65 year-old female presents after head trauma (incidental finding)

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Exophthalmos
Interzygomatic line

E: 27.4mm
Exophthalmos

Definition

• Forward protrusion of the globe with respect to the orbit
• = ocular “proptosis”
• Most authors consider ocular enlargement, e.g. myopia to be “pseudoproptosis,” others use interchangeably
Exophthalmos

Symptoms

- Cosmetic
- Inability to close eyelids resulting in corneal irritation, even ulceration
- Sign of underlying process, e.g. Graves’ disease
- Often an incidental finding
Exophthalmos

Imaging evaluation

• Several measuring techniques,
  
    Best to measure the distance from the interzygomatic line:
    
    – Section should be parallel to optic nerve & include lens w/ eyes open & looking forward
    – NL < 23 mm to the anterior surface of the globe
    – < 10 mm to posterior surface of the globe
    – Asymmetric bulging +2 mm = unilateral proptosis
Exophthalmos

Broad differential for etiology of exophthalmos:

- Thyroid orbitopathy (most common, up to 80% of bilateral cases)
- Cushing’s syndrome
- Obesity
- Infection (i.e. orbital cellulitis)
- Tumor
- Trauma (i.e. retro-orbital hematoma)
- Vascular lesions
- Orbital pseudotumor
- Normal Variant / Familial
References


2. Radiopaedia.org

3. Statdx.com

   https://www.aao.org/bcscsnippetdetail.aspx?id=0fc0c2a1-4f5f-455d-942e-164083d19860
