

# 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:

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# 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.

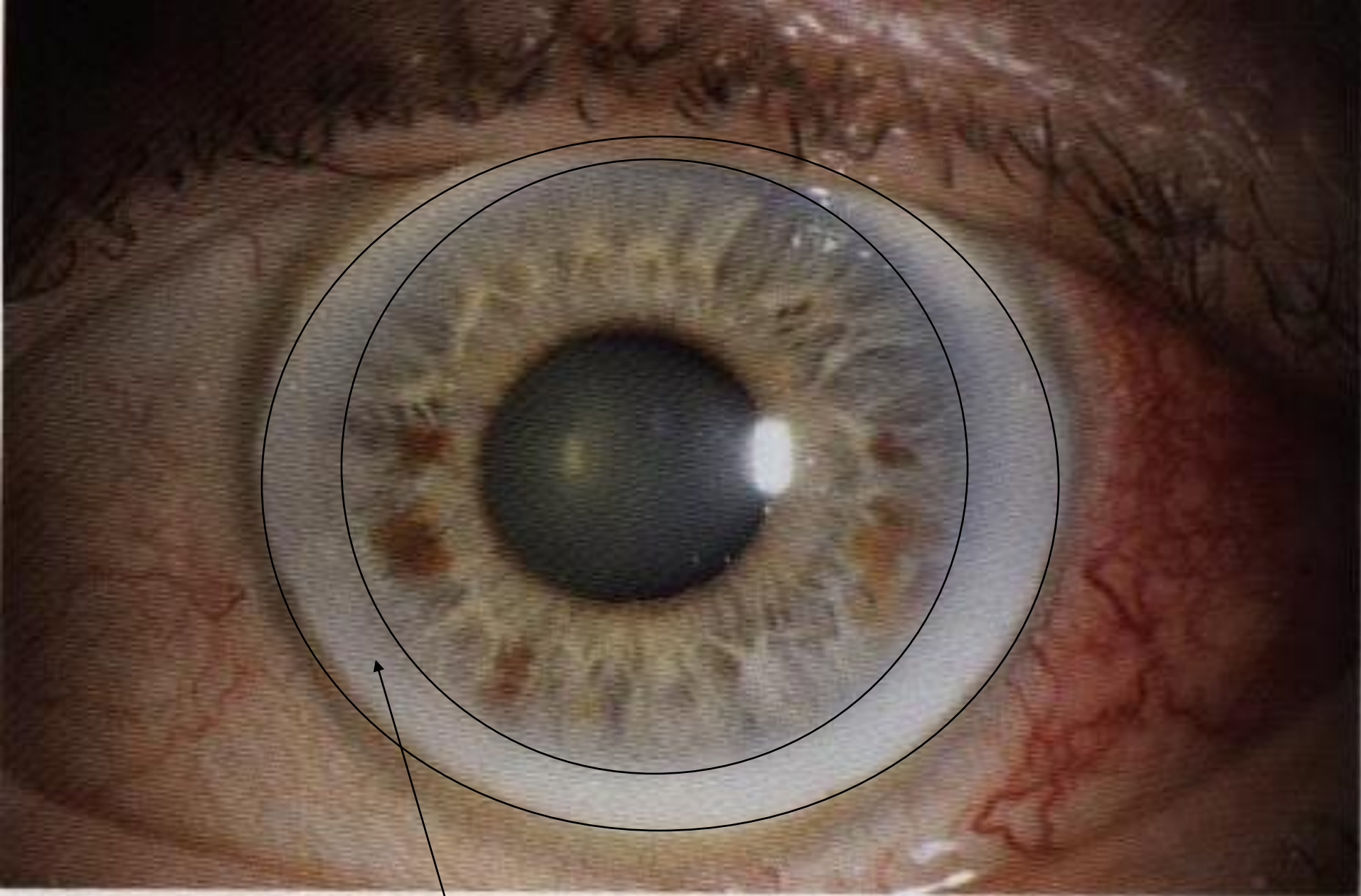
### ➤ Treatment:.

- a) Propranolol (beta blocker) it will shrink it.
- b) If no response => Steroids.

### ➤ Is it common to have systemic association?

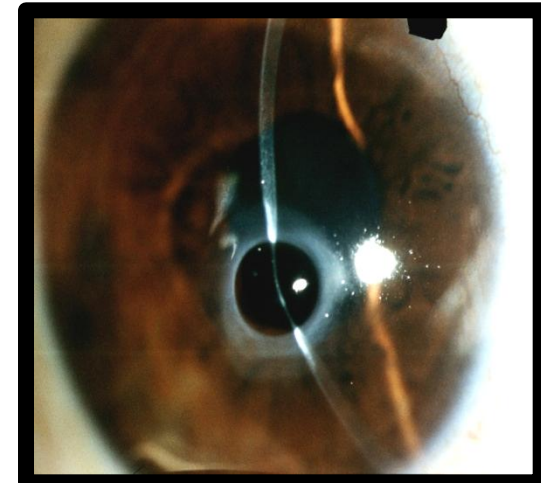
- ✓ No.





- Arcus Senilis.

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

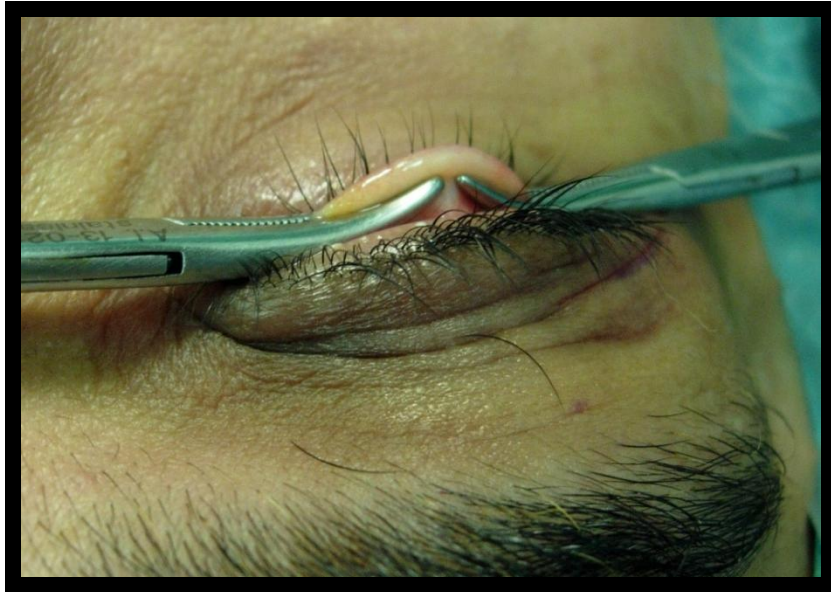


### ➤ **Diagnosis:.**

- ✓ Right descmatocele.
- ✓ Traumatic ptosis with double elevator palsy (poor Bell's phenomenon) → Ptoisis repair → Lagophthalmos → Exposure Keratopathy → Descmatocele.



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  $\geq 10$  mm.

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

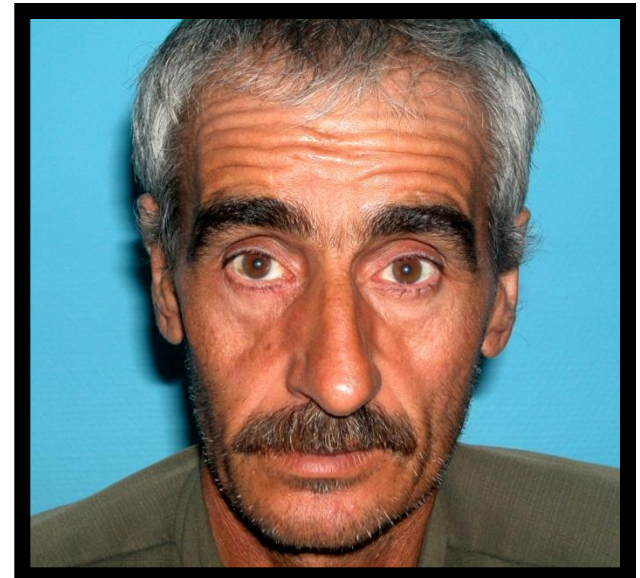
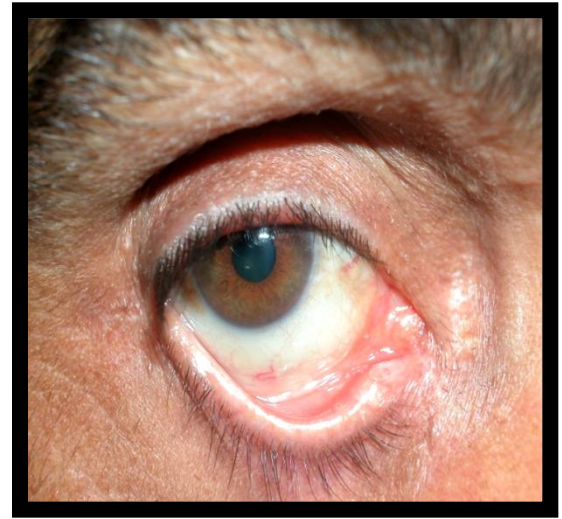


- **Diagnosis:.**
- ✓ Right severe congenital ptosis (poor levator function, absent lid crease)
- **Treatment:.**
- ✓ Frontalis Suspension (Fox procedure).





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



### ➤ **Diagnosis:.**

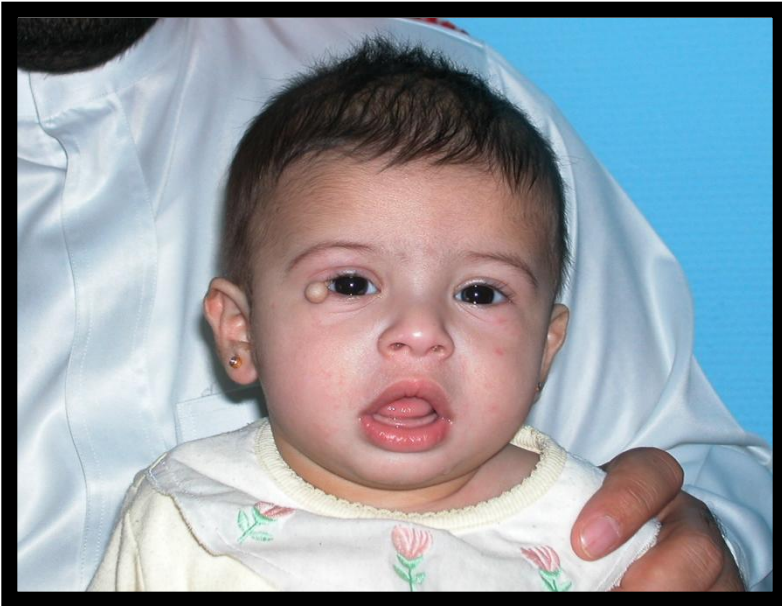
- ✓ Traumatic Right Lower Lid lacerations with canalicular injury.

### ➤ **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 (3<sup>rd</sup>) 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 (Rudent Ulcer).

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



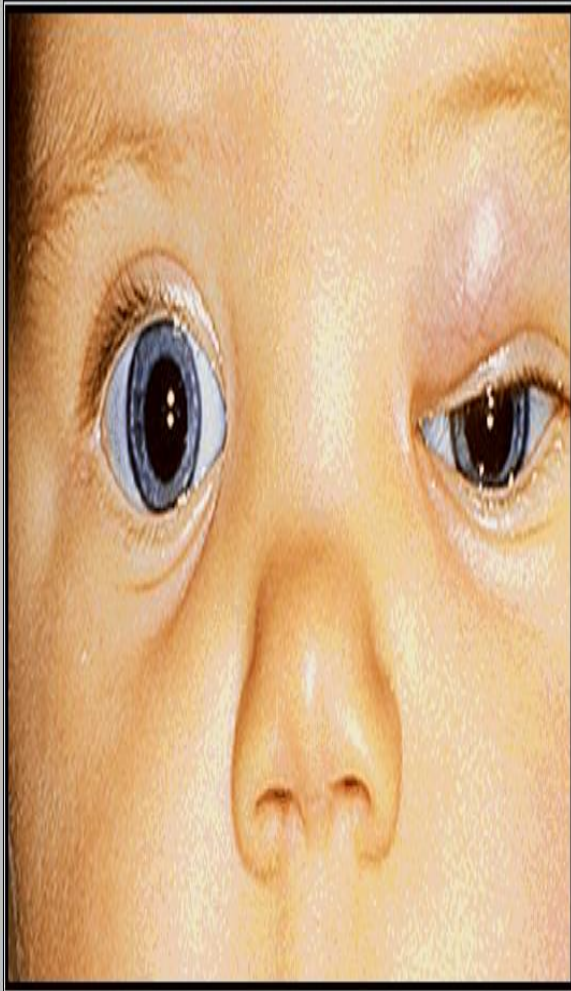
➤ **What is your Differential Diagnosis ?**

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
- ✓ Admission > I.V. Broad spectrum antibiotics. Drainage 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 Diffrensial Diagnosis ?**

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

✓ Mysthenia Gravis.

✓ Involutional

✓ 3<sup>rd</sup> Nerve Palsy (Most Common)

✓ Pseudoptosis Due to Lack of support (Artificial eye)

✓ Trauma.

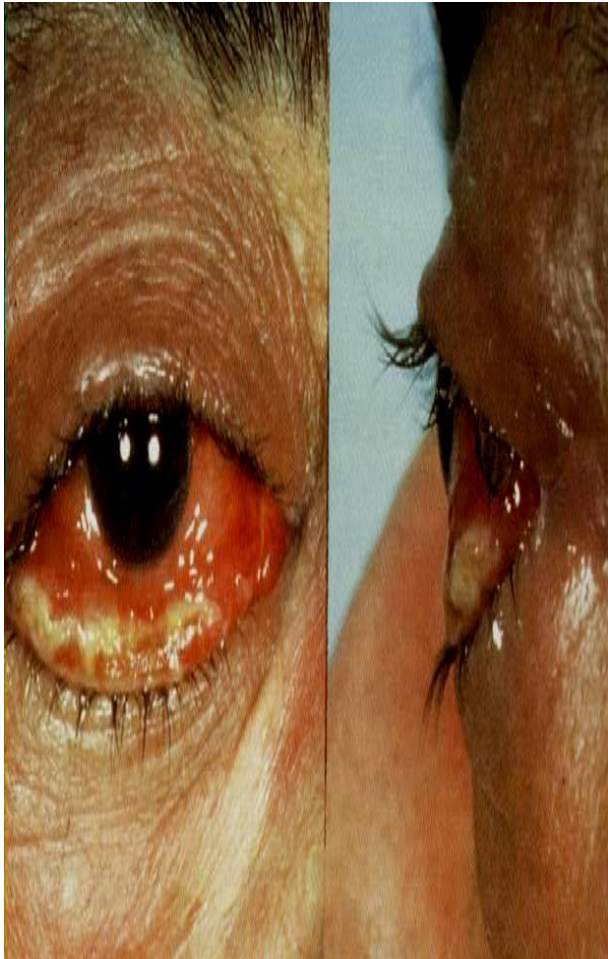


**29) This Patient presented to your clinic with this image .**



- **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 Hardiolum) : 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?**

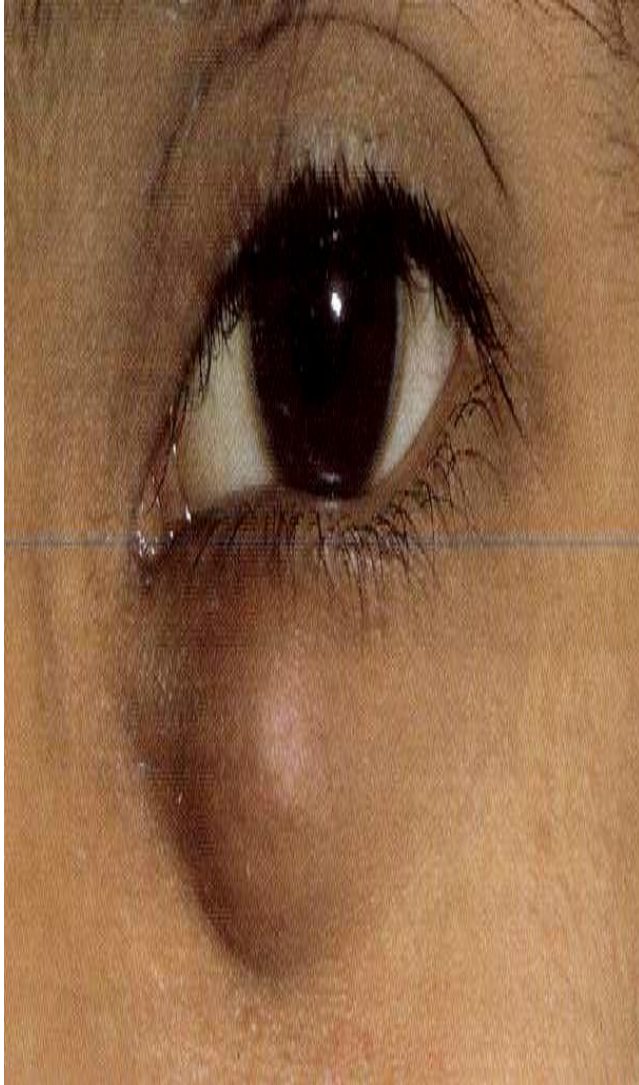
✓ Capillary Haemangioma of left eye.

➤ **What is your treatment?**

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

b) If no response => Steroids.

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



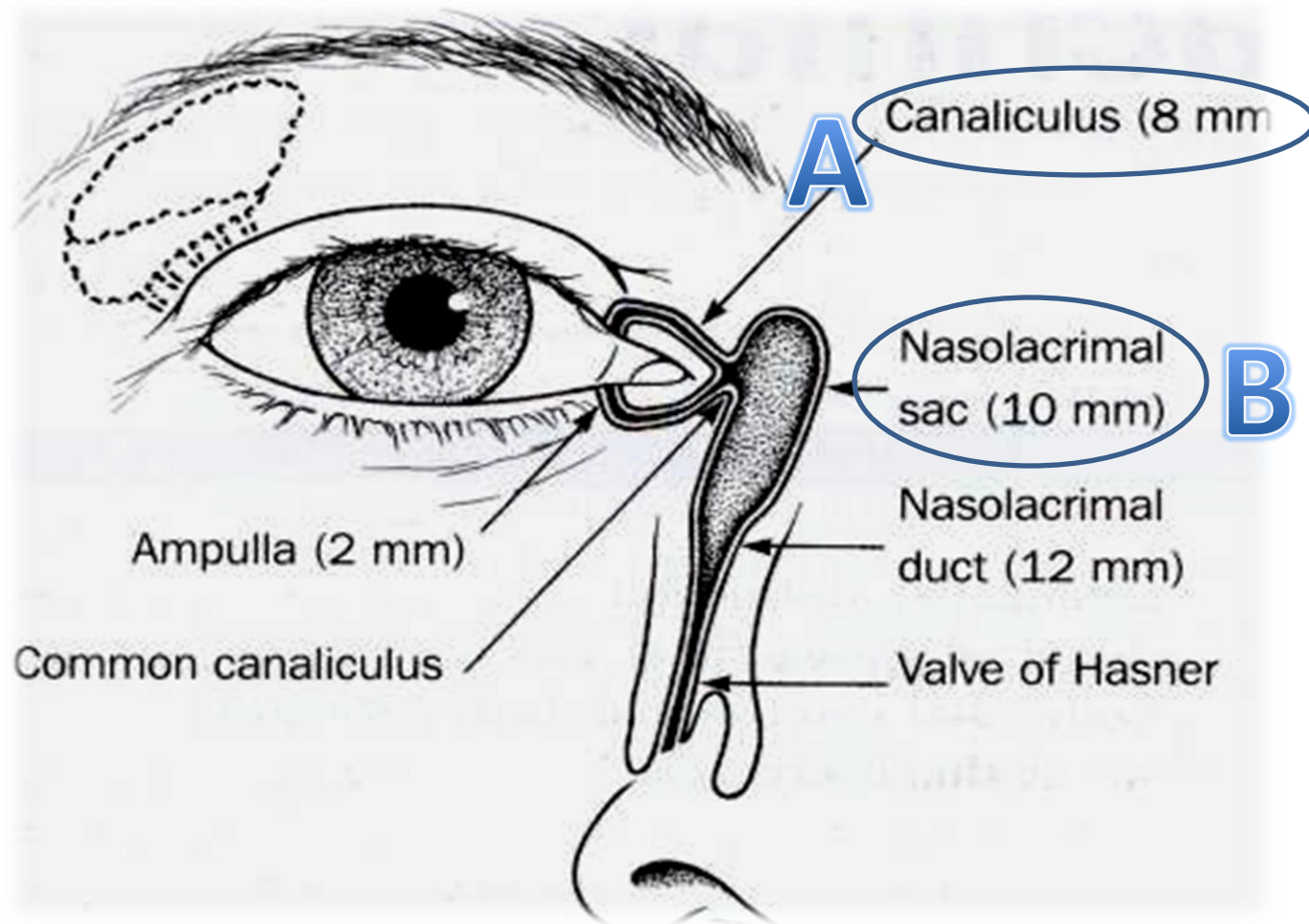
➤ **What Is your Diagnosis?**

- ✓ 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 (7<sup>th</sup>) 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 hardulame with mild pre sepal cellulites.

➤ **What is your treatment?**

- ✓ Antibiotics + Drainage + warm Compressors.



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

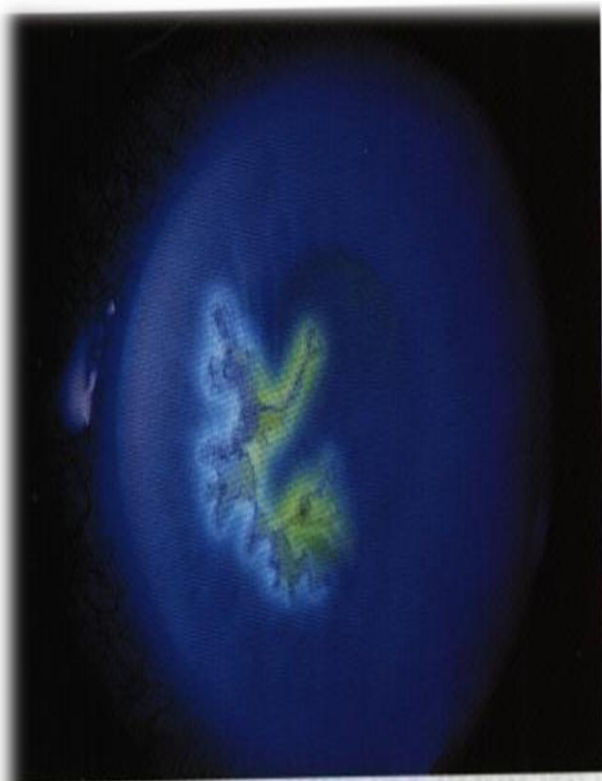


Figure 4.44 Large dendritic ulcer stained with fluorescein

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

➤ **Treatment:.**

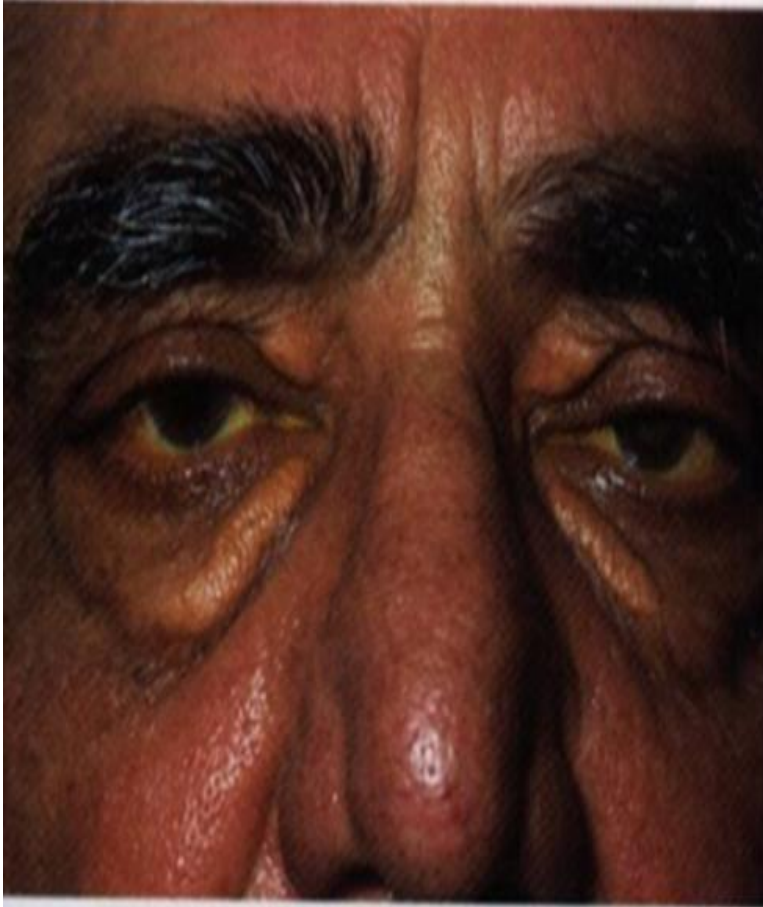
✓ Lid hygiene .

✓ 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 (7<sup>th</sup>) nerve palsy (LMNL).
- **Mention 2 ocular manifestations of this condition:.**
- ✓ Exposure keratitis.
- ✓ epiphoria (excessive tearing).
- ✓ ectropion.

**52)This Patient presented to your clinic withthis image .**



➤ **What Is your Diagnosis?**

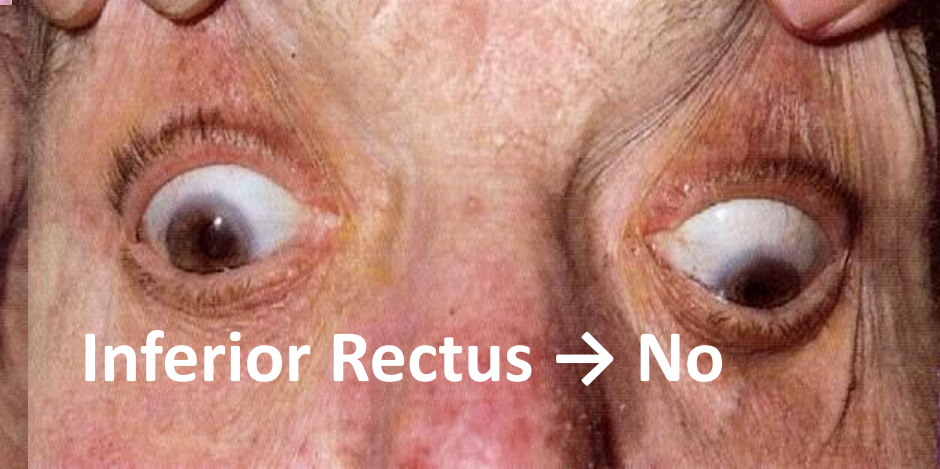
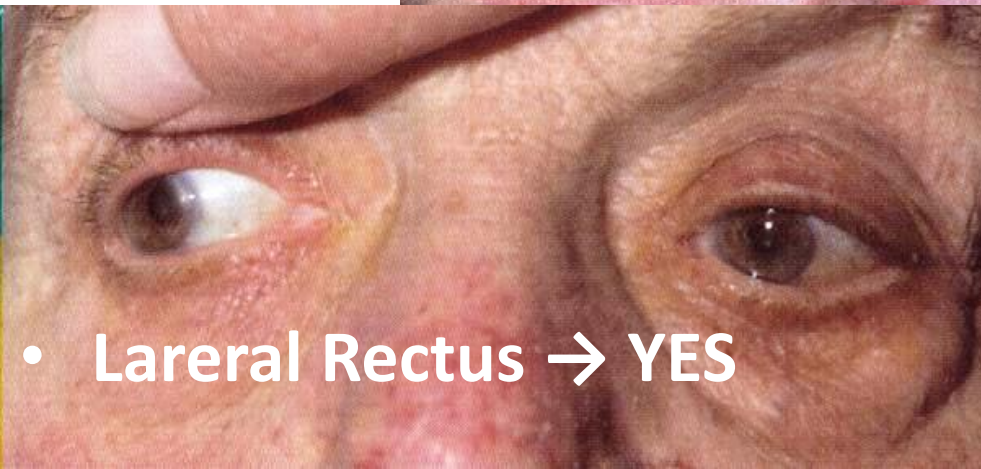
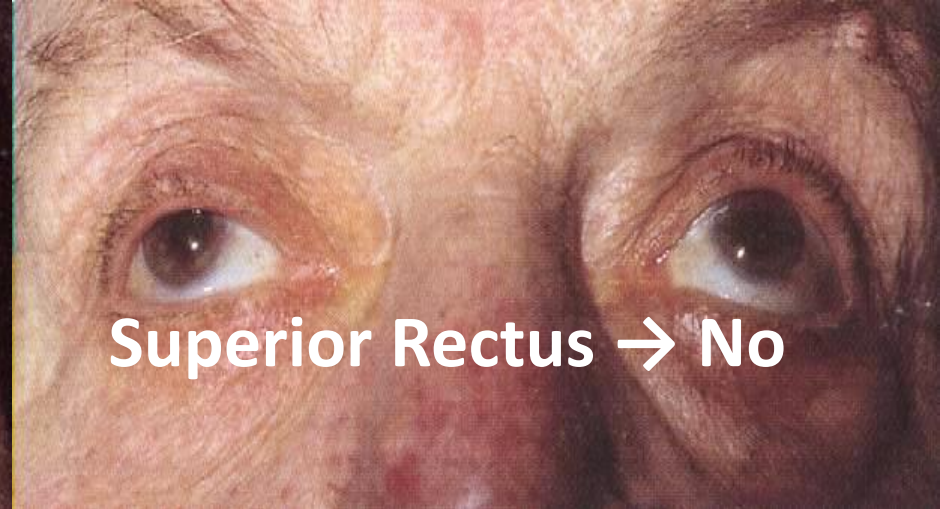
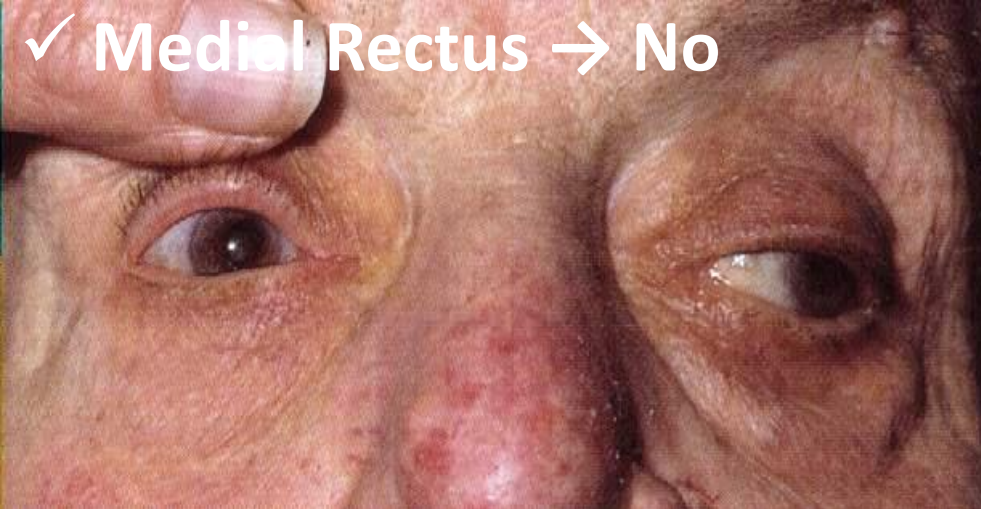
✓ Traichiasis.

➤ **What can cause deterioration of vision in this case ?**

✓ Cataract.

✓ Corneal scarring.





## 53) This previous Patient..

### ➤ What Is your Diagnosis?

- ✓ 3<sup>rd</sup> 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) .

