

Pattern of Orbital Diseases at a Tertiary Oculoplastic Center

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To determine the causes and frequency of orbital involvement by systemic disorders and non-ocular trauma at a tertiary Oculoplastic centre.

Study Design: Descriptive cross-sectional retrospective study. Ophthalmology unit

Place and Duration of Study: Department of Ophthalmology, Lady Reading Hospital Medical teaching Institute, Peshawar from January 2012 and Dec 2016.

Methods: A total of 45 patients were included in this study. Patients' demographics, clinical cause of orbitopathy and time delay between the problem noticed by the patient and presentation were recorded. Orbitopathy included the presence of corneal and conjunctival changes, optic nerve disorders, proptosis, orbital bone changes and soft tissue swelling of eyelids. The data was analyzed using SPSS software (version 22). The frequency (percentage) and mean \pm standard deviation were reported for categorical variables.

Results: Mean age of the patients was 28.89 ± 22.02 years. There were 26 (57.8%) males 19 (42.2%) females. Commonest disorder was Bacterial Infection in 16 (35.6%) patients followed by Thyroid orbitopathy, which was seen in 14 (31.1%) cases. Other causes included Leukemia, Lymphoma, Retrobulbar Hemorrhage, Neurofibromatosis, Neuroblastoma, Maxillary Osteosarcoma, Teratoma and Fungal Infection. Time delay between presentation of orbital swelling and first noticed by patient was 147.02 ± 155.18 weeks in male while in female the time delay was 148.79 ± 146.47 weeks.

Conclusion: The commonest inflammation was due to thyroid, commonest infection was bacterial infection and commonest tumor was leukemia. Imaging and proper workup is important to properly treat any orbital disease.

Key Words: Orbit, Ocular trauma, Neuroblastoma, Orbital lymphoma.

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INTRODUCTION

Orbit is a well-protected bony area filled with eyeball, soft tissues, nerves and blood vessels. The bony part

has four walls, which continue with the skull through various foramen.¹ This well protected part of the body needs the help of proper work up, notably imaging, for getting relevant important details for the underlying disease process. Many delicate structures are placed within this cavity with well protected mechanisms. There are many ocular and non-ocular disorders which can cause changes in the orbit (proptosis, eyelid odema and conjunctival swelling, etc).²

There are many non-ocular systemic conditions with similar presentations for which orbit serves as window through which important and early

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information can be gathered and proper and timely management is possible.³

The rationale of this study was to highlight the importance of orbital abnormalities, which might be the first clinical presentation of a systemic disease or non-ocular trauma. Timely referral by physicians to the ophthalmologist and vice versa may help in early intervention. The purpose of the study was to determine the causes and frequency of orbital involvement by systemic disorders and non-ocular trauma at a tertiary Oculoplastic centre.

METHODS

A descriptive cross sectional study was performed by consecutive sampling of 45 patients who were diagnosed with orbitopathy at the Department of Ophthalmology Lady Reading Hospital Medical Teaching Institute, Peshawar between January 2012 and Dec 2016. Diagnosis was based on clinical features, imaging and necessary work up in lesion with relevant departments. Informed consent was obtained from all patients or their guardians. This study adhered to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the institutional review board. Data collected included patient demographics, clinical cause of orbitopathy and time between problem noticed by the patient or guardian and presentation to the ophthalmologist. Orbitopathy included the presence of corneal and conjunctival changes, optic nerve disorders, proptosis, orbital bone changes and soft tissue swelling of eyelids.

The data were analyzed using SPSS software (version 22). The frequency (percentage) and mean ± standard deviation were reported for categorical variables. Means and proportions were compared using Student’s t test and the chi-square test (or Fisher’s exact test, if appropriate), respectively. All tests were two-sided, and a p value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Mean age of the patients was 28.89 ± 22.02 years. Male were in majority 26 (57.8%) while females were 19 (42.2%). Commonest disorder was bacterial infection in 16 (35.6%) patients followed by thyroid orbitopathy, which was seen in 14 (31.1%) cases. Other rare but serious causes included leukemia, lymphoma, retrobulbar hemorrhage,

neurofibromatosis, neuroblastoma, maxillary osteosarcoma, teratoma and fungal infection involving orbit. Time delay between presentation of orbital swelling and first noticed by patient was 147.02 ± 155.18 weeks in male while in female the time delay was 148.79 ± 146.47 SD in weeks which was slightly more (Table 1).

Table 1: Etiology of orbital involvement by different pathologies and patient demographics.

		N	%
Age groups	0.08-18years	22	48.9%
	19 and above	23	51.1%
Gender	Male	26	57.8%
	Female	19	42.2%
Cause/disorder	Thyroid orbitopathy	14	31.1%
	Bacterial Infection	16	35.6%
	Leukemia	2	4.4%
	Lymphoma	1	2.2%
	Retrobulbar Hemorrhage	2	4.4%
	Neurofibromatosis	2	4.4%
	Brain Tumor	1	2.2%
	Neuroblastoma	2	4.4%
	Maxillary Osteosarcoma	1	2.2%
	Teratoma	2	4.4%
	Fungal Infection	2	4.4%

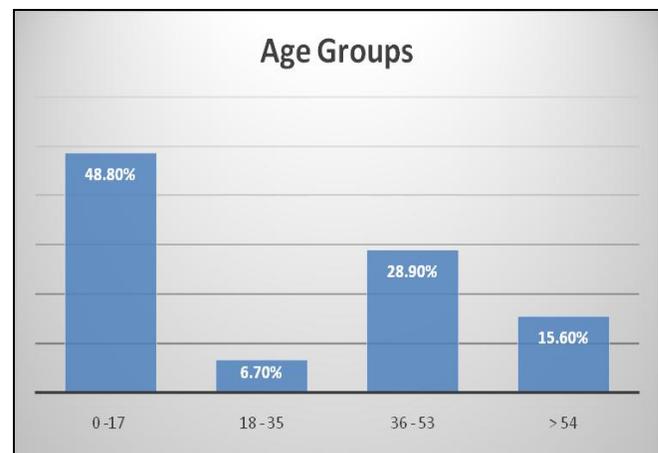


Fig. 1: Distribution according to age groups.

A total of 45 patients were selected. Four age groups were made. For details see figure 1. The most frequent disorder disorders reported or recorded included bacterial infections (35.6%) and the 2nd most common was thyroid orbitopathy (31.1%). Further details are shown in table 2 and figure 2.

Table 2: Association of Disorders with Age Groups.

Disorder	In years				Total	P Value
	0 – 17	18 – 35	36 – 53	> 54		
Thyroid orbitopathy	0%	0%	22.2%	8.9%	31.1%	0.001
Bacterial Infection	26.7%	2.2%	4.4%	2.2%	35.6%	
Leukemia	4.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.4%	
Lymphoma	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	2.2%	
Retrobulbar Haemorrhage	.0%	.0%	2.2%	2.2%	4.4%	
Neurofibromatosis	2.2%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	4.4%	
Brain Tumor	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	
Neuroblastoma	4.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.4%	
Maxillary Osteosarcoma	.0%	2.2%	.0%	.0%	2.2%	
Teratoma	4.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.4%	
Fungal Infection	4.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.4%	
Total	48.9%	6.7%	28.9%	15.6%	100.0%	

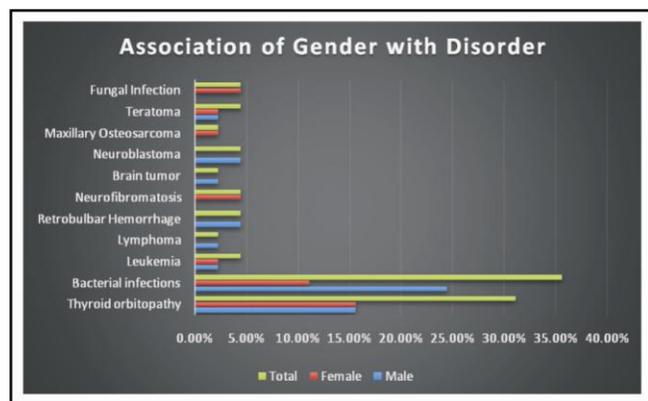


Fig. 2: Association of gender with disorders.

DISCUSSION

Orbit is involved in many important non ocular conditions which include infections, inflammations, tumors and trauma which shows the importance of all necessary workup for any patient with such abnormality in orbit.⁴ According to the present study, based on our experience of more than 10 years dealing with orbital diseases at our centre, the non ophthalmic diseases which cause changes in the orbit are broadly classified as infective, inflammatory, neoplastic and traumatic.

Thyroid eye disease was the most common cause of orbital disease in our study which is supported by the previous researchers.^{5,6,7} Thyroid eye disease includes eyelid edema, conjunctival chemosis, proptosis, eyelid retraction and optic nerve compression. Therefore, proper detection and management by ophthalmologist as well as the endocrinologist and other related specialties are important to prevent its complications.⁸ According to

Ackuaku-Dogbe et al, it is common in middle aged females with more than 80% under the age 50 years.⁹ However, more severe disease is encountered in males which was also seen in our study.¹⁰

Infections involving orbital region both ocular and systemic are also quite common. The common causes of orbital cellulitis include infections of surrounding areas particularly sinuses, dental area and nose.^{11,12} Immune compromised individuals are mostly infected by the fungi.¹³ According to our study, sinusitis was the most common cause of orbital cellulitis which is in accordance with literature.¹⁴ Orbital cellulitis as a complication of sinusitis is seen in both genders equally and more common in young children.¹⁵ These findings were also seen in our study.

Variety of common and rare Tumors also cause different changes in the orbit which range from mild swelling to a large proptosis. One of the common tumors which involve orbit is lymphoma.¹⁶ Leukemia was seen in one patient which is extremely rare as a cause of proptosis.¹⁷ Rare tumors of orbit include Orbital teratoma.¹⁸ Other tumors include maxillary tumor invading the orbit, brain tumors and neuroblastoma.^{19,20,21} All the above mentioned tumors were seen in comparatively least frequency in our study.

According to our results, neurofibromatosis and leukemia were the most common ones. When Neurofibromatosis involves orbit it may cause globe destruction and huge proptosis. It was also evident from our study.²²

Trauma is common in our region. The common cause of proptosis due to non-ocular trauma was retrobulbar hemorrhage, which is a rare complication

of non-ocular trauma. The need for early detection through imaging and proper and timely workup is vision saving. Delay in diagnosis can result in optic nerve damage due to compression and ischemia.^{23,24} Untreated or unrecognized cases may result in permanent visual loss within 90-120 minutes.²⁵ Therefore immediate management and most importantly recoding of visual acuity at trauma room with proper referral to ophthalmologist and long follow-up is recommended to save vision.

Limitations of this study were descriptive cross-sectional design and vascular lesions like fistulas, vascular tumors and AV malformations were not included.

CONCLUSION

Orbit serves as an important window to both local and systemic diseases, which includes inflammation, infection and tumors and trauma. The commonest inflammation was due to thyroid, commonest infection was bacterial orbital cellulitis and commonest tumor was leukemia. Imaging and proper workup is important to properly treat any orbital disease. Majority of our patients presented at late and advanced stage.

Ethical Approval

The study was approved by the Institutional review board/ Ethical review board. (3273)

Conflict of Interest

Authors declared no conflict of interest.

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Authors' Designation and contribution

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Muhammad Adnan Khan; Vitreo retina fellow: *Literature search, Data acquisition, analysis, Manuscript preparation, Manuscript editing.*

Adnan Zar; SPR: *Literature search, Data acquisition.*

Saifullah; Associate Professor: *Data analysis, Manuscript review.*

