

Un diagnóstico ocular complicado

A Challenging Ocular Diagnosis

CASE REPORT

A 71-year-old man was admitted in the emergency department due to an epistaxis that had lasted for 30 minutes. He mentioned multiple similar previous episodes, together with recurring temporal headaches during the previous month and partial loss of vision. On physical examination, the patient was hemodynamically stable, afebrile, and had a right exophthalmos. Aminocaproic acid was started due to the persistence of the hemorrhage. Analytically, are highlighted hemoglobin 11.3 g/dL, 52×10^3 platelets/uL, INR 1.2, erythrocyte sedimentation rate 78mm/1h, and C reactive protein 44.5 g/dL. Head computed tomography (head CT) was performed, which revealed a mass of soft tissues in the right orbit with an invasion of the underlying structures (Figure 1 and 2). After performing a biopsy of the retroocular mass and excluding the diagnosis of multiple myeloma, the diagnosis of extramedullary plasmacytoma was made.

Extramedullary plasmacytoma is a rare neoplasm, corresponding to 3% of malignant plasmacyte neoplasms and 1% of all neoplasms of the head and neck¹. Most of these lesions appear on the wall of the upper respiratory tract. The location in the orbit is uncommon, with less than 60 cases described in the literature². The cases described include plasmacytomas located in the orbit, conjunctiva, and iris, the majority in the context of multiple myeloma³. It mainly affects male individuals (ratio 3: 1), with an average age between 55 and 60 years¹. Symptoms are related to the location of the neoplasm.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest in this work.

SOURCE OF FUNDING

This research had no funding sources.

ETHICAL ASPECTS

All participants submitted a consent form to be included in this study.

Figure 1. Head CT showing a soft tissue mass in the right orbit with invasion of the underlying structures.

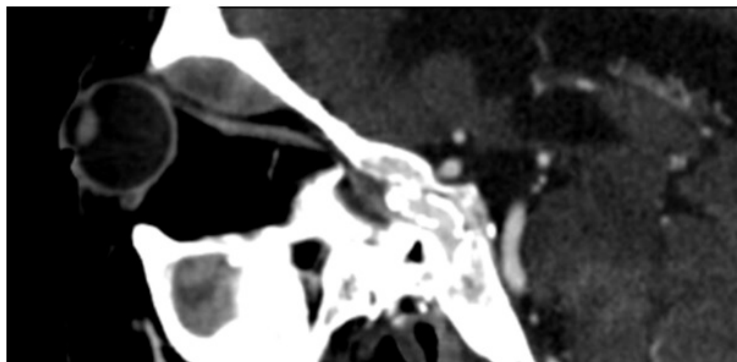
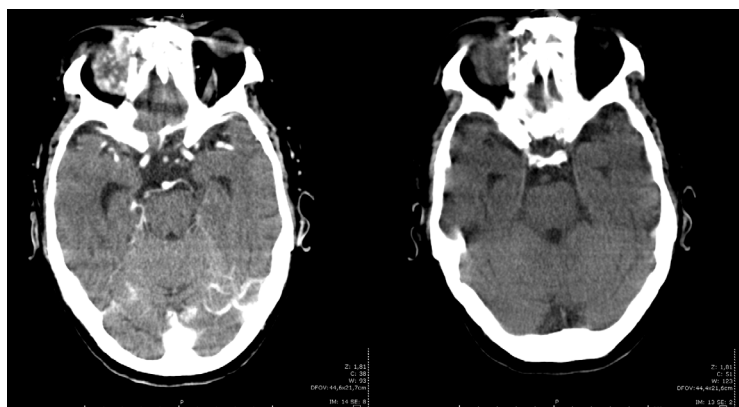


Figure 2. Head CT displaying bone destruction on the roof of the right orbit.



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Keywords: exophthalmos, orbital neoplasm, plasmacyte neoplasm

Palabras clave: exoftalmos, neoplasia orbitaria, neoplasia de plasmocitos

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