous sinus thromboses.
 - ✓ permanent vision loss.
 - ✓ optic neuritis.

26) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ **Orbital Cellulitis.**

27) Those Patients presented to your clinic with this image .



➤ **What is your Diagnosis ?**
✓ Bilateral Exophthalmus + Lid Retracion.

➤ **What might be complicated by?**

✓ Exposure Keratitis.

✓ Compression on the Optic Nerve.

➤ **What Can you Examin ?**

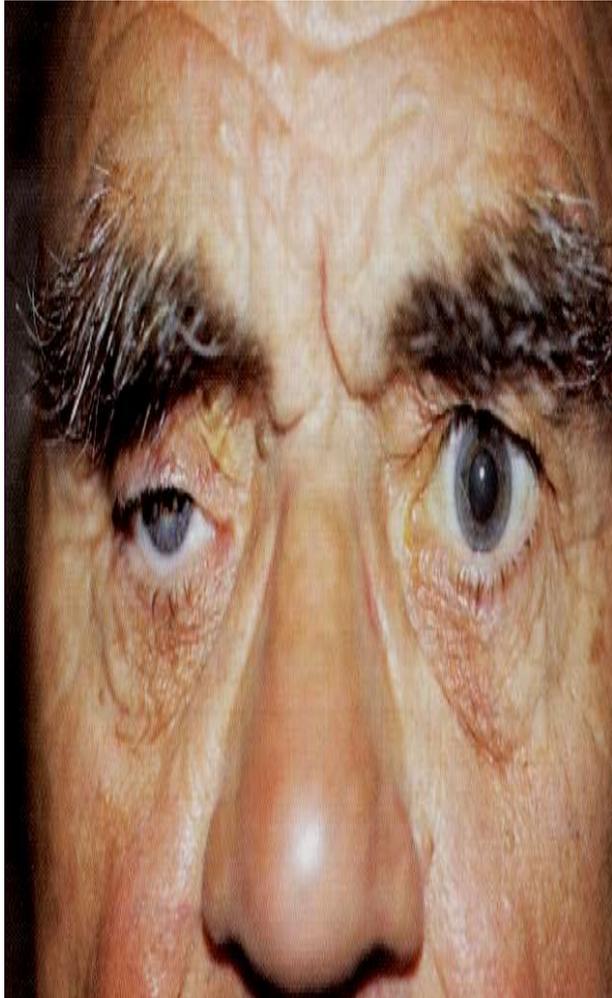
➤ Examine Color vision, Visual Acuity, Pupillary Reflex, Fundus.

➤ **What Furthur Investigations?**

✓ TSH T3 & T4 + CT scan (to see the size of the Extra ocular muscles).



28) This Patient presented to your clinic this image .



➤ **What Is your Diagnosis?**

✓ Right eye Ptosis.

➤ **What is your Differential Diagnosis ?**

✓ Horner's Syndrome (mild Ptosis, Myosis & Anhidrosis)

✓ Myasthenia Gravis.

✓ Involutional

✓ 3rd Nerve Palsy (Most Common)

✓ Pseudoptosis Due to Lack of support (Artificial eye)

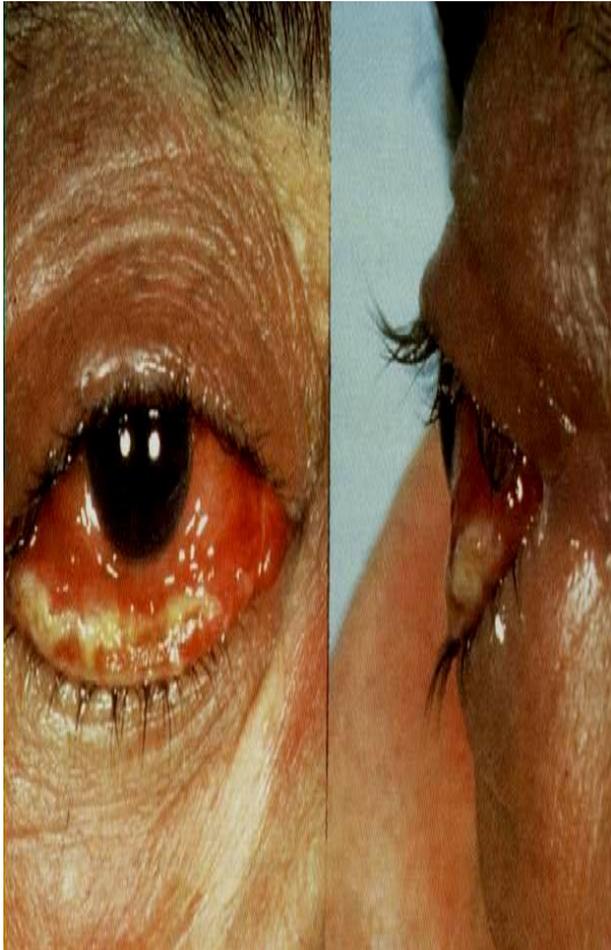
✓ Trauma.

29) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Bilateral Senile Ptosis.

30) This Patient presented to your clinic this image .



➤ **What Is your Diagnosis?**

✓ Orbital Cellulitis .

➤ **What is the clinical signs?**

✓ Connectival injection.

✓ Discharge seen near the lowr lid.

✓ Protrusion.

31) This Patient presented to your clinic with Fever , Sinusitis, Very ill patient as this image .



➤ **What Is your Diagnosis?**

✓ Right eye Orbital Cellulitis .

➤ **What is your Management?**

✓ Admetion>I.V. Broad spectrum antibiotics



32) This Patient presented to your clinic this image .



- **What Is your Diagnosis?**
 - ✓ Left eye Proptosis & Lid Retraction (most common cause in adults is Dysthyroid), Unilateral.
- **What is your treatment?**
 - ✓ Treat the thyroid.
- **Investigations:.**
 - ✓ Thyroid Function & CT are the most important investigations.
- **Is it inactive or active ?**
 - ✓ Inactive.

33) This Patient presented to your clinic this image .



➤ **What Is your Diagnosis?**

✓ Stye (External Hordeolum) : Inflammation of the Upper Lid With Pus Formation .

➤ **What is your treatment?**

✓ Antibiotics + Drainage + warm Compressors.

34) This 70 y/o Patient presented to your clinic this image .



➤ **What Is your Diagnosis?**

✓ Aggressive Tumor in a 70 y.o. patient
Melanoma (Usually black color).

✓ Usually it metastasize early.

➤ **What is your treatment?**

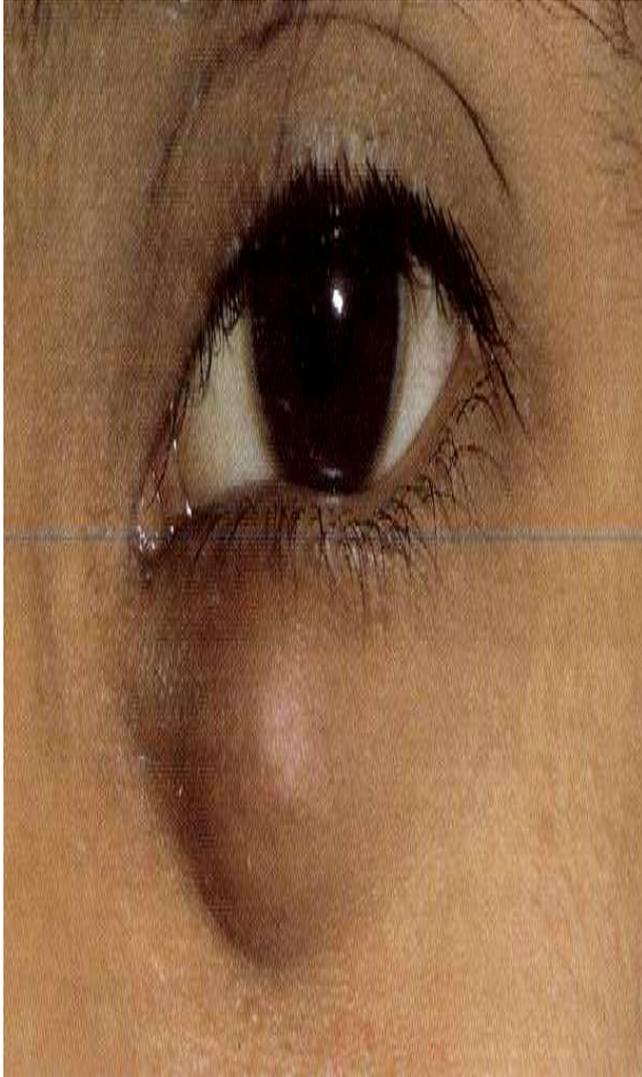
✓ Removal or at least Debulk.

35) This Patient presented to your clinic with Painless Swelling for 1 year Then regressing as this image .

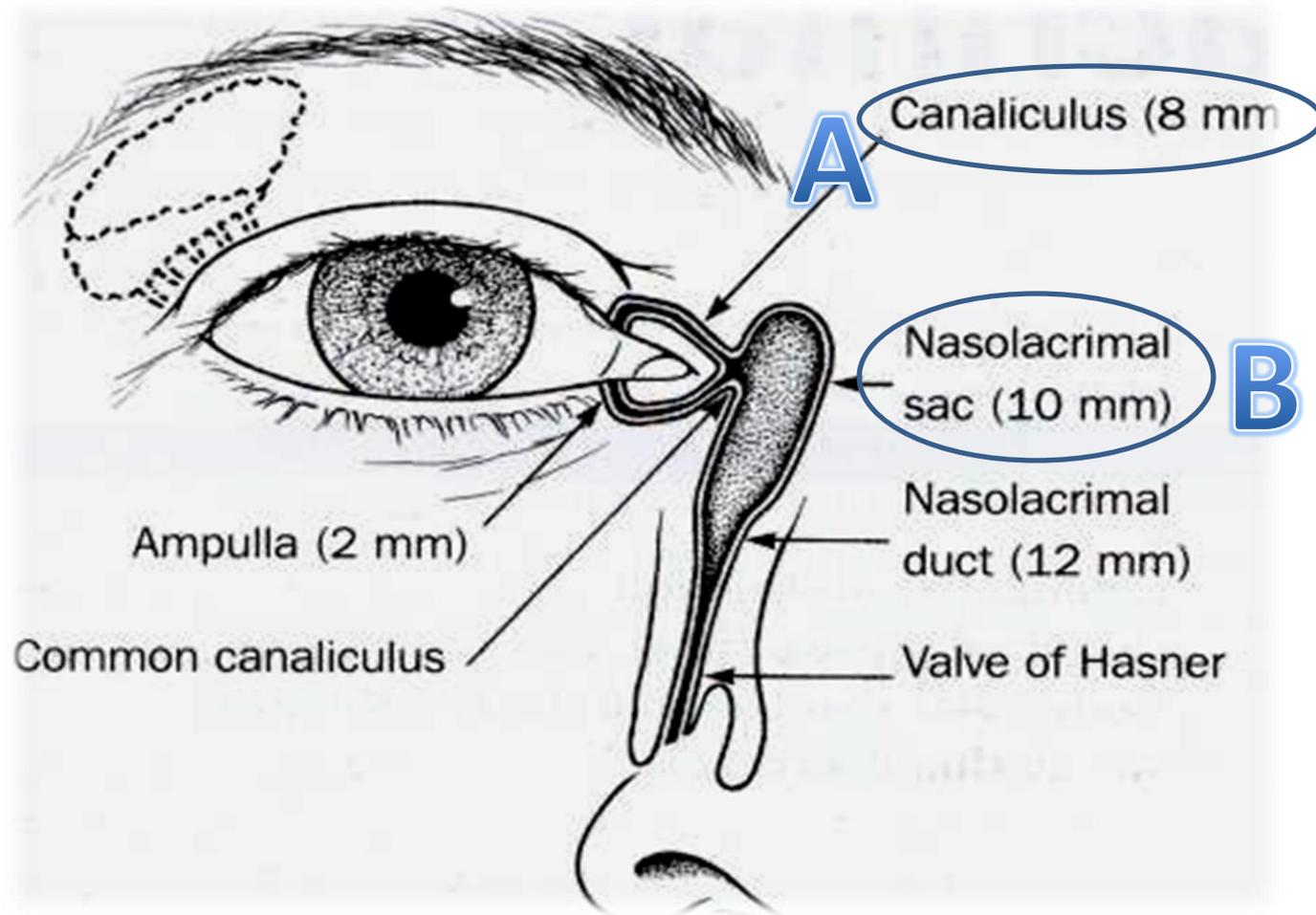


- **What Is your Diagnosis?**
- ✓ Capillary Haemangioma of left eye.
- **What is your treatment?**
- a) Propanolol (beta blocker) it will shrink it.
- b) If no response => Steroids.

36) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What Is your Diagnosis?**
- ✓ Lower eyelid Chalazion (Meibomian Cyst).
- **What is your treatment?**
- ✓ Warm compressors.
- ✓ Surgical Evacuation if no improvement .
- ✓ NO ANTIBIOTICS (it is Sterile) .
- ✓ If Recurrent : Think of Tumor of the Gland.



- 37)
- **A. Identify the organ (A)**
- ✓ A. right Superior canaliculus.
- **B. Identify the organ (B)**
- ✓ A. right Nasolacrimal sac.

38) This 2 years old boy presented to your clinic with this defect since birth as this image .



- **What Is your Diagnosis?**
- ✓ Right eye Congenital ptosis.
- **Name one complication if left untreated ??**
- ✓ Amblyopia

39) This patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What Is your Diagnosis?**
- ✓ Right facial (7th) nerve palsy (LMNL).
- **Mention 2 ocular manifestations of this condition:**
- ✓ Exposure keratitis.
- ✓ epiphoria (excessive tearing).
- ✓ ectropion.

40) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What Is your Diagnosis?**
 - ✓ external hordeolum with mild preseptal cellulitis.
- **What is your treatment?**
 - ✓ Antibiotics + Drainage + warm Compressors.

41) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .

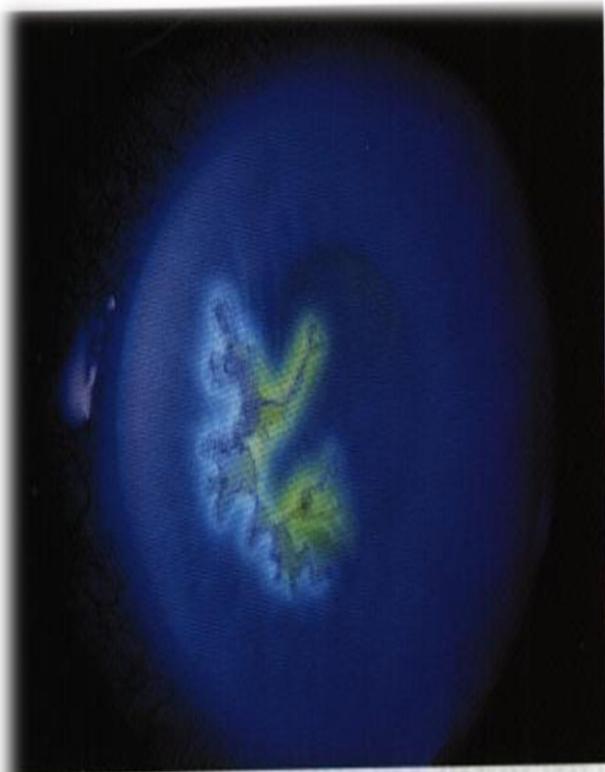


Figure 4.44 Large dendritic ulcer stained with fluorescein

- **What Is your Diagnosis?**
 - ✓ dendritic ulcer.
- **What is your treatment?**
 - ✓ Acyclovir.
- **Causative microorganism :.**
 - ✓ HSV.
- **What is this day?**
 - ✓ Fluorescein day.

42) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What Is your Diagnosis?**
 - ✓ third nerve palsy .
- **What can cause it?**
 - ✓ Trauma.
 - ✓ DM.
 - ✓ Mass.

Figure 15.75 Right third nerve palsy (see text)

43) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Bilateral cavernous sinus thrombosis.

44) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Left eye Orbital Cellulitis .
- **What is the CT scan finding that suggests similar finding?**
- ✓ Ethmoidal sinus opacity.
- ✓ Subperiosteal abscess .
- ✓ Protrusion of the globe.



45) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Nasolacrimal duct obstruction.
- **Treatment:.**
- ✓ massage and if it did not improve Recanalization and probe.

46) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



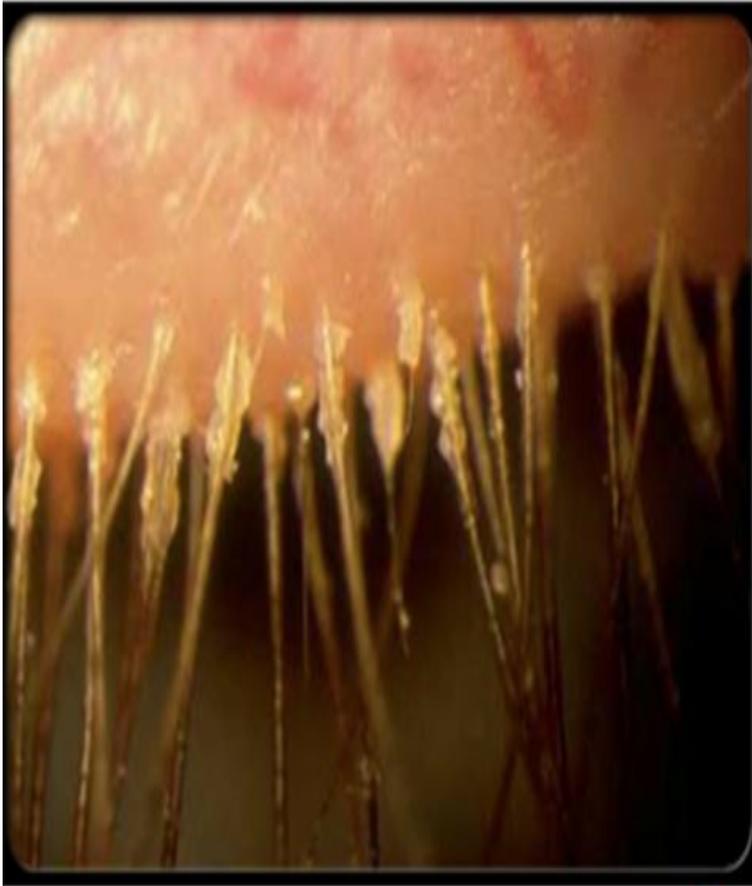
- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Nasolacrimal duct or canaliculi obstruction (Left eye).
- **Treatment:.**
- ✓ massage and if it did not improve Recanalization and probe.

47) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



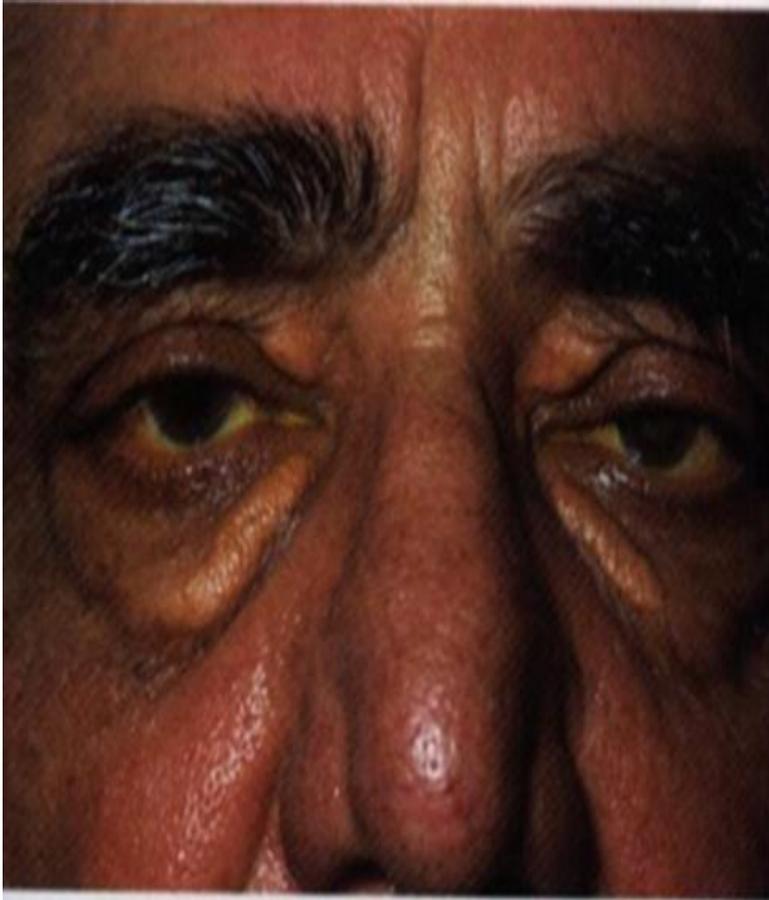
- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Nasolacrimal duct obstruction (Left eye).
- **Treatment:.**
- ✓ massage and if it did not improve Recanalization and probe.

48) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Acute Plephritis .
- **Treatment:.**
- ✓ Lid hygiene .
- ✓ Warm compressors.
- ✓ Ointment Antibiotics.

49) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What is the Diagnosis ?**
- ✓ Xanthelasma.
- **What other test would you perform?**
- ✓ Lipid profile.

50) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What Is your Diagnosis?**
- ✓ Left Lower eyelid Chalazion (Meibomian Cyst).
- **What is your treatment?**
- ✓ Warm compressors.
- ✓ Surgical Evacuation if no improvement .
- ✓ NO ANTIBIOTICS (it is Sterile) .
- ✓ If Recurrent : Think of Tumor of the Gland.

51) This patient presented to your clinic with this image .

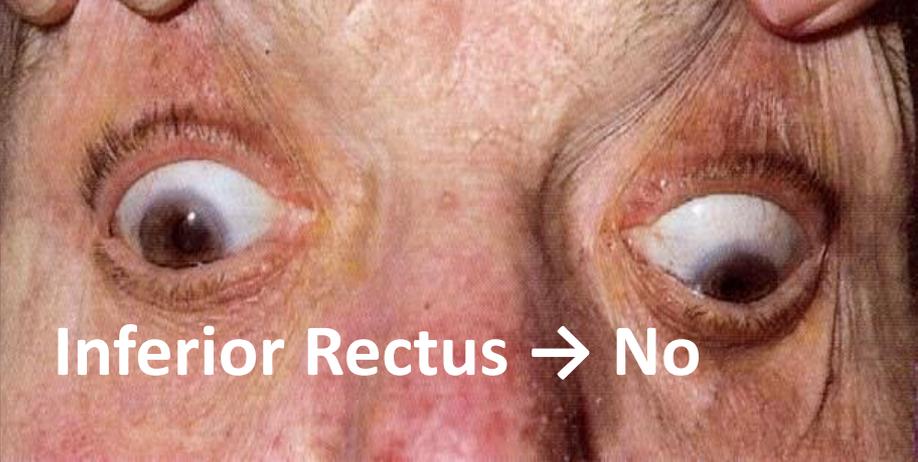
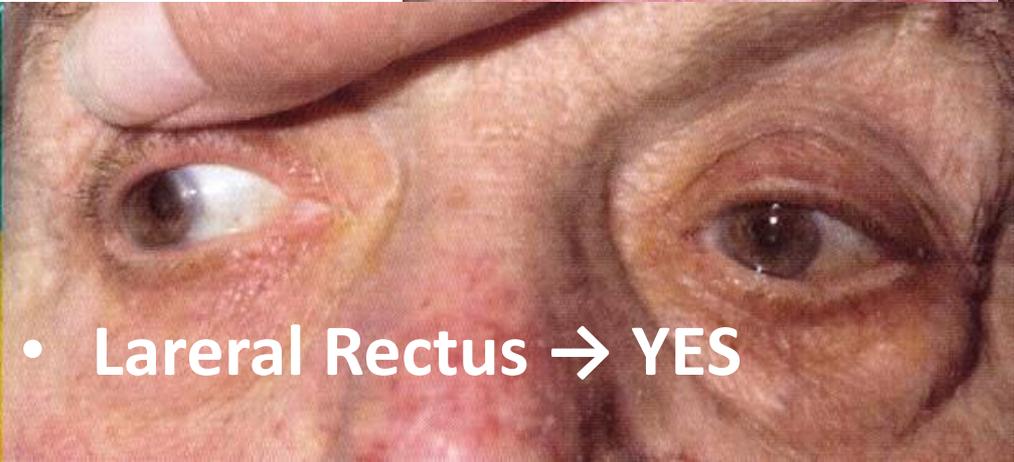
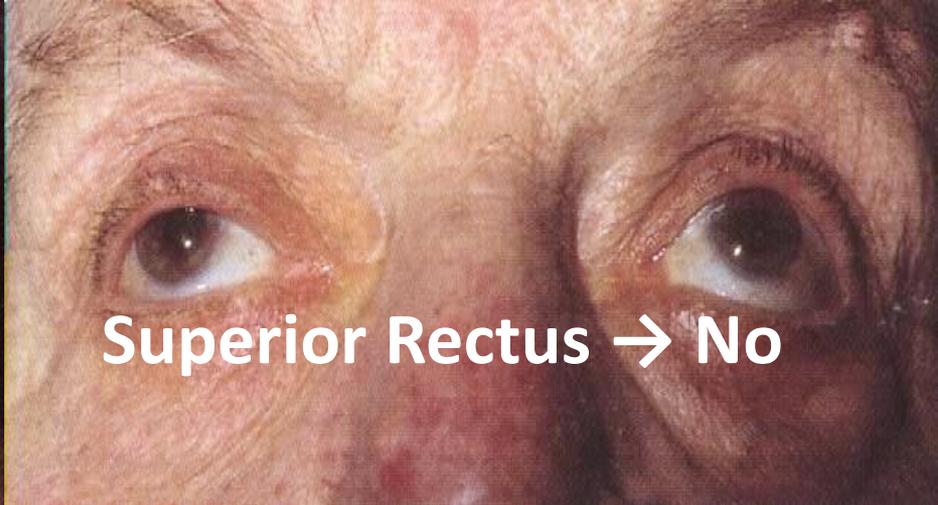
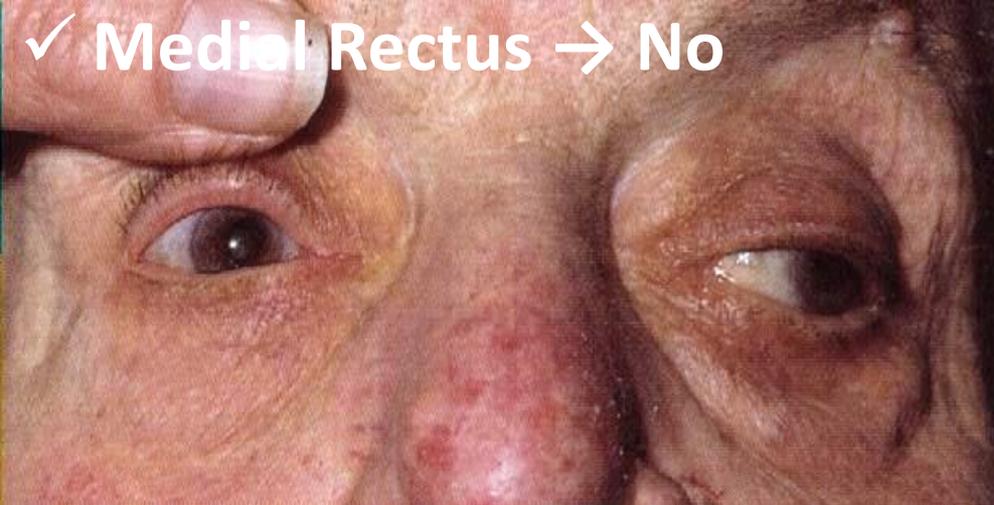


- **What Is your Diagnosis?**
- ✓ Left facial (7th) nerve palsy (LMNL).
- **Mention 2 ocular manifestations of this condition:.**
- ✓ Exposure keratitis.
- ✓ epiphoria (excessive tearing).
- ✓ ectropion.

52) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .



- **What Is your Diagnosis?**
- ✓ Traichiasis.
- **What can cause deterioration of vision in this case ?**
- ✓ Cataract.
- ✓ Corneal scarring.



53) This previous Patient..

➤ What Is your Diagnosis?

- ✓ 3rd Nerve Palsy (Oculomotor) Right Side .

➤ What is your Treatment?

- ✓ If there is involvement of the intraocular muscles → Surgical Treatment.
- ✓ If not → medical (Treat the Cause) .

