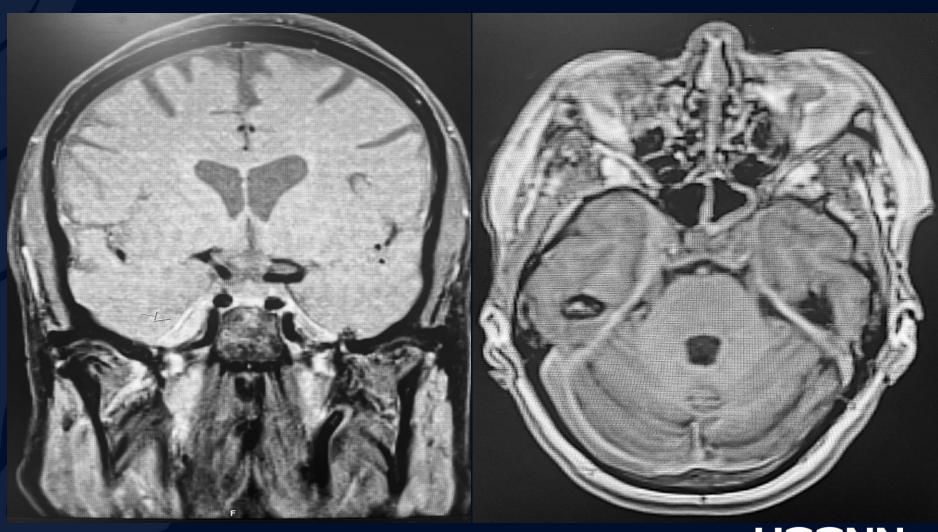
68-year-old female presenting with altered mental status, diplopia and right facial swelling

Obinna Ogbonna, MS3

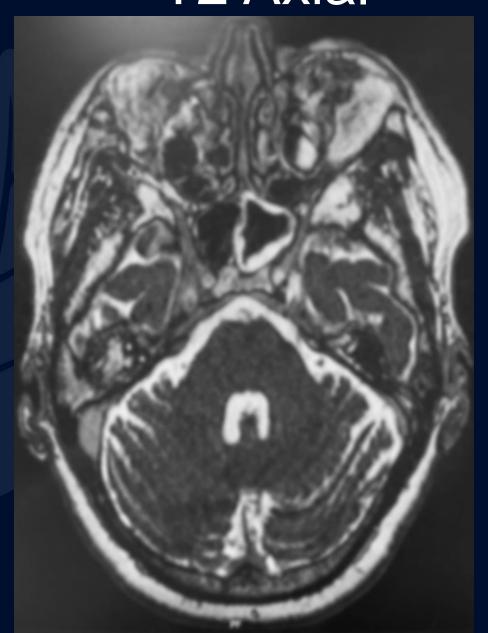


T1 Contrast





T2 Axial





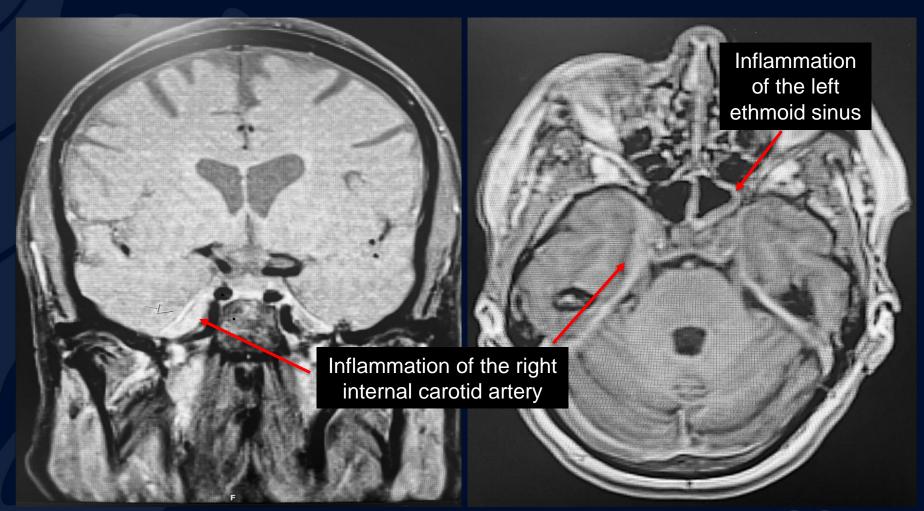




Tolosa-Hunt Syndrome



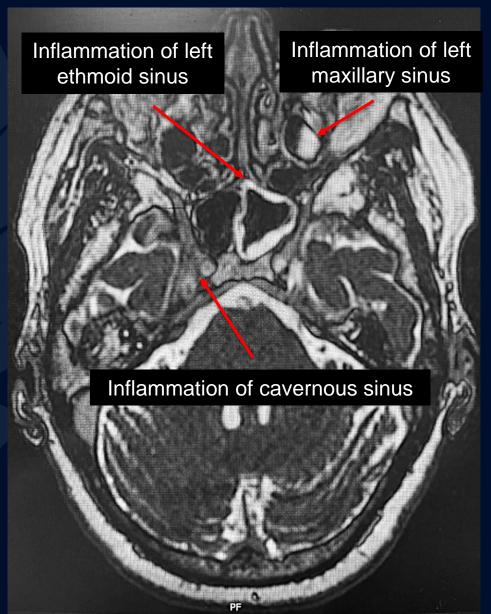
T1 Contrast



Note the relative superior positioning of the right internal carotid artery



T2 Axial





Tolosa-Hunt Syndrome

Is a variant apical form of idiopathic orbital inflammation (pseudotumor) which extends through the orbital fissures and into the cavernous sinus; is a diagnosis of exclusion.

Epidemiology

 Very rare entity causing cavernous sinus syndrome. It occurs in 1 case per 1 million per year; mean age of onset is early 40s

Pathophysiology

 Idiopathic sterile inflammation of the cavernous sinus with a lymphocyte and plasma cell infiltration, giant cell granulomas and proliferation of fibroblasts. Inflammation produces pressure and dysfunction of the cavernous sinus structures which can include cranial nerves III, IV, VI as well as the superior division of cranial nerve V

Differential Diagnosis

 Pathological processes which may present with similar clinical features include meningioma, sarcoidosis, pituitary tumor, tuberculous meningitis, lymphoma, cavernous sinus thrombosis. Consider biopsy if there is concern for malignancy.

Treatment

Glucocorticoids



Imaging Findings

CT

- Asymmetric enlargement (representing inflammation/swelling) of cavernous sinus soft tissue
- May show internal carotid narrowing depending on degree of inflammation

MRI

- T1 hyperintense
- T2 hyperintensity
- T1 with contrast contrast enhancement



References

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