

Acute orbital varix thrombosis

Tuba Kalelioglu, MD

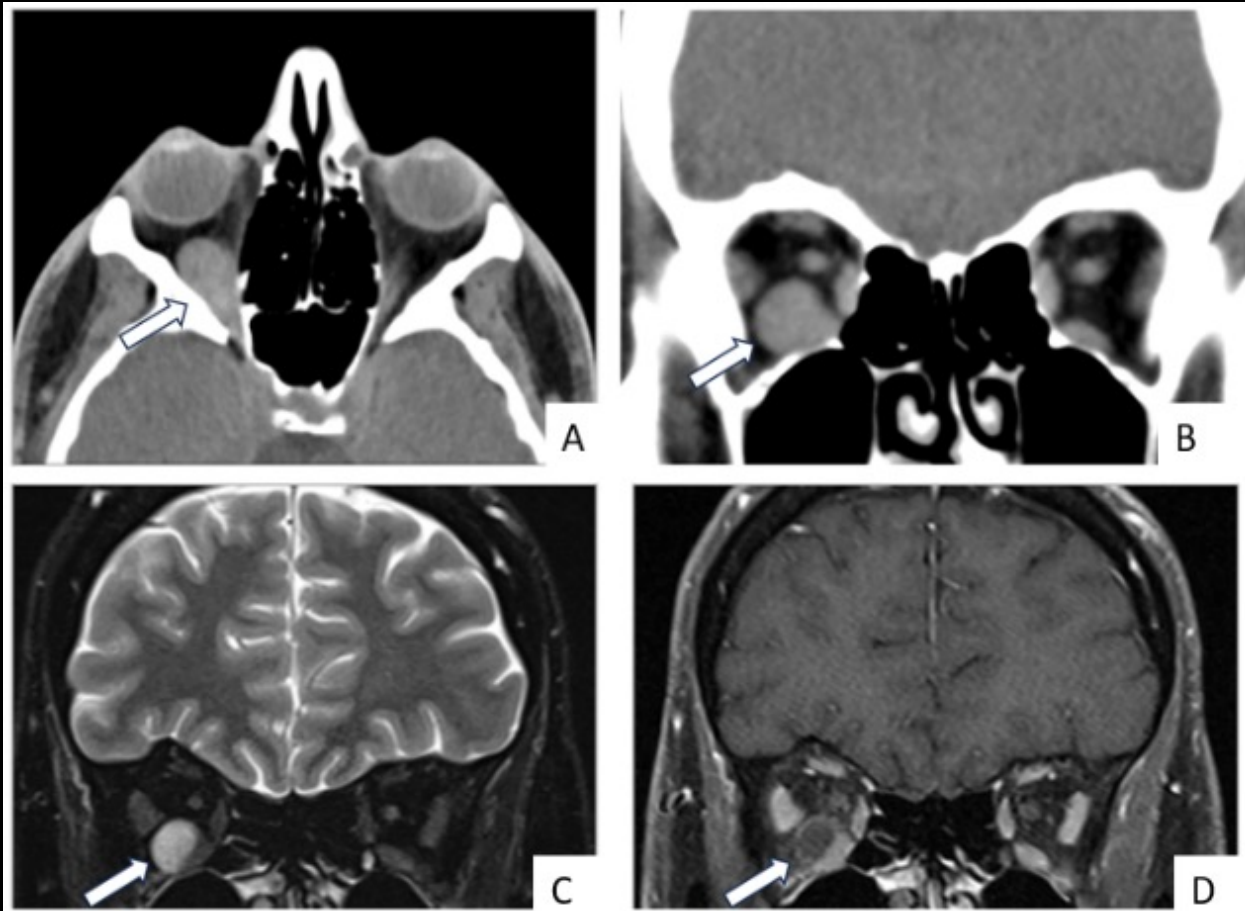


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Clinical Presentation

- A 46 year old male presented with an acute pressure behind his right eye is exacerbated by eye movements.

Imaging Discussion



Non-contrast CT orbits axial (A) and coronal (B) images show fusiform hyperdense mass (arrows) in the inferior aspect of the right orbit between inferior and lateral rectus muscles causing mild proptosis.

MRI orbits shows T1 hypointense (not shown), T2 hyperintense introconal mass in the right orbit without contrast enhancement (D) (arrows).

Management and Outcome

- Symptoms resolved spontaneously after several weeks.

Take Home Points

- Orbital varix thrombosis is a rare complication which can cause proptosis, pain and diplopia. Intraorbital location and fusiform and tapering shape of the mass help to narrow differential considerations.

References

- Wade RG, Maddock TB, Ananth S. Orbital varix thrombosis: a rare cause of unilateral proptosis. *BMJ Case Rep.* 2013 Jan 25;2013:bcr2012007935. doi: 10.1136/bcr-2012-007935. PMID: 23355578; PMCID: PMC3604262.