# Orbit Conference: Orbital Inflammation

CHRISTOPHER D. CONRADY PGY-2



- 64 yo gentleman presented to the Moran for recurrent conjunctivitis/chemosis
- PMH: multiple myeloma, erythema nodosum,
   OSA, chronic anemia, HTN, HLD
- POH: Myopia
- Social: Denies smoking, drinking and illicit drug use
- FMH: stroke, cancer, and heart disease

#### **Moran Course**

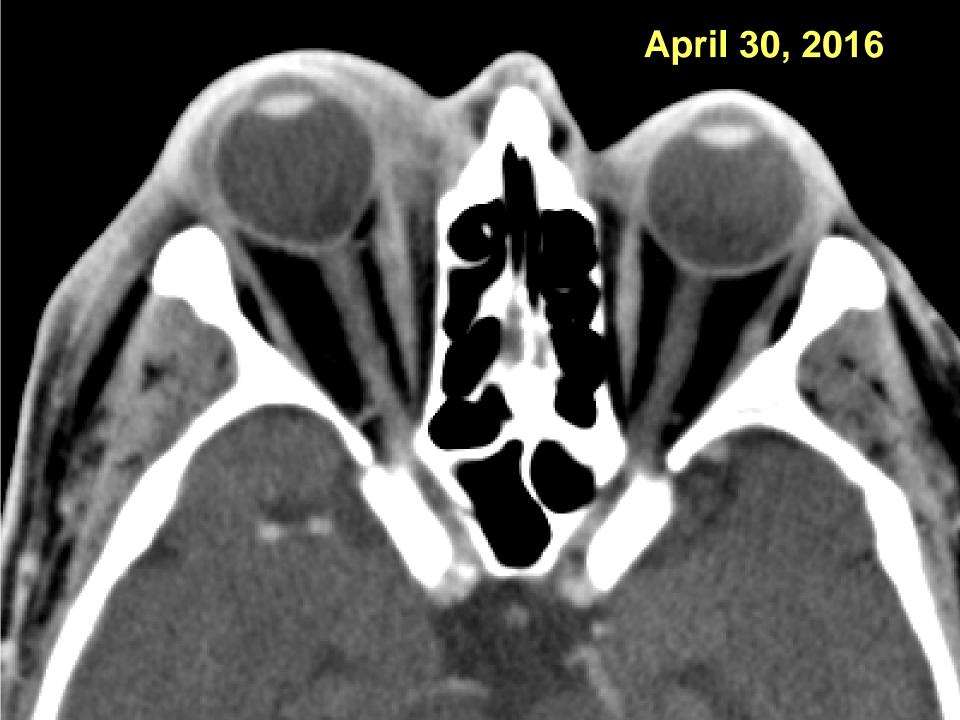
- Started on FML, warm compresses, and ointment due to CPAP/nocturnal lagophthalmos
- Returned after hours the next day due to worsening eyelid edema, chemosis, and motility restriction in all gazes
- Sent to the ED for CT scan of the orbits for concern of orbital cellulitis



- Patient discharged 2 days later after showing improvement on vanc/zosyn. Discharged on augmentin and bactrim.
- Re-admitted 2 days later for worsening of right upper eyelid swelling and worsening pain.

## Neuroradiology

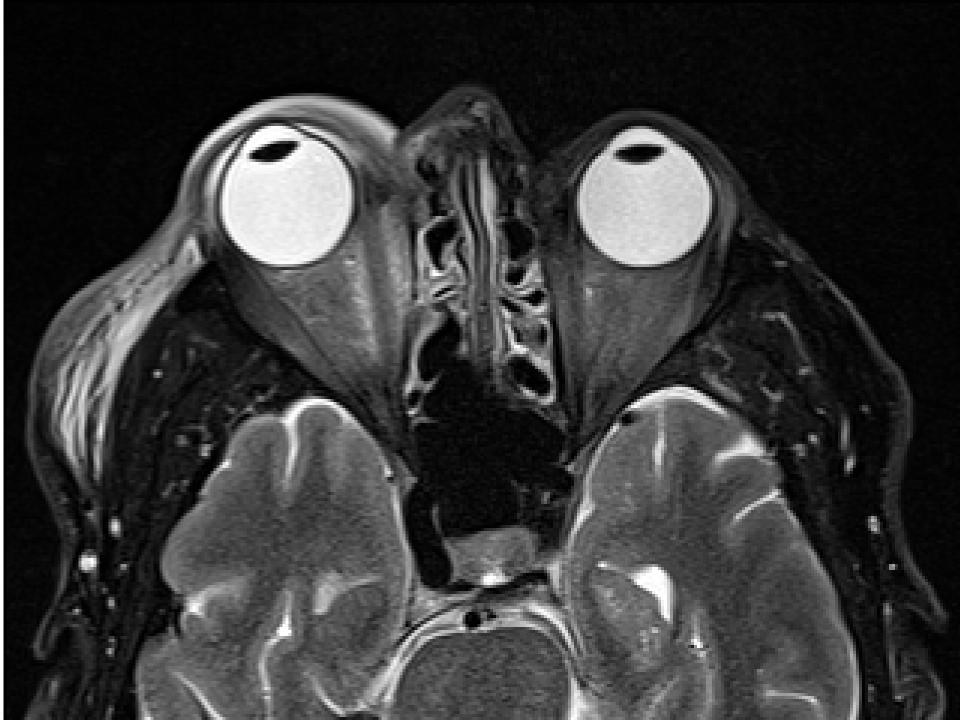
• With Dr. Christiansen

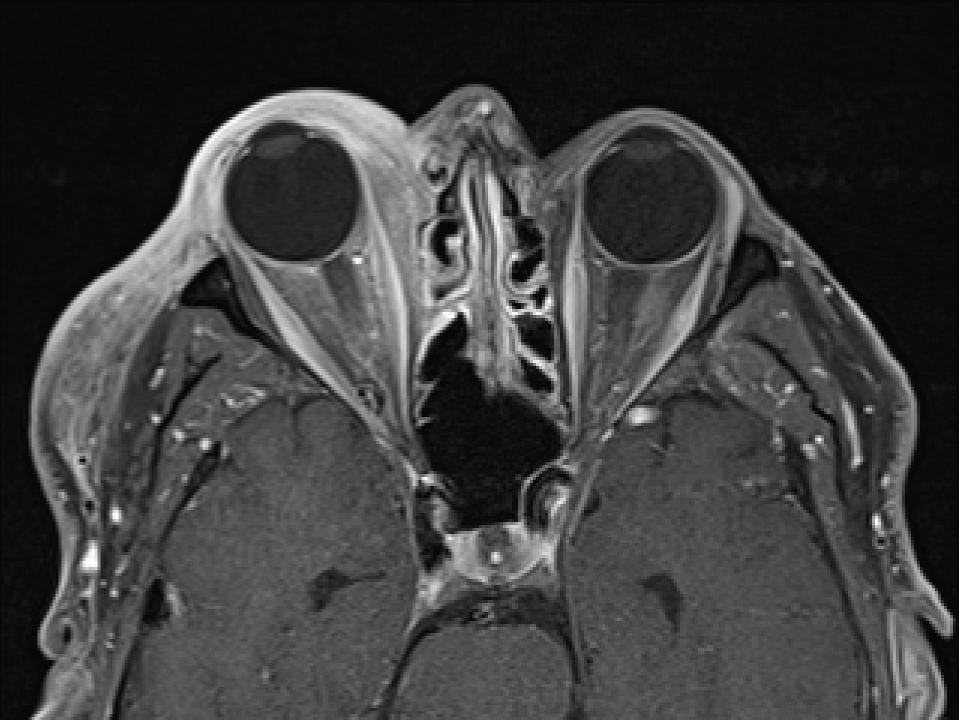


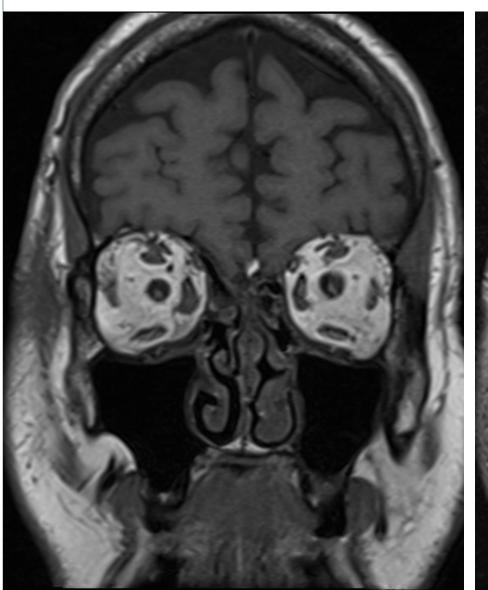


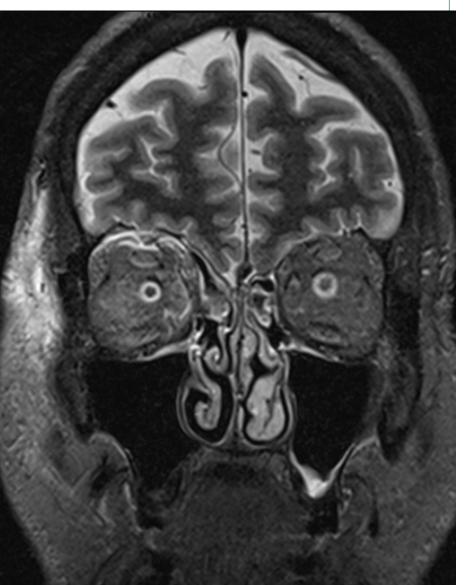
# May 4, 2016



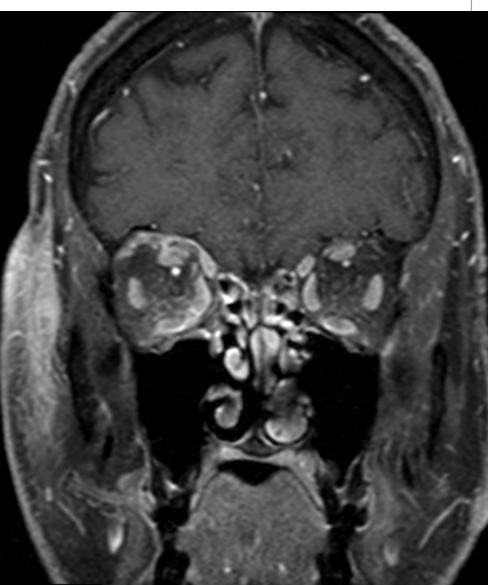


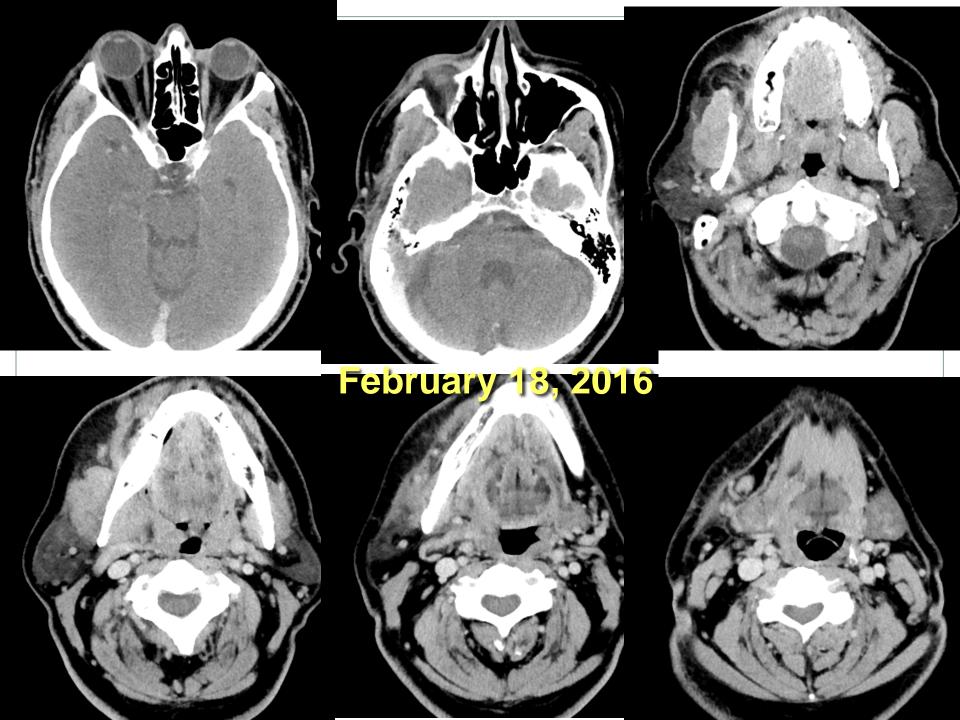












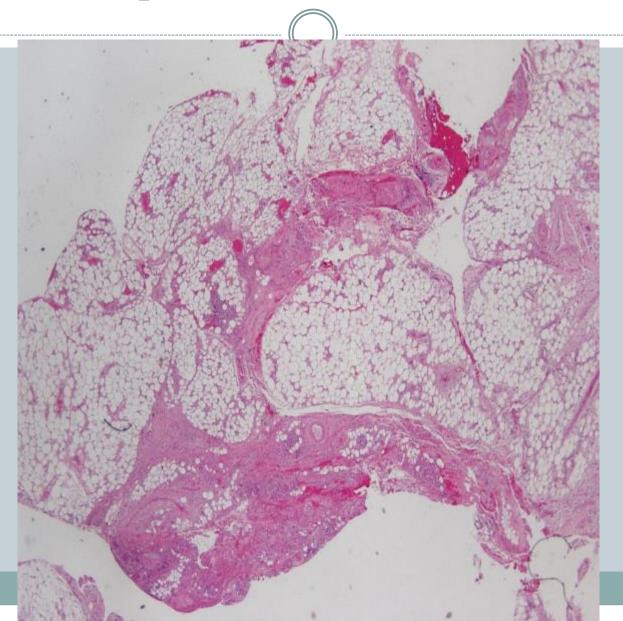
#### Due to concern for inflammatory event...

 Patient underwent an anterior orbitotomy and samples send for pathology

# Pathology

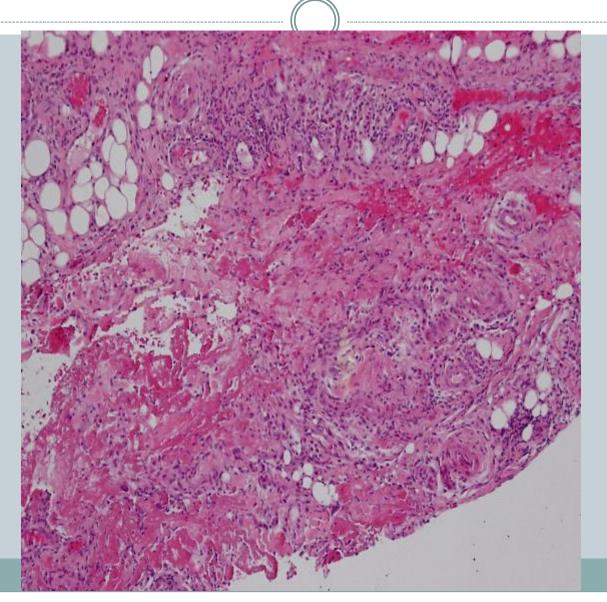
• With Dr. Nguyen

# Supra medial Orbit OD



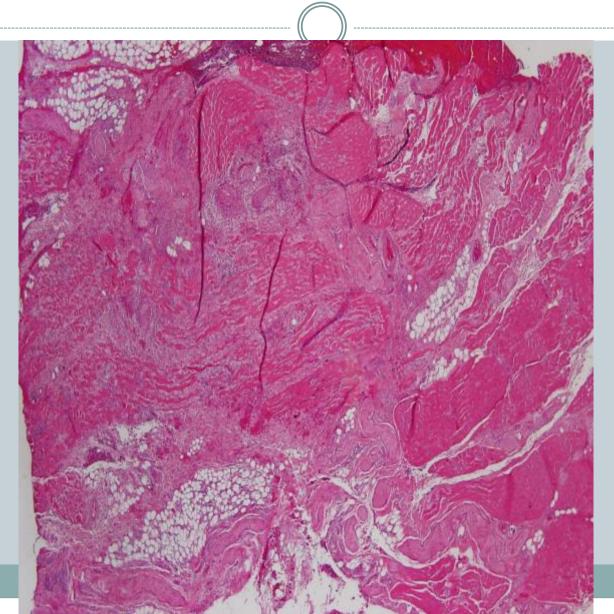
H&E 20x

# Supra medial Orbit OD



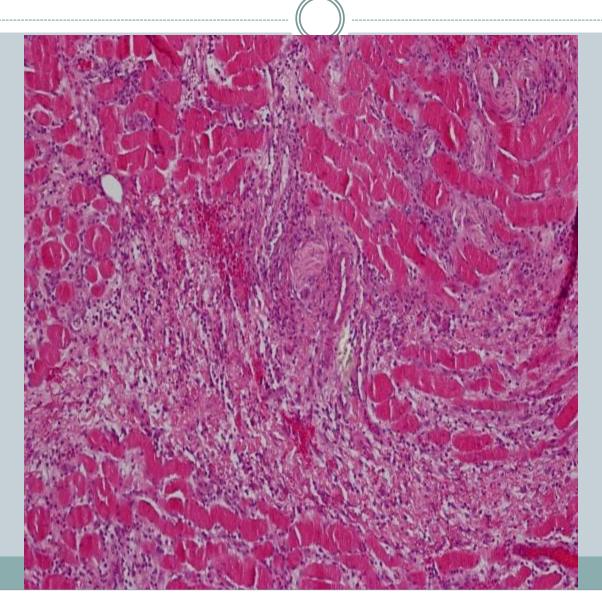
H&E 100x

#### **Inferior Orbital Rim OD**



H&E 20x

#### Inferior Orbital Rim OD



H&E 100x

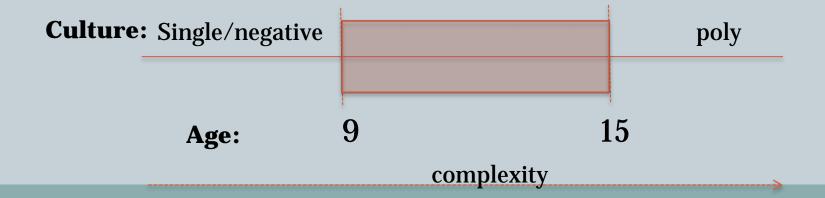


o Improvement on antibiotics, few IgG-4 positive plasma cells



#### Bacteriology

- Adults: usually polymicrobial
  - o gram-positive cocci such as *H. influenzae*, *M. catarrhalis*, and anaerobes)
- Under 9: single, gram (+) organism
  - Staph with ?MRSA frequency increasing (8/11)
  - Strep species



#### **Less Common**

• Fungal (*Mucor, Aspergillus*)

#### Route of Entry

- Direct inoculation
- Hematogenous spread
- Extension of an infection of face, sinuses, lacrimal sac, or globe
  - Increased incidence during winter months

# Medical and Surgical Management

• Per Dr. Choi

# Consequences of delayed therapy and/or inadequate therapy

- Blindness (11%)
- Orbital abscess (7-9%)
- Meningitis (2%)
- Cavernous sinus thrombosis (1%)
- Intracranial/epidural/subdural abscess (1%)
- Mortality

#### **Brain Infection History**

- Henry II, King of France orbital trauma from jousting destroyed his eye but did not penetrate the CNS. He died shortly thereafter. Found to have brain abscess as one of first documented cases by autopsy.
- Trepanation first surgical procedure ever performed
- 1768 first report of successful surgical tx of brain abscess
- 1893 chicken bones used to drain pus with only 5.3% mortality
- Mortality of 80-100% in the preantibiotic era
  - Since 1940: 20-30%

#### **Intracranial Spread**

- Tx of primary site: antibiotics +/- surgical
  - 3-4 weeks of antibiotics
- Medical management of abscess:
  - $\circ$  < 2.5 cm in size
  - Good initial clinical condition (GCS >12)
  - Etiology well-known (microorganism)
  - Those at serious risk of complication from surgery
- Drainage of intracranial abscess
  - Not usually performed for cavernous sinus involvement
  - Within 3 days of antibiotic therapy

#### **Sources**

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- Harris, "Subperiosteal Abscess of the Orbit: Age as a Factor in the Bacteriology and Response to Treatment". Ophth, 2014.
- McKinley et al., "Microbiology of Pediatric Orbital Cellulitis." AJO, 2007.
- Miranda et al., "Brain abscess: Current management. J. Neuro Rural Prc, 2013.
- Segal et al., "Orbital Complications associated with paranasal sinus infections — A 10-year experience in Israel." Int J Ped Otorhino, 2016.
- Seltz et al., Microbiology and Antibiotic Management of Orbital Cellulitis. Peds, 2011.

## Special thanks...

- Dr. Patel
- Dr. Christiansen
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- Residents that took part in this case