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IMAGES, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Right orbital tumor: Which diagnostic orientation? What therapeutic approach to adopt? What definitive diagnosis?

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Case report

A 29-year-old woman, 9 months post-partum, was referred by her ophthalmologist for progressive right visual acuity loss of 4 months' evolution. Ophthalmological examination found non-reducible right axial exophthalmos with 90% right- and 100% left-eye acuity. The right visual field was impaired, with conserved photomotor reflex

and eyeball mobility. ENT and somatic examinations were normal. There were no clinical signs of neurofibromatosis.

Orbital MRI found a well-contoured right ovoid mass with a long axis of 23 mm, enhanced on contrast medium injection and with a clear peripheral ring, deforming the posterior pole of the eyeball and compressing the right optic nerve (Fig. 1).

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Figure 1 Orbital MRI. A. T1-weighted sequence without contrast injection. B. T1-weighted sequence with contrast injection; arrow points to strong peripheral enhancement. C. T2-weighted sequence without contrast injection.

What is your diagnosis?

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