



Conjunctival lymphatico-venous malformation

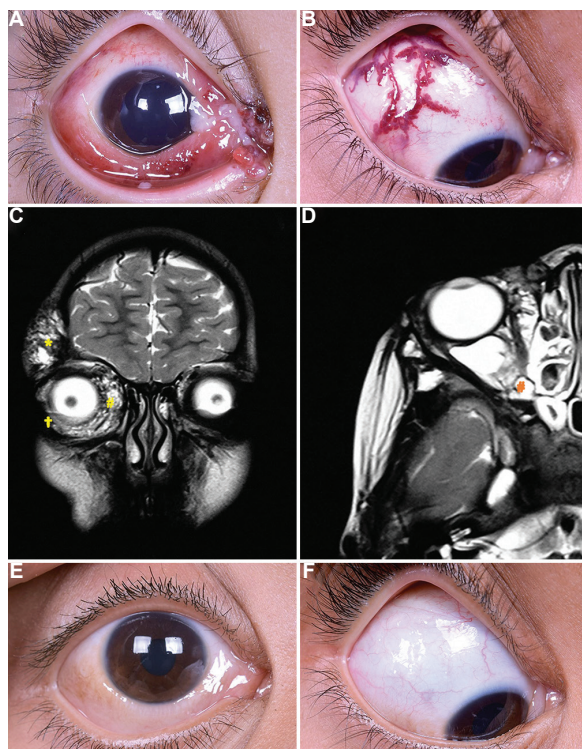


Figure. Presenting features, imaging findings and post sclerotherapy images of a lymphatico-venous malformation. (A) Mild proptosis, multinodular peripunctal lesion, chemosis and diffuse sub-conjunctival haemorrhage inferiorly. (B) Dilated tortuous and branching vessels in the superotemporal quadrant. (C) Ill-defined hyperintense lesions in the right temple (*), cheek (†) and orbit (#). (D) Antero-posterior extent is from the preseptal region to the orbital apex (#). (E) Decrease of orbital disease and eyelid disease. (F) Complete resolution of the conjunctival component.

A six yr old male child[†] presented to the Oculoplasty Service at L.V. Prasad Eye Institute, Hyderabad, India, in November 2018, with right proptosis, a multinodular peri-punctal lesion, chemosis (Figure A) and dilated, tortuous, branching vessels in the superotemporal quadrant (Figure B).

The lesion was hemodynamically isolated to the right orbit and a diagnosis of right lymphatico-venous malformation was made. Imaging revealed ill-defined, micro- and macro-cystic lesions, hyperintense on T2 in the right orbit, temple and cheek (Figure C and D). Bleomycin sclerotherapy

[†]Consent to publish clinical information and images obtained from the patient's parent.

(5 IU) in orbit and sub-conjunctival space was performed. One month follow up visit revealed resolution of the orbital, eyelid and conjunctival components (Figure E and F).

Subconjunctival bleomycin injection is a minimally invasive approach in treating the diffuse, extremely vascular and difficult to resect conjunctival component of lymphatico-venous malformation, without associated conjunctival fibrosis.

Conflicts of Interest: None.

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Received November 19, 2019