Oculo-plastics

Chairperson: H Vaughan

Functional Lid and Orbit: Improving management of common presentations

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Three Interesting Cases of Orbital Foreign Bodies: Cases reports

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Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation 2017

Background: The management of the orbital foreign bodies is personalized, depend on the nature, size and location.
Purpose: To show three unusual cases of orbital foreign bodies to assess the best diagnosis and treatment.
Method: Three patients with orbital foreign bodies treated at Emergency Department of Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation from of June 1 to August 30 2016.
Results: First case: 11 years old, male, pieces of bamboos entered through the upper eye lid when his father was working in the backyard. Second case: 29 years old, male, stabbed with a knife in upper eyelid in a fight. Third case: 29 years old, female, hit with a buckle belt in the inner eye lid when she was near to a fight. All patients had intra-orbital foreign bodies and the eyeball affected was the left. Orbital Rx was done in all cases but in the first only the magnetic resonance imaging allowed monitoring of the foreign bodies because it showed the exact localization at different times. This patient developed cellulitis and had bad evolution until the piece of wood went out from the orbit through the conjunctiva, this case and the second one kept a normal ocular test with vision 20\20. The third case suffered retinal commotion with choroidal rupture and hemorrhages with visual acuity 20\200 and never improved.
Conclusion: Medical history and evolution of patients with orbital foreign bodies was presented in different ways; the early diagnosis and treatment depend on the meticulous physical examination and radiological results.

Orbital Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma: Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation 2017: Case report

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Background: Orbital non-Hodgkin lymphoma has been described as the most common malignant orbital tumour.
Objective: To describe a case of orbital non-Hodgkin lymphoma to assess the best diagnosis and treatment.
Methods: One patient with Orbital non-Hodgkin lymphoma diagnosed and treated in the Ophthalmologic Department of Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation on October 2016.
Results: Male, 38 years old patient with a history of the redness right-eye, complained of pain and tearing. Clinical history and eye examination showed: visual acuity: 20/20 in both eyes, visible conjunctiva mass (pink salmon) at the external bulbar conjunctiva. Under local anaesthesia excisional biopsy was impossible to do because the mass was surrounding the external muscle and going back to the posterior orbit. Biopsy indicated suspected lymphoma. Eye ultrasound was irrelevant. Magnetic resonance imaging showed mass in the temporal and intraconal orbit, the external muscle was displaced by the mass. All general check-up was done and was negative. Stage was T2N0M0 based on American Joint Committee of Cancer Staging System for ocular adnexal lymphoma. Under general anaesthesia biopsy was repeated; all mass surrounded external muscle, lateral and retro orbital conic was removed. Biopsy confirmed suspected orbital lymphoma. The immunohistochemical study confirmed the diagnosis. Radiotherapy was the specific treatment.

Conclusion: The early diagnosis and stage is important to decide the personalized treatment.

Dermabrasion: Case report

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Background: The skin is the largest organ of the body and consists of two main regions which are the epidermis and the dermis. The face is arguably the most critical aesthetic unit and various options exist to perform skin resurfacing of the face, including; dermabrasion, laser resurfacing and chemical peels. Dermabrasion is the mechanical removal of the damaged top layer of the skin using a high-speed rotary wheel, wire brush, sterilized sandpaper, salt crystals, or other mechanical means, stimulating normal wound healing and skin rejuvenation, while avoiding the complications of scarring and pigmentary changes. However, in this case no abrasives devices was required.
Case presentation: We report a case of a 22-year old male patient who received trauma to the right-side of the face and right lateral canthus with an electrical saw resulting in the loss of epidermis and partially dermis of the skin. No additional grafting of the skin was needed to reconstruct the loss of tissue. The wound was resurfaced which stimulated the same healing process as in a mechanical removal of the epidermis.
Conclusion: No abrasive device was used to remove the epidermis of the skin in this case, due to the same loss of tissue during the mechanical burn he received in the trauma with the electrical saw.