



Isolated medial rectus orbital myositis as a manifestation of idiopathic orbital inflammation

Leandro SOUSA and Lucas Martín ROMANO

Neurology Department, Hospital Privado de Comunidad, Mar del Plata, Argentina

A 33-year-old woman appeared with pain in her left frontal region irradiated to the ipsilateral eye with conjunctival hyperemia in the area of the medial muscle insertion, but without oculomotor paresis. MRI showed a thickened left medial rectus muscle (Fig. 1). Biopsy showed edema and an inflammatory infiltrate (Fig. 2).

Orbital myositis is an inflammatory process that involves the extraocular muscles. Clinical characteristics include orbital and periorbital pain, ocular movement impairment, diplopia, and conjunctival hyperemia (1). The diagnosis is clinical and radiological. The differential diagnoses include thyroid-related eye disease, other orbital inflammatory processes (idiopathic inflammation, vasculitis, and sarcoidosis), orbital cellulitis, and orbital tumors (2).

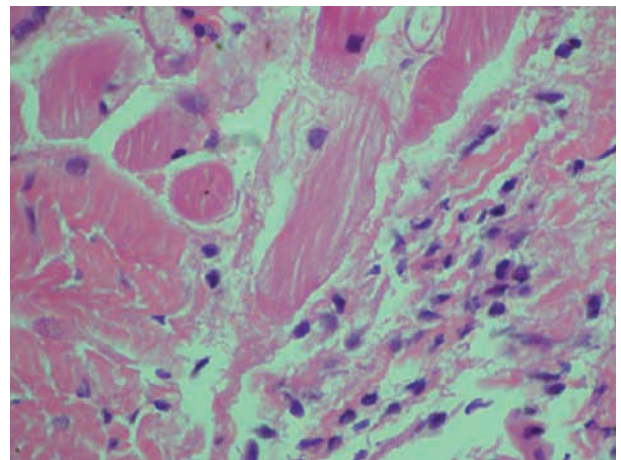


FIG. 2. — Left medial rectus biopsy showed the edema and inflammatory infiltrate, without neoplastic infiltration or granulomas.

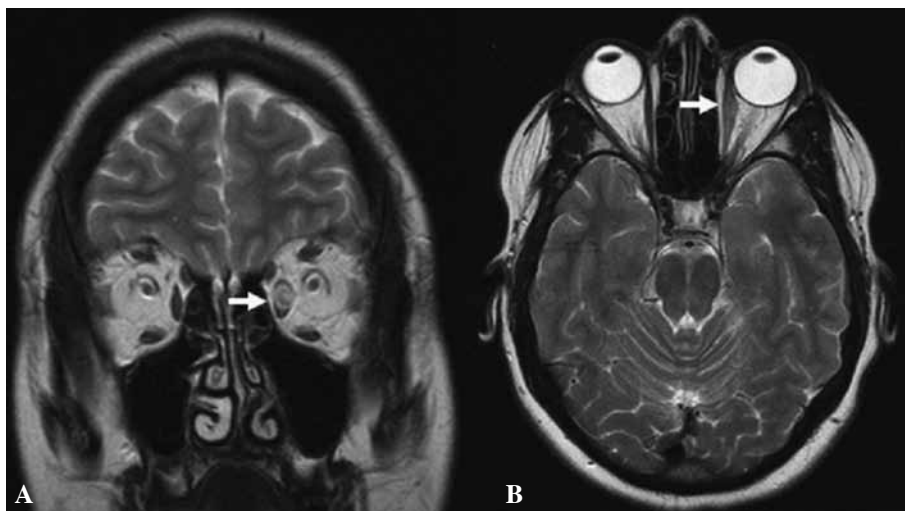


FIG. 1. — MRI without contrast showing T2-weighted thickening of left medial rectus (arrows). (A) Coronal image. (B) Axial image.

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Leandro Sousa, M.D., Resident,
Neurology Department,
Hospital Privado de Comunidad,
Sousa L. Córdoba 4545,
Mar del Plata, ZC 7600, Argentina
E-mail: leandro-d-sousa@hotmail.com