Myolipoma of the Eye associate with Giant Fornix Syndrome

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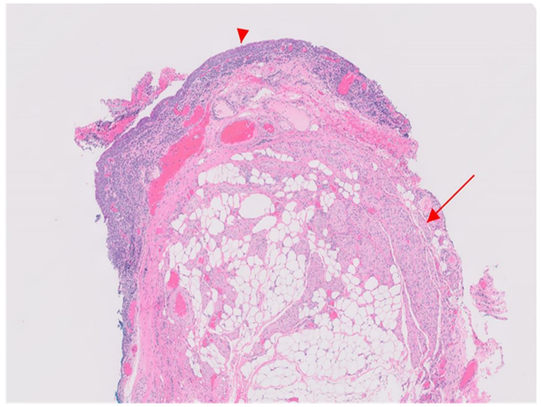
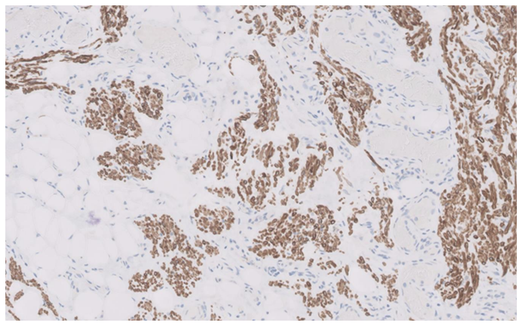
Imaging



Histological View of the Biopsied Tissue



Immunohistochemical Stained

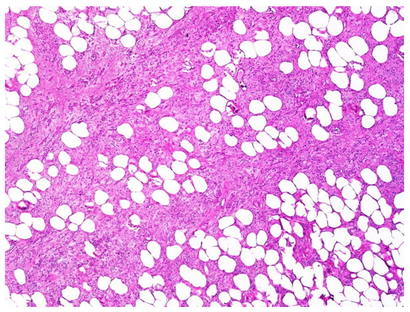
Methods

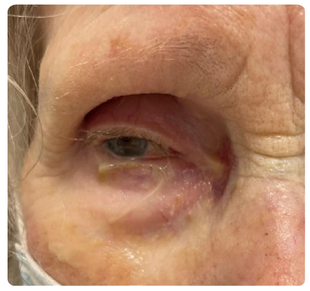
Simple light microscopic inspection was used to make the identification of spindle-shaped cells, which is a key indicator of the presence of adipocytes and smooth muscle cells. MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) was used to confirm the protuberance into the orbital area. Through this process the classification made was a myolipoma.

Rare, orbital myolipoma case with fornix syndrome and fornix reconstruction

Purpose

Myolipoma is described as a benign soft tissue neoplasm, a rare variant of lipoma marked by the proliferation of mature fat and mature smooth-muscle tissue. Myolipoma cases most commonly present in women during the fifth and sixth decades of life. Myolipoma is most often found in the retroperitoneum, abdomen, pelvis, inguinal region, or abdominal wall; therefore, a case of orbital myolipoma is exceedingly rare. The rarity of a case is demonstrated by the lack of published medical literature, worldwide, on this topic with only two other similar cases reported. Here we report the third case, a 94-year-old female presenting with giant fornix syndrome and recurrent orbit infections who underwent fornix reconstruction and excisional biopsy of the mass. Because orbital myolipoma is so rare and the specifics of diagnosis still unknown, we hope to synthesize and present relevant data with the hope of brining awareness and interest to the topic.





94-year-old woman, with a history of giant fornix syndrome and recurrent infections.

Results

The H&E sections show a fairly well-circumscribed lesion composed of morphologically bland spindle cells, smooth muscle immunoreactivity and adipose tissue, consistent with myolipoma. This case demonstrates the third case of myolipoma of eyelid and the patient ultimately underwent fornix reconstruction and excisional biopsy of the mass.

Conclusion

It is important to note that the exact origin of myolipoma's is still unknown. This case is currently ongoing and conclusions will be drawn when more testing and data is obtained. Unique and rare cases such as this one are complex and can be daunting, yet these are the exact sort of cases that pose difficult questions and push medical knowledge forward in meaningful ways if paid proper attention.