



RSUD Dr. SOETOMO



ORBITAL TRAUMA : WHAT CAN THE RADIOLOGIST OFFER?

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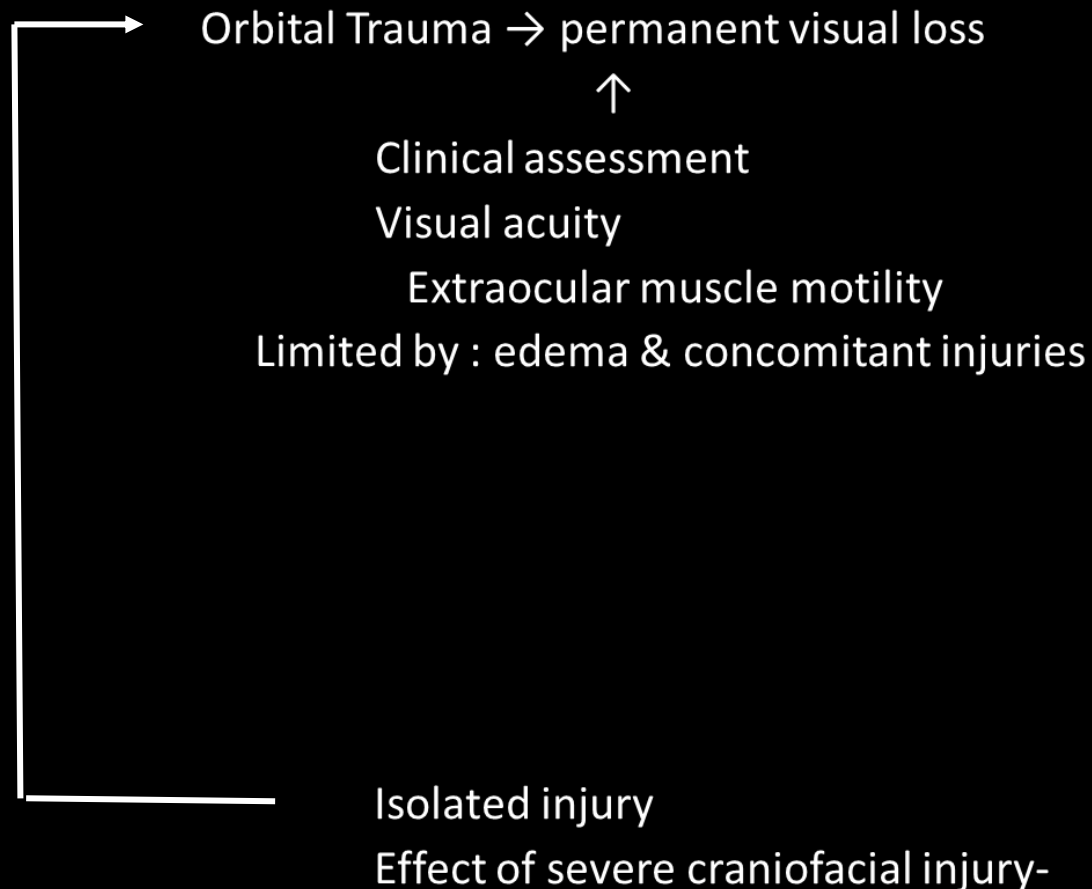
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Outline

- Introduction
- Anatomy - Imaging modalities & protocols
- Mechanism of orbital trauma
- What should we read for orbital trauma?
- Cases
- Take Home Messages

Introduction



mechanism & timing of injury



Imaging

- trauma pattern
- extent of injury



Indications :

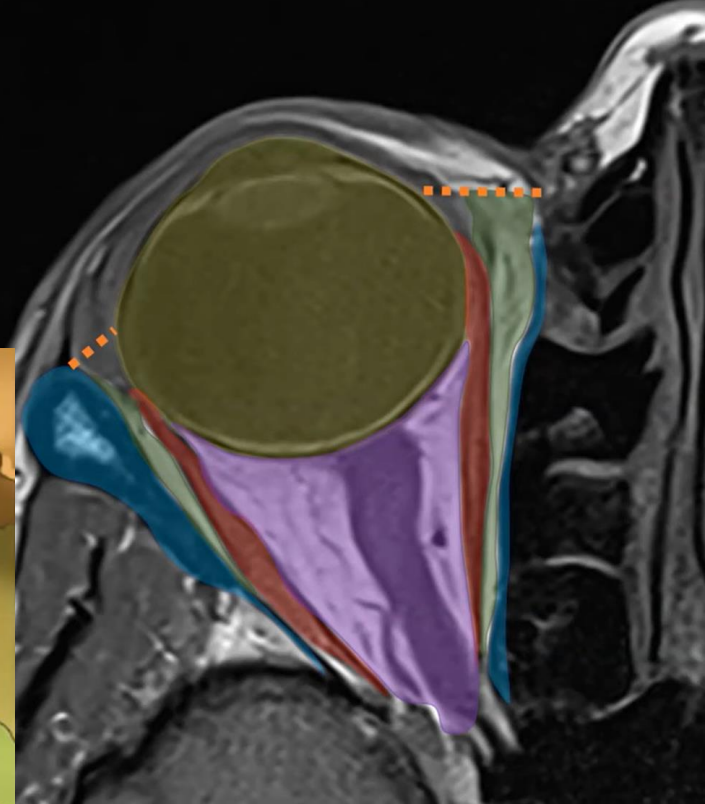
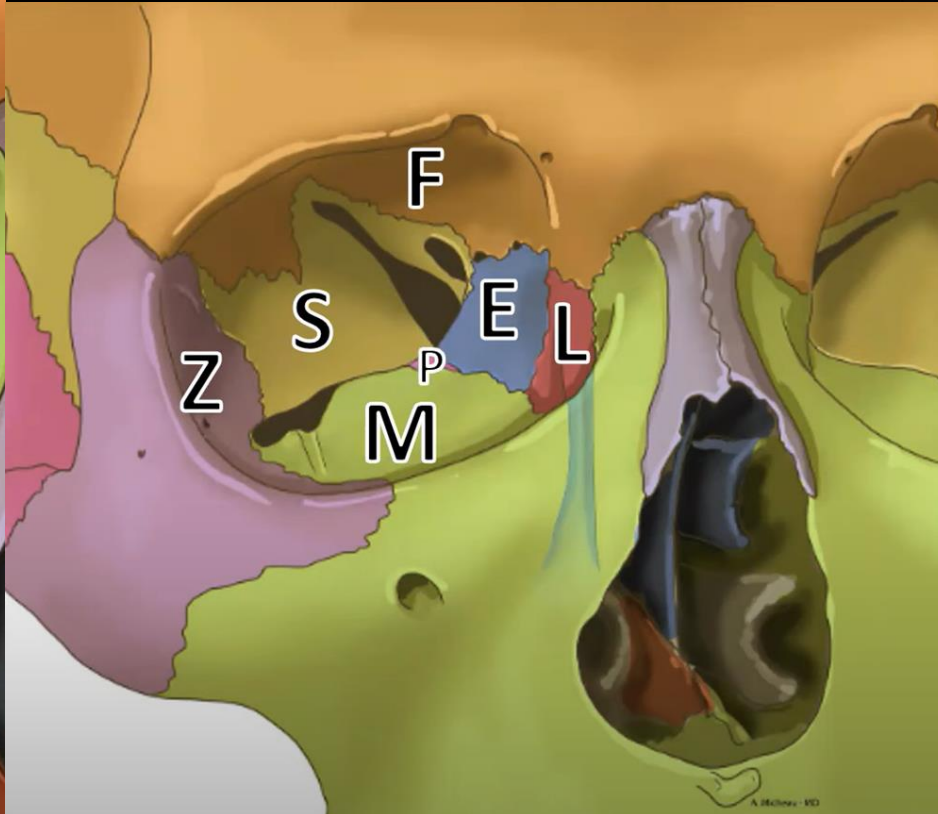
- if the posterior chamber not visualized
- susp orbital fractures
- intraocular foreign body
- occult globe rupture

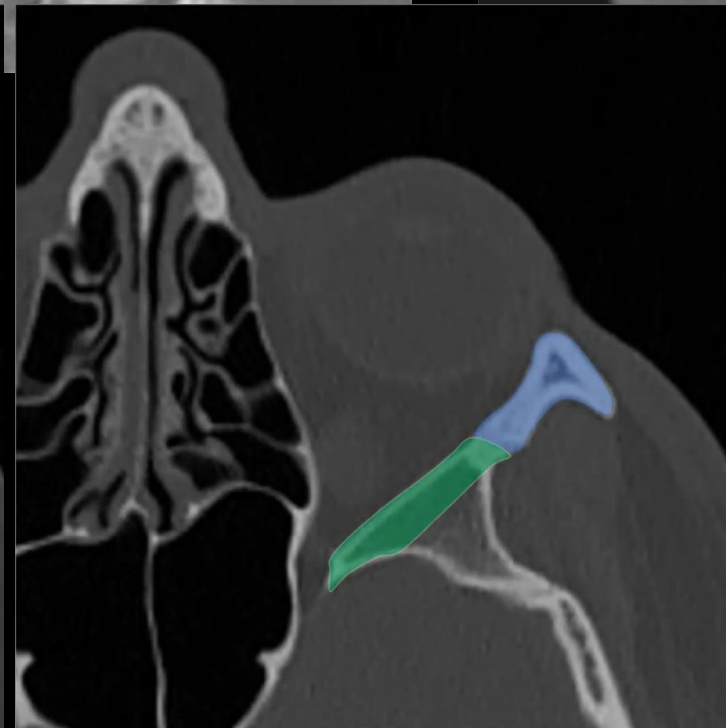
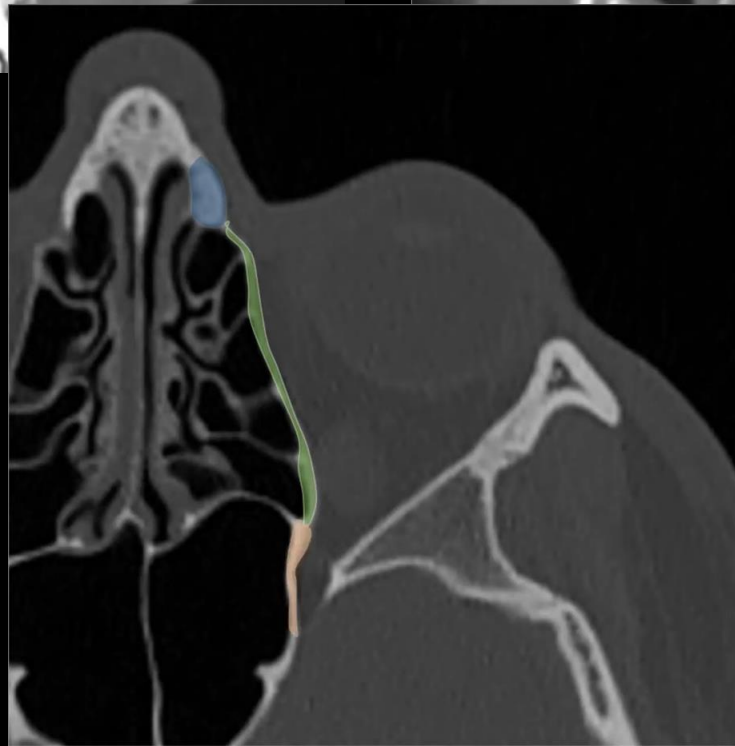
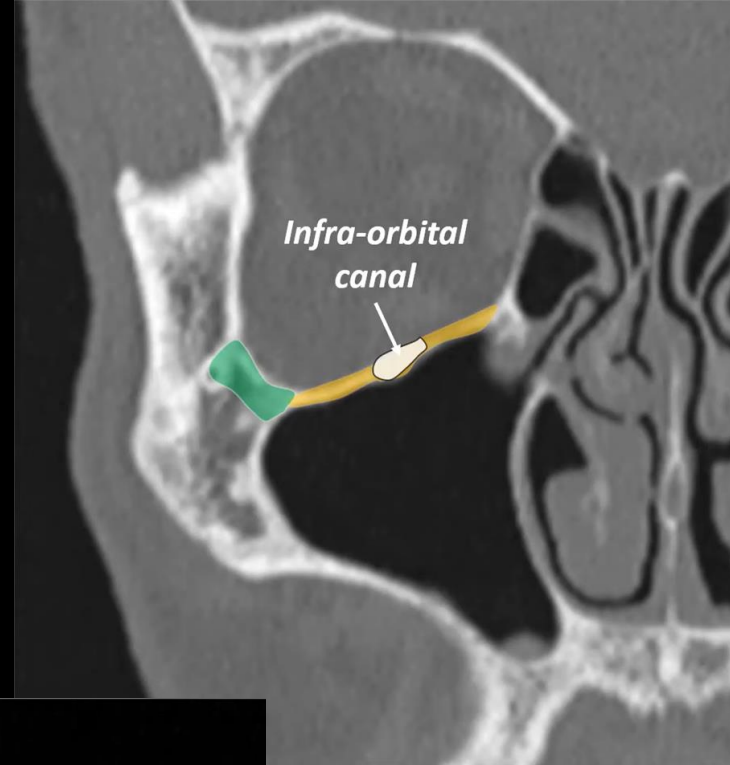
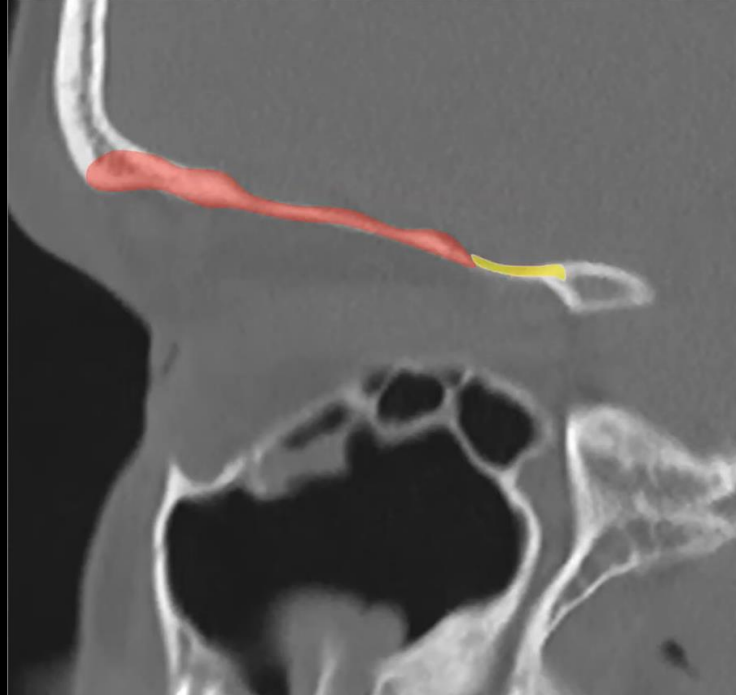
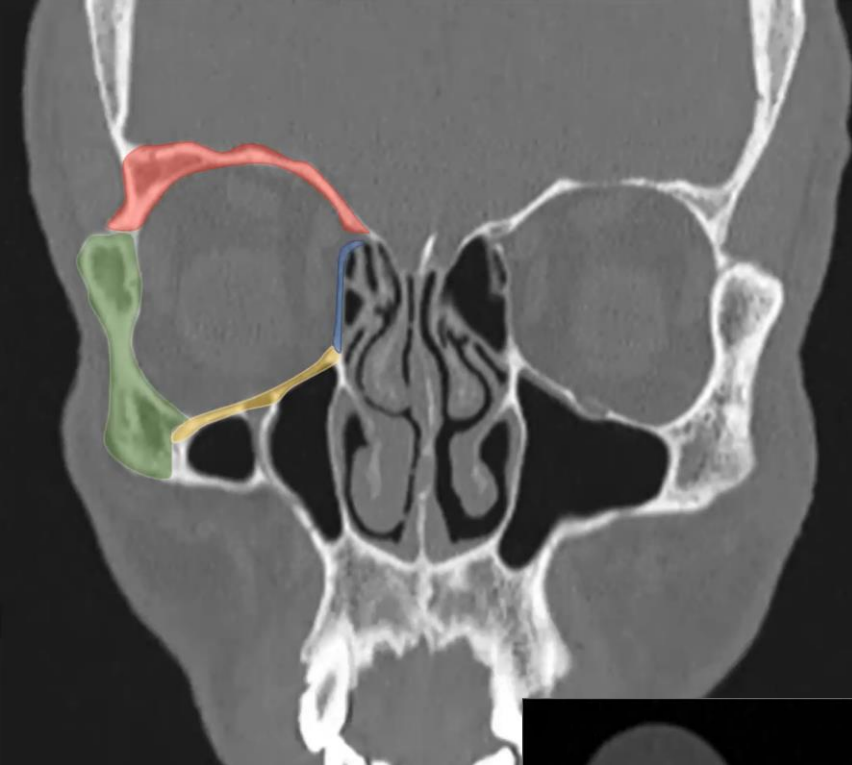
Anatomy – Imaging Modalities - Protocols

3 openings



7 bones





Imaging Modalities : CT

(+)

Images in various fields

Detection of **fat herniation** into the paranasal sinuses

The picture of **distortion, avulsion, herniation of extraocular muscles** is well depicted

For evaluation of **orbital soft tissue trauma and chronic bleeding**

(-)

Poor detection of acute focal hemorrhage in the orbit
bone details are unclear



Protocols CT

No iv contrast

CT bones & soft tissue reconstructions











Axial & coronal planes : coronal perpendicular to orbit axis

Preferably : 1-2mm reconstructions for the bone setting, 1,5-3mm for the soft tissue imaging








3D reconstructions for surgical planning

CT Imaging of Orbital Trauma

CT PARAMETERS FOR ORBITAL TRAUMA EXAMINATION

Single-Detector CT	MDCT
 140 kV	 120 kV
 120–150 mA	 89–345 mA
 0,8 second	 0.5–0.8 second
 Slice Thickness 3 mm	 Slice Thickness 2–3 mm
 Pitch	 Pitch

CT Scan - BALPINE Mnemonic

-  **B : Bones**
-  **A : Anterior Chamber**
-  **L : Lens**
-  **P : Posterior Globe Structures**
-  **I : Intraconal Orbit**
-  **N : Neurovascular Structures**
-  **E : Extraocular Muscles / Extraconal Orbit**

MR Imaging of Orbital

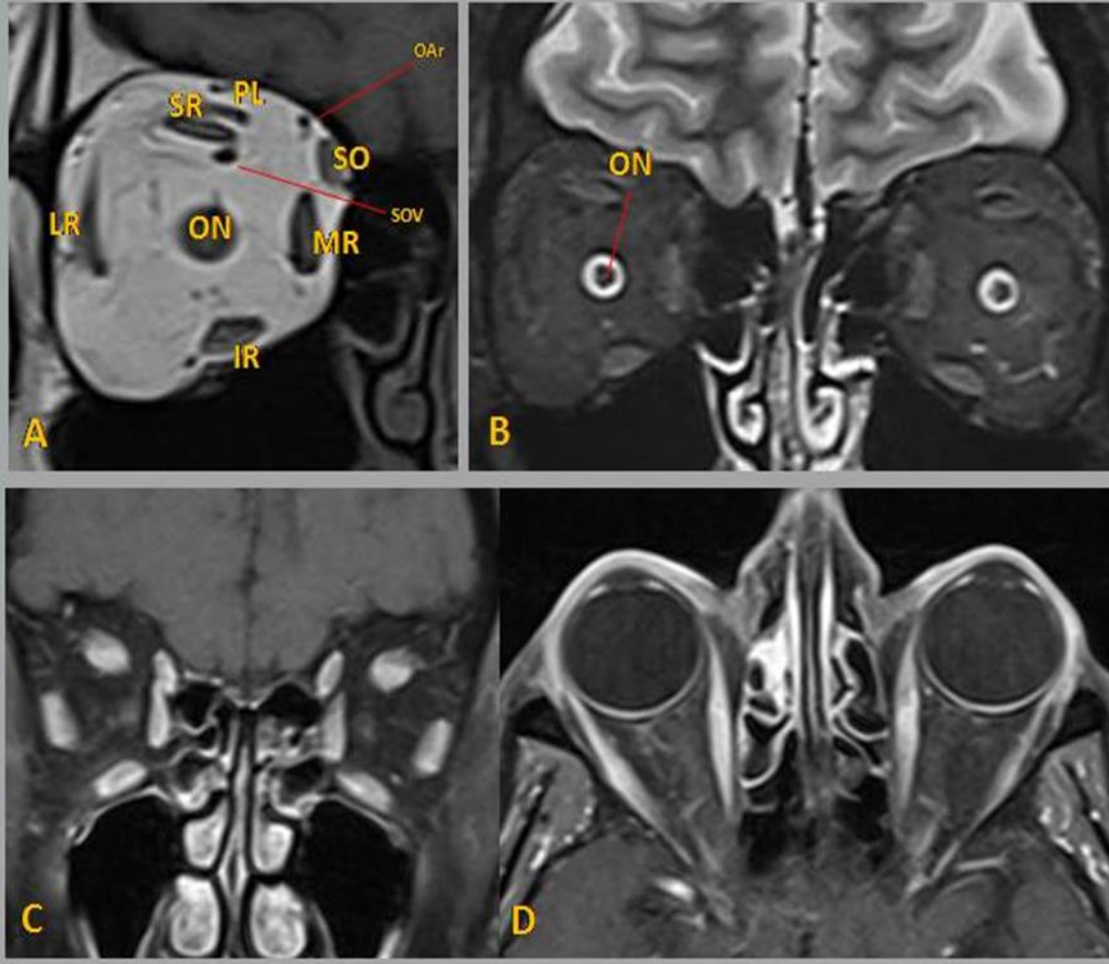
Orbits MRI protocol

- **COR - T2**
- **COR - STIR**
- **COR - T1**
- **AX - T2**
- **Postcontrast Fat-Sat:**
 - 3D-T1 Dixon (0.9mm)
 - COR-TSE T1 FS

**Additional sequences if necessary*

Coronal T1 (A) and T2 fs t(B), and coronal and axial T1 fs + gad (C, D).

SR: superior rectus; LR: lateral rectus; MR: medial rectus; IR: inferior rectus; SO: superior oblique; PL: palpebral elevator; OAr: ophthalmic artery; SOV: superior ophthalmic vein; ON: optic nerve.



(-)

Longer acquisition time
 \nless sensitivity of fracture

Cons : metallic ocular
 foreign bodies

(+)

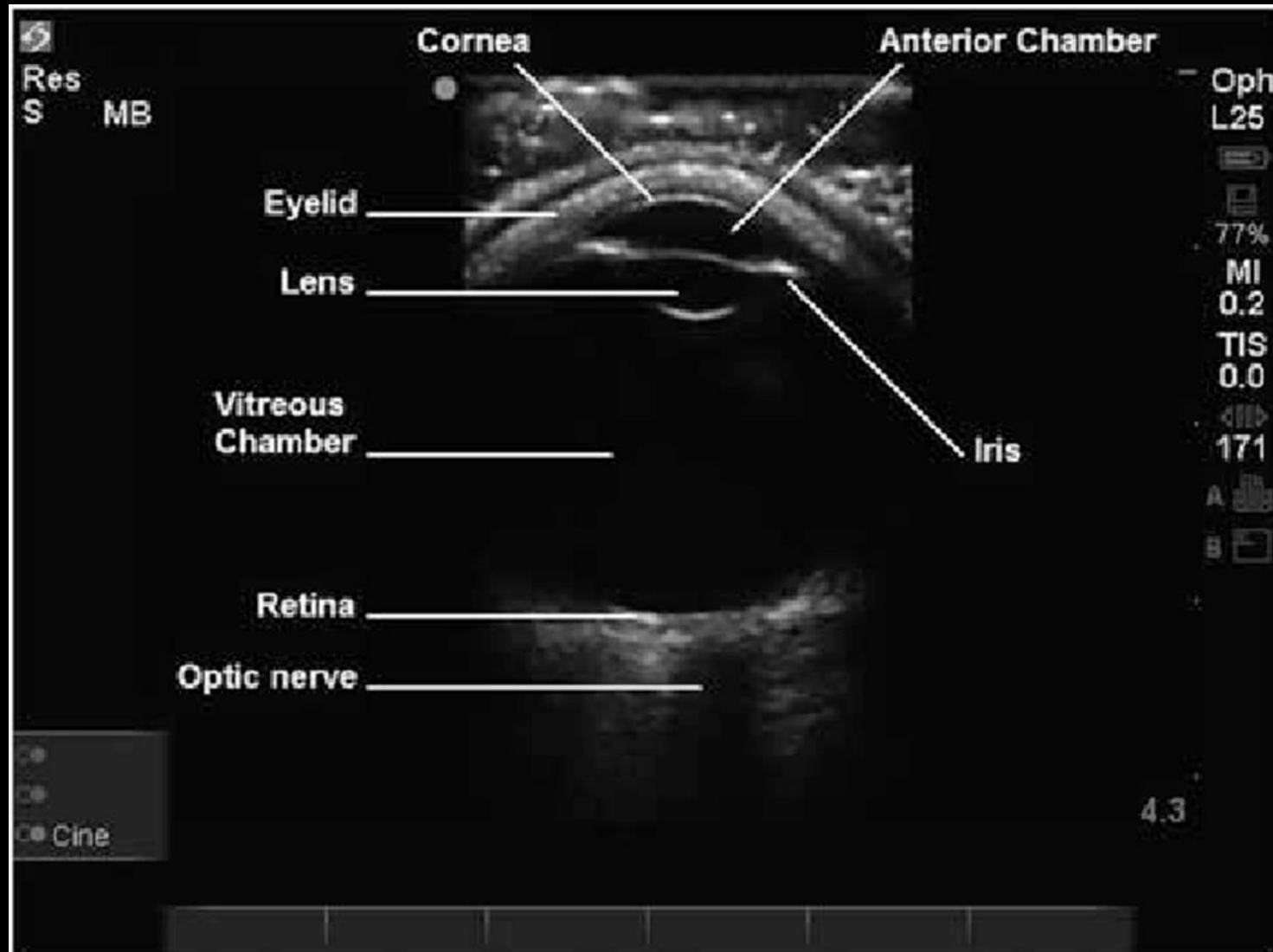
Retinal & choroidal
 detachment : well
 detected

Non radioopaque
 foreign bodies

Additional imaging for
 complicated cases

Not in acute trauma

Orbital Ultrasound



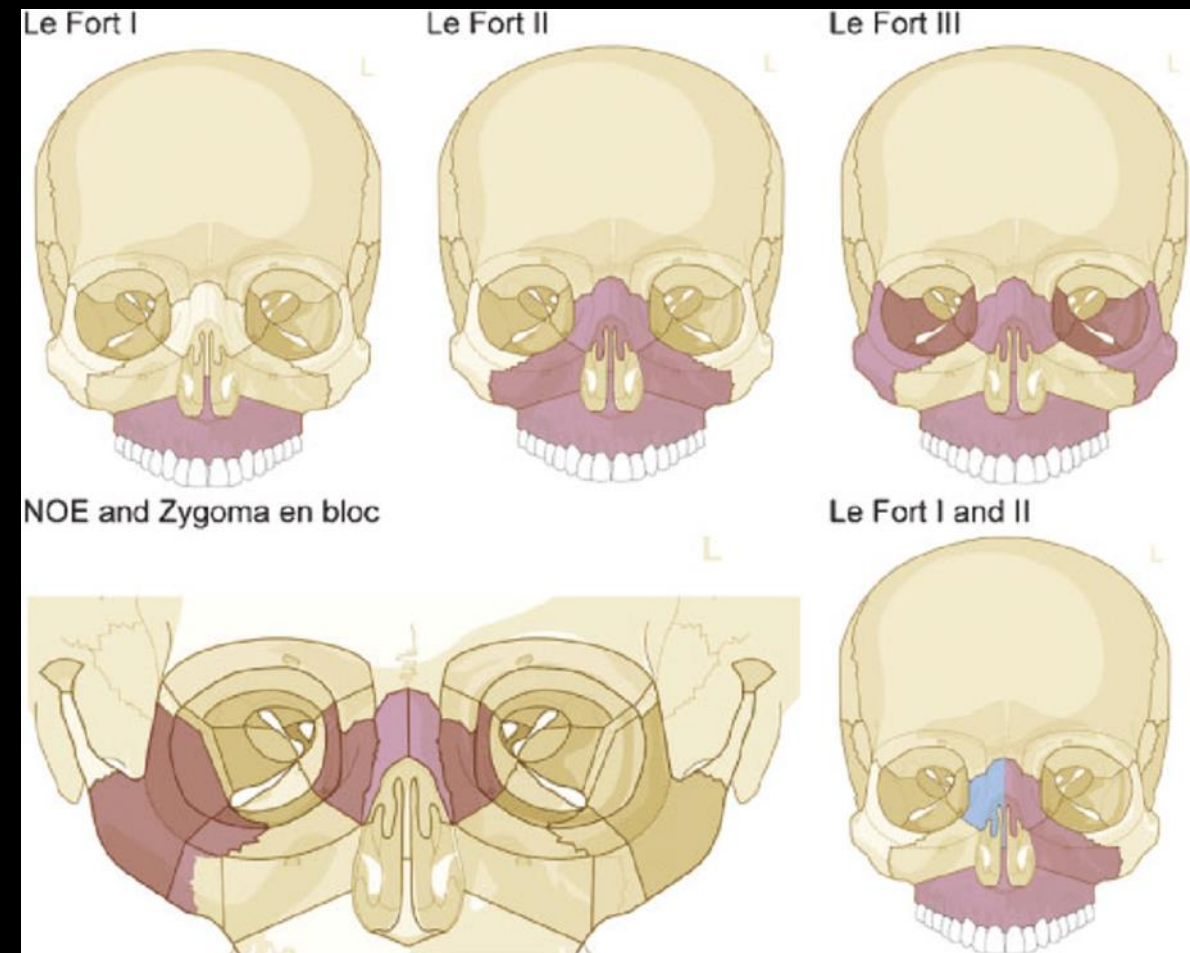
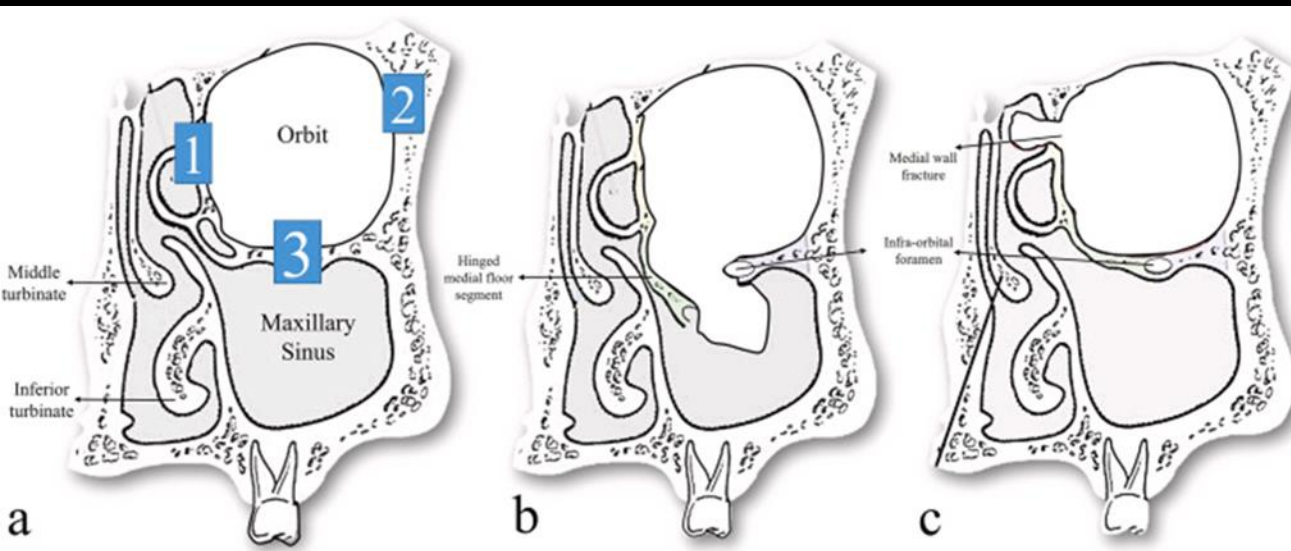
Can be performed rapidly at the bedside

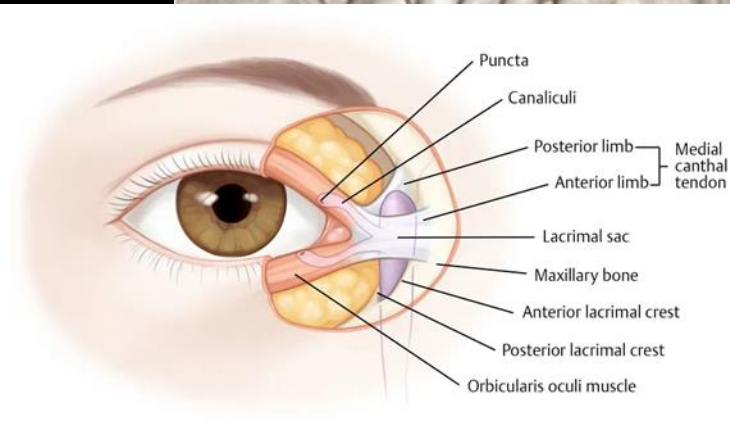
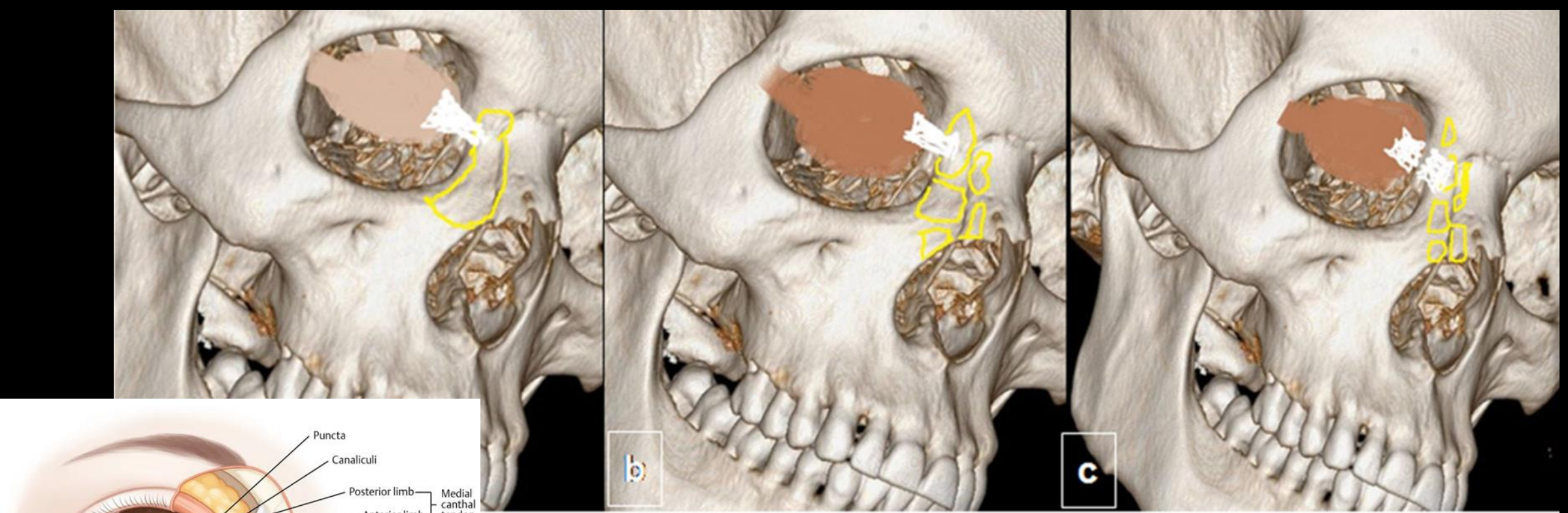
Accurate detection of :
Retrobulbar
haemorrhage
Foreign body
Lens dislocation
Retinal detachment

Cons : globe rupture

Mechanism of orbital trauma :

- Hydraulic theory : where pressure builds up after a blow to the eye
- Buckling theory : where a blow to the face transmits pressure, causing the orbital floor to buckle





Gomez Rosello et al., Insight into Imaging, 2020

Medial canthal tendon

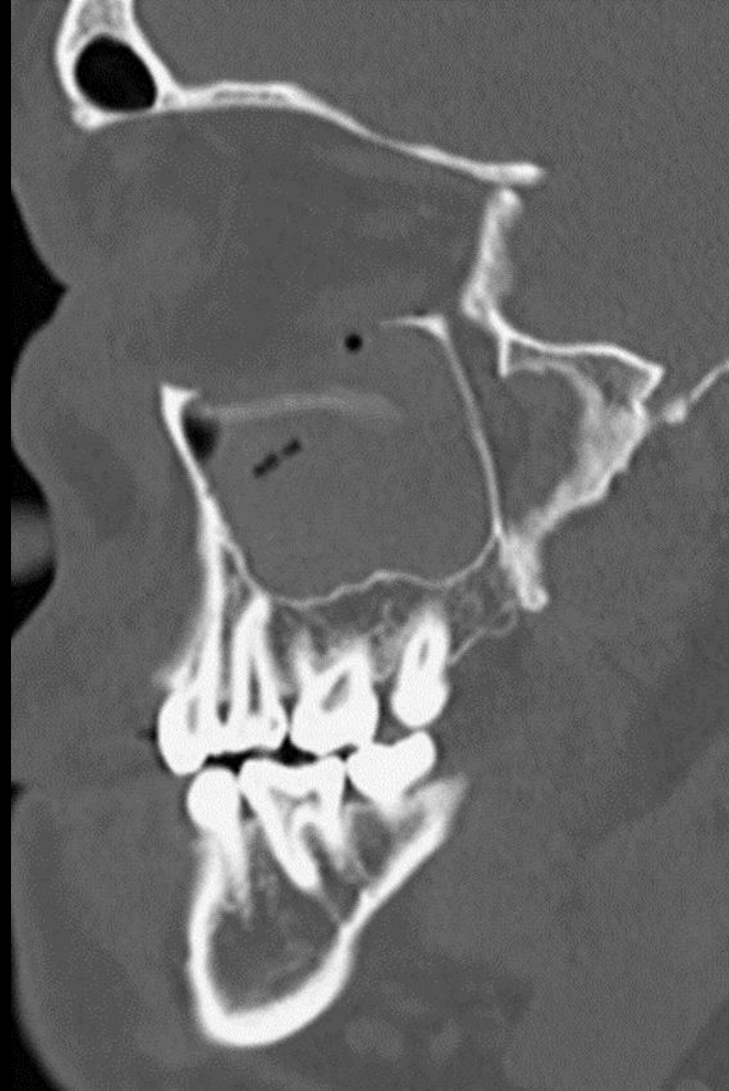
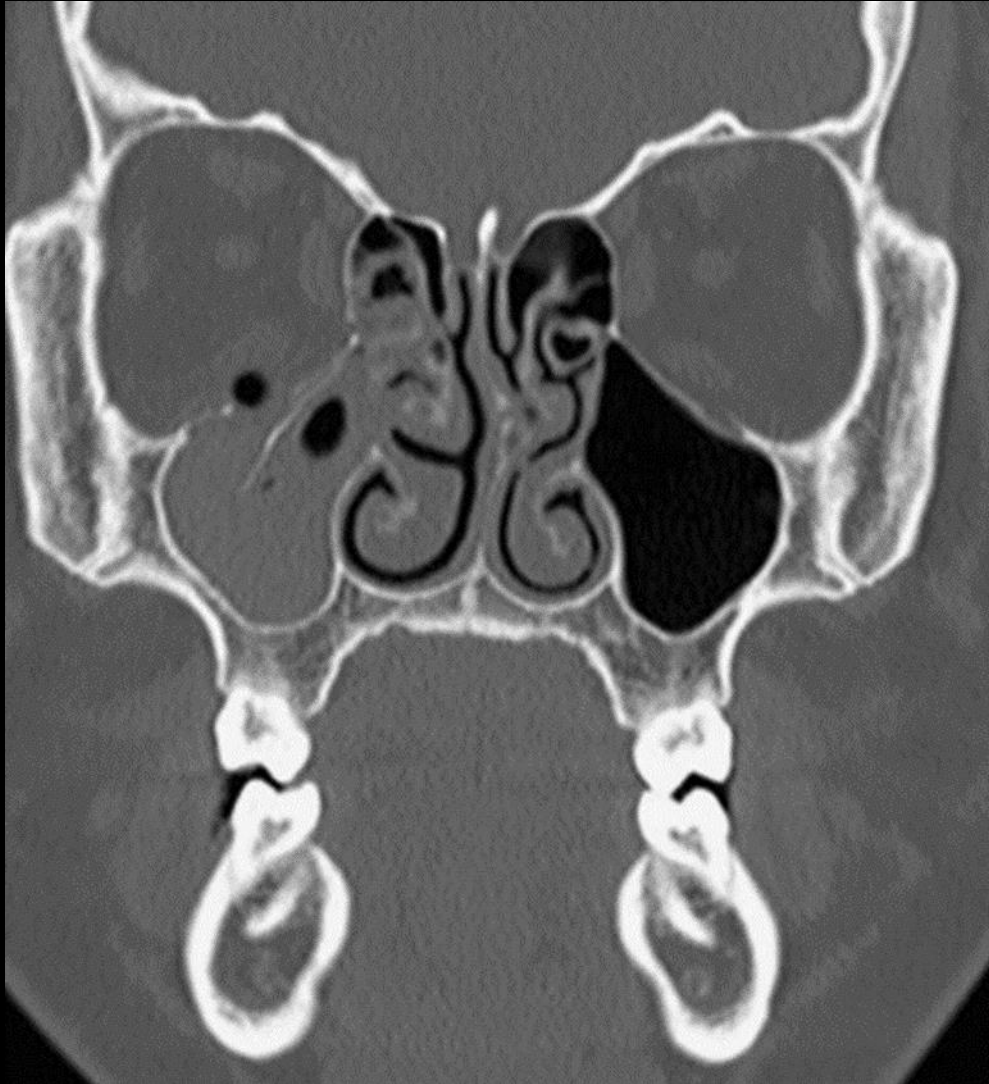
- Classification of naso-orbito-ethmoidal fractures (Markovitz and Manson classification)
- (a) Type I : single large fragment with attached medial tendon
 - (b) Type II : with bone comminution without extension to the medial canthal tendon
 - (c) Type III : where comminution affects the medial canthal tendon

What should we read for orbital trauma?

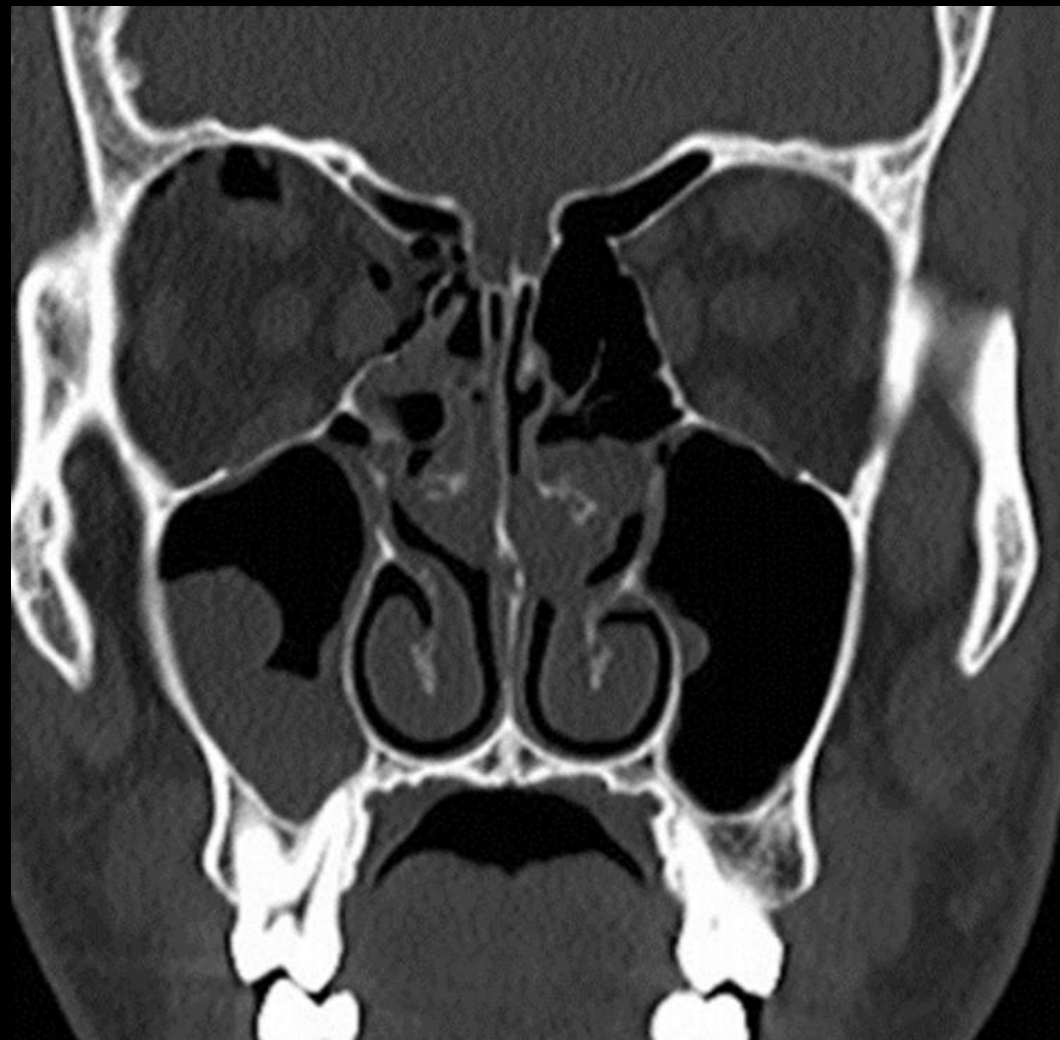
BALPINE mnemonic

- **B** : bones
- **A** : anterior chamber
- **L** : lens
- **P** : posterior globe structures
- **I** : intraconal orbit
- **N** : neurovascular structures
- **E** : extraocular muscles/ extraconal orbit

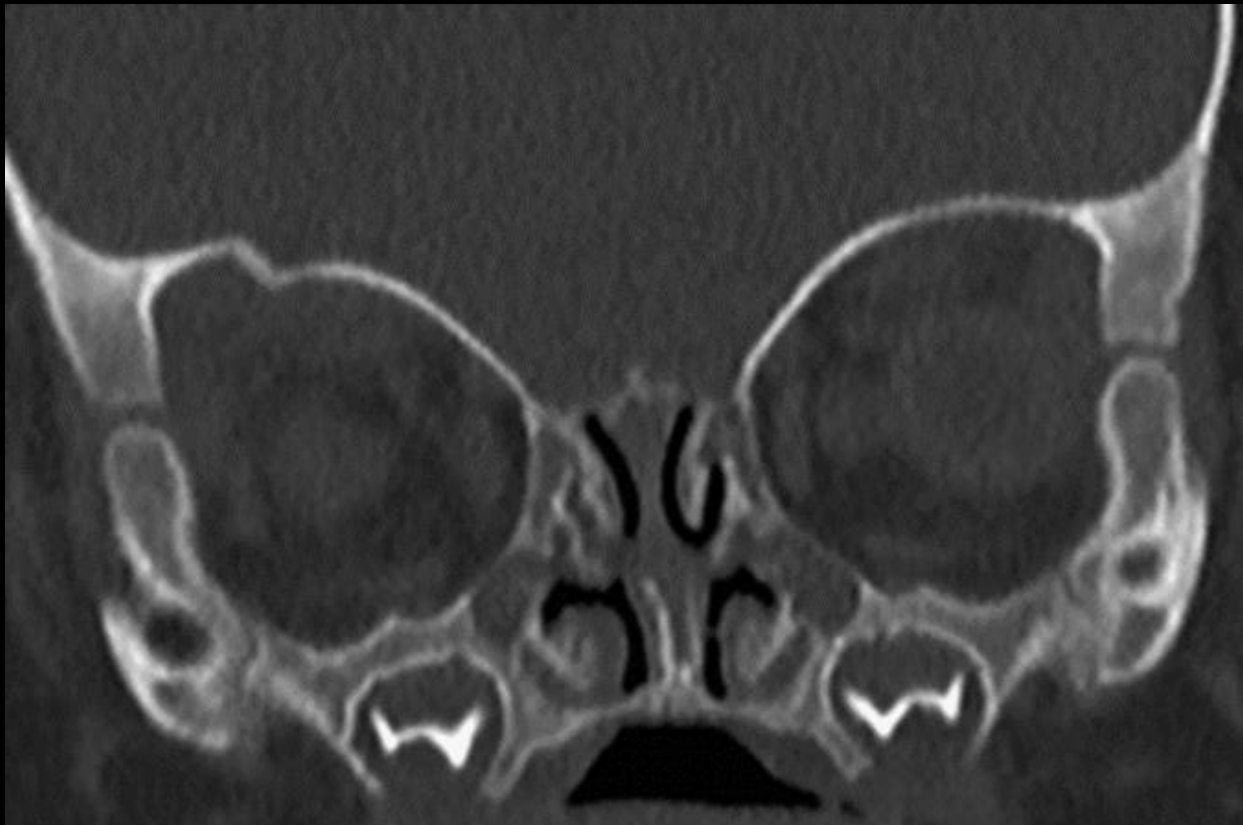
Cases 1



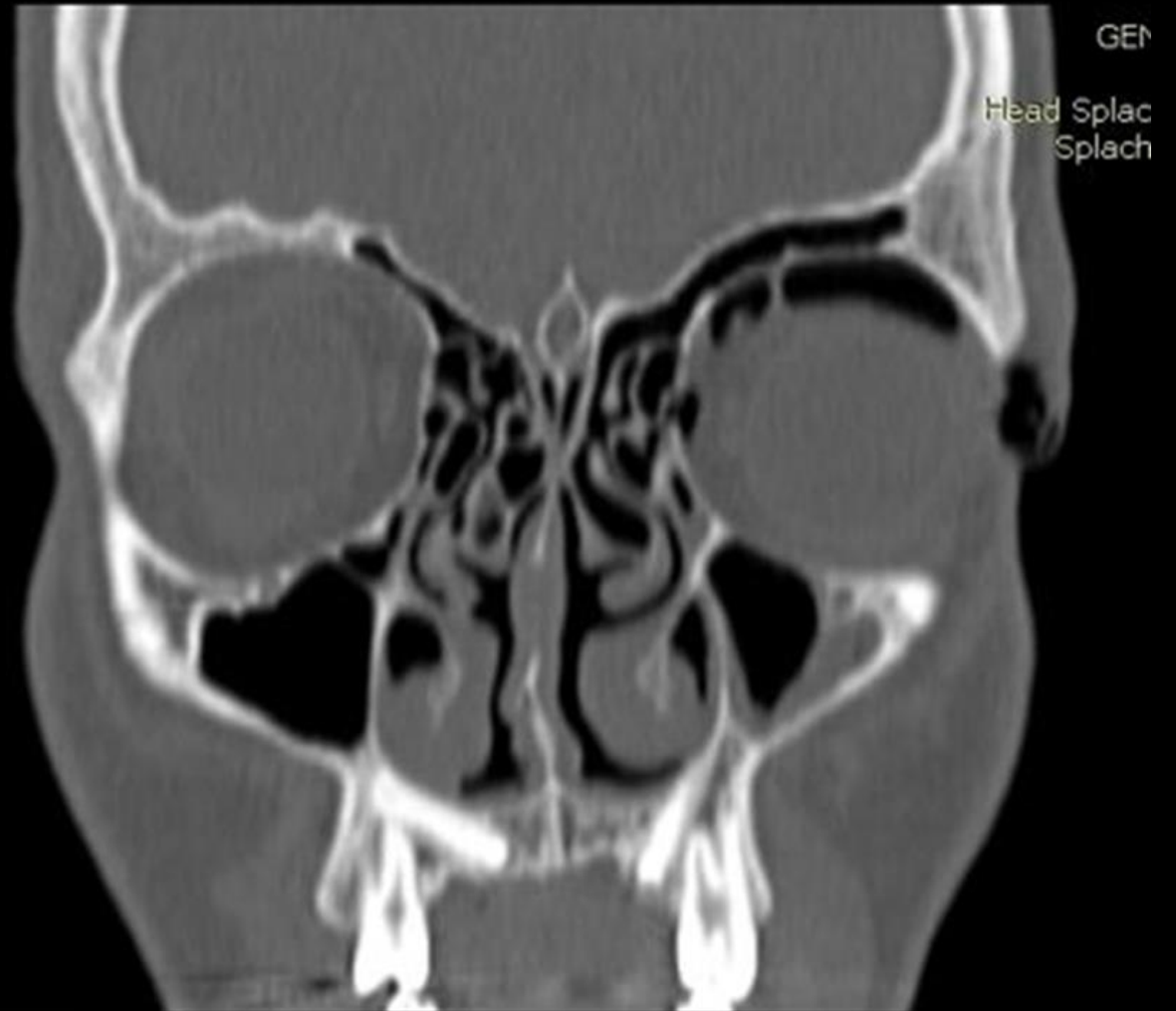
Cases 2



Case 3

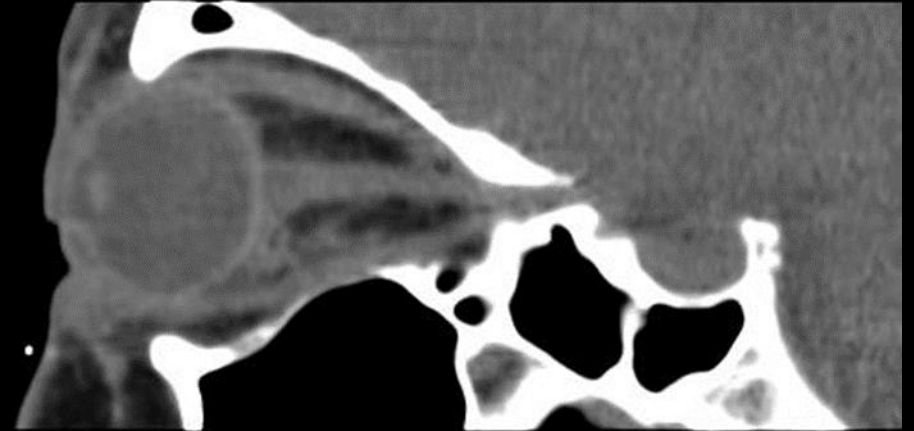


Cases 4

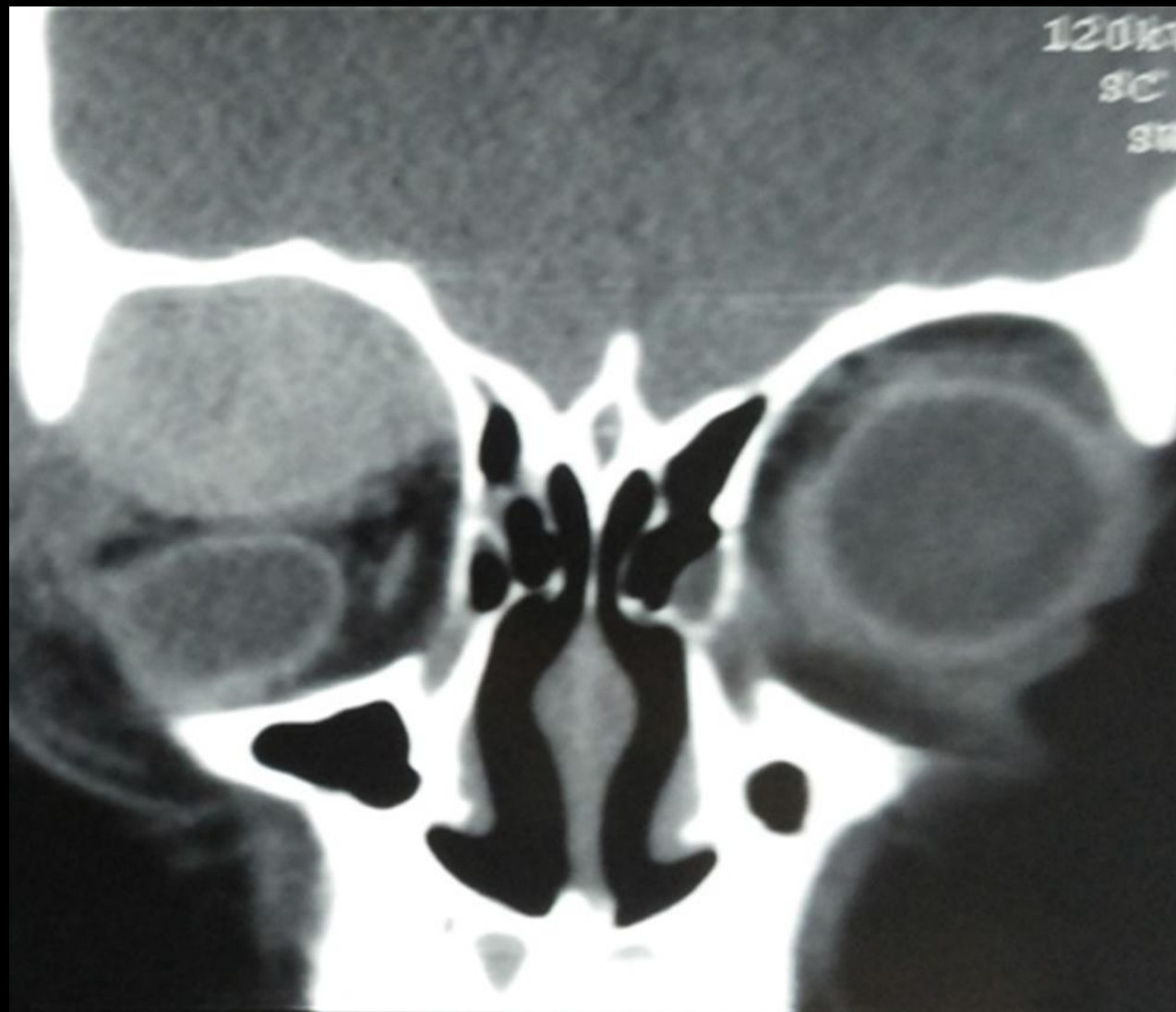


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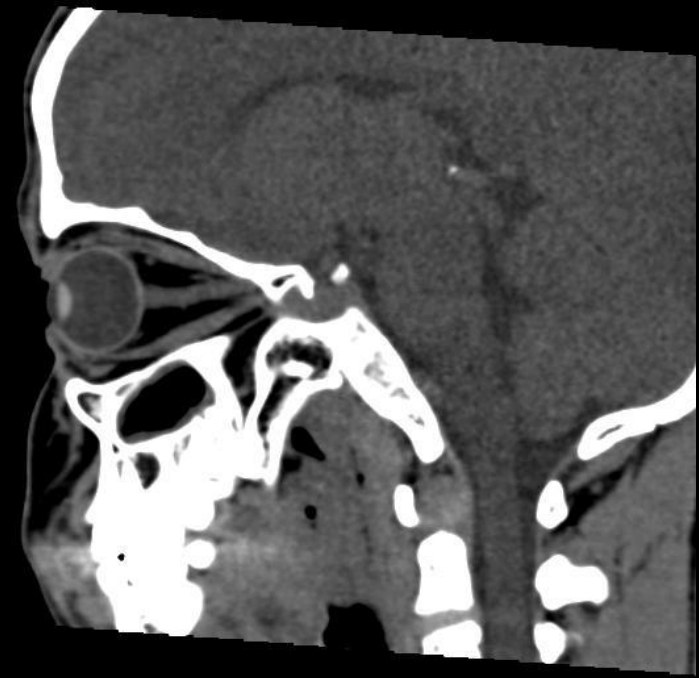
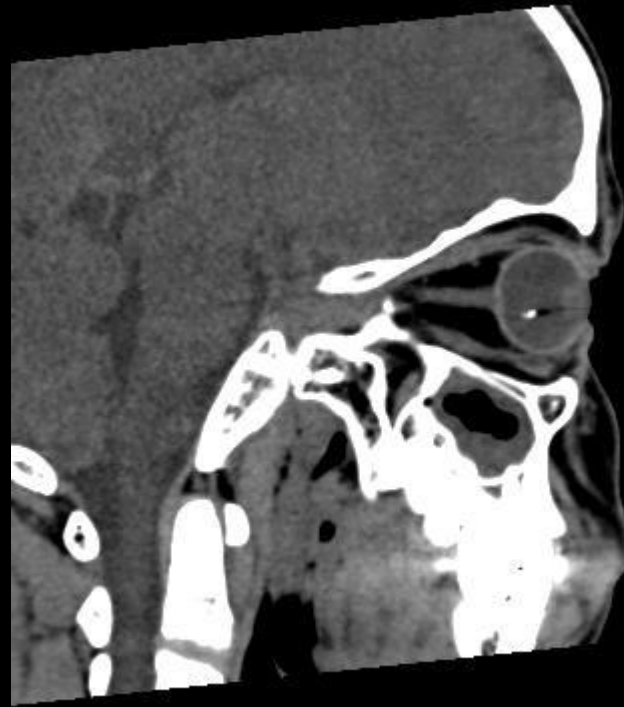
Cases 5



Cases 6



Cases 7



Cases 8

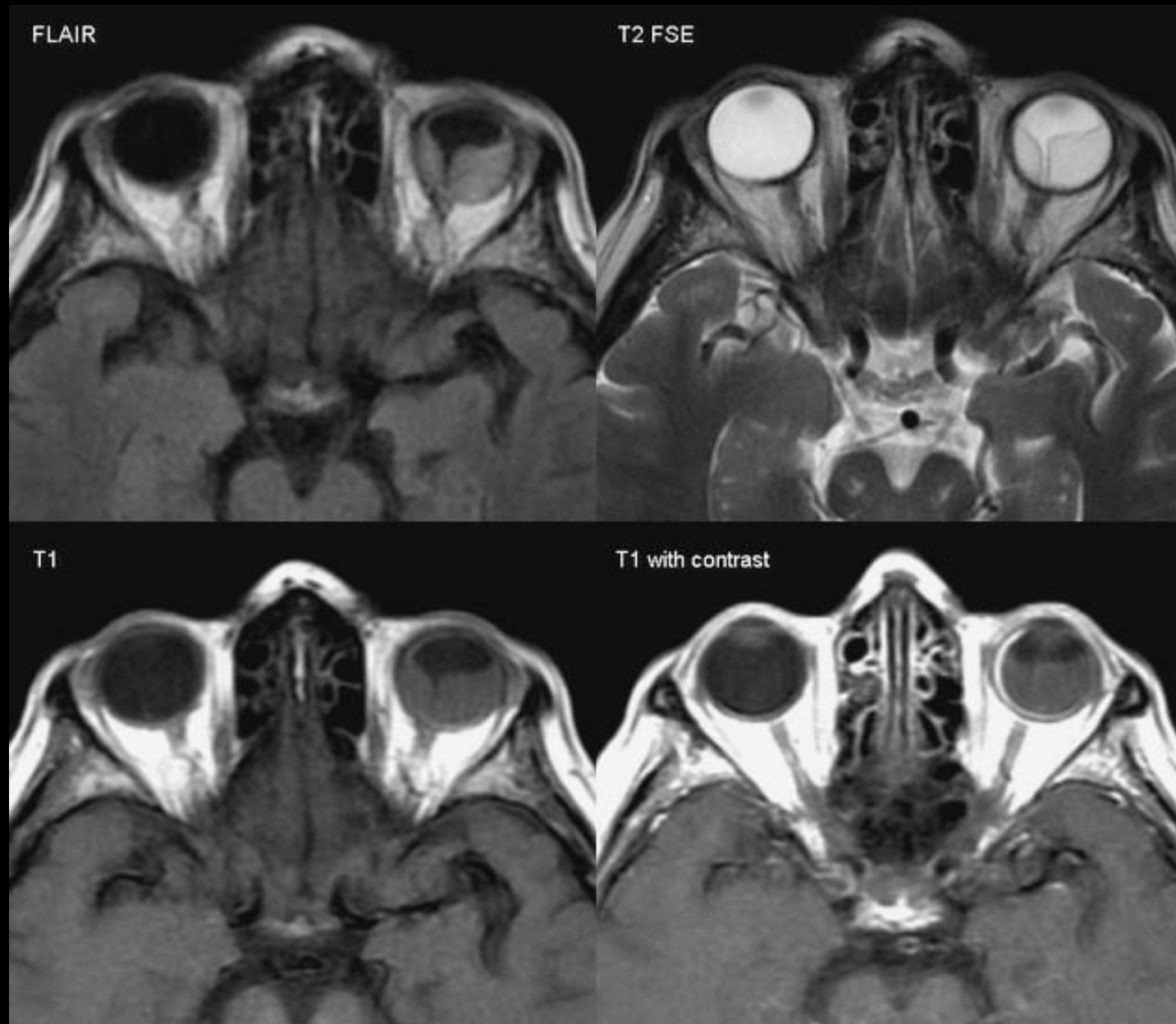


RT EYE
TRANS



2.5"

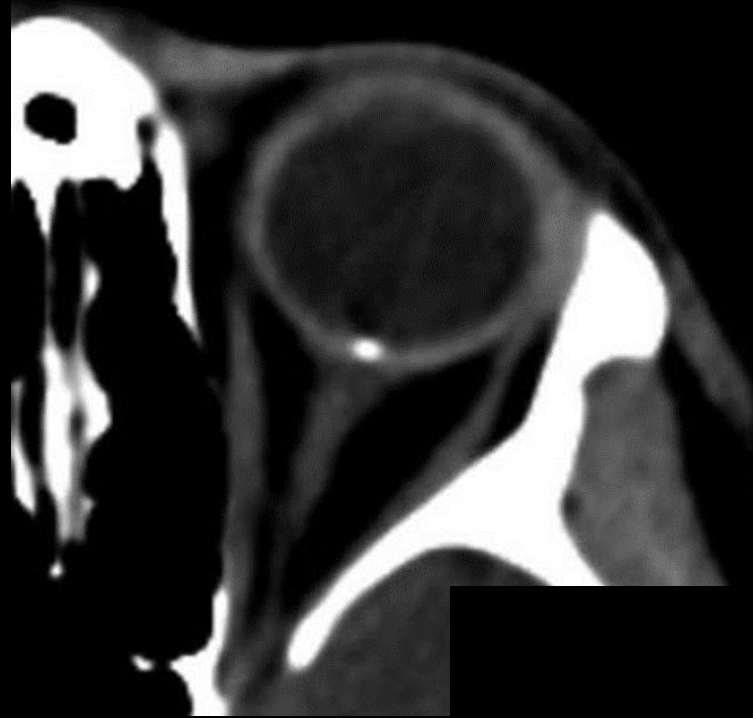
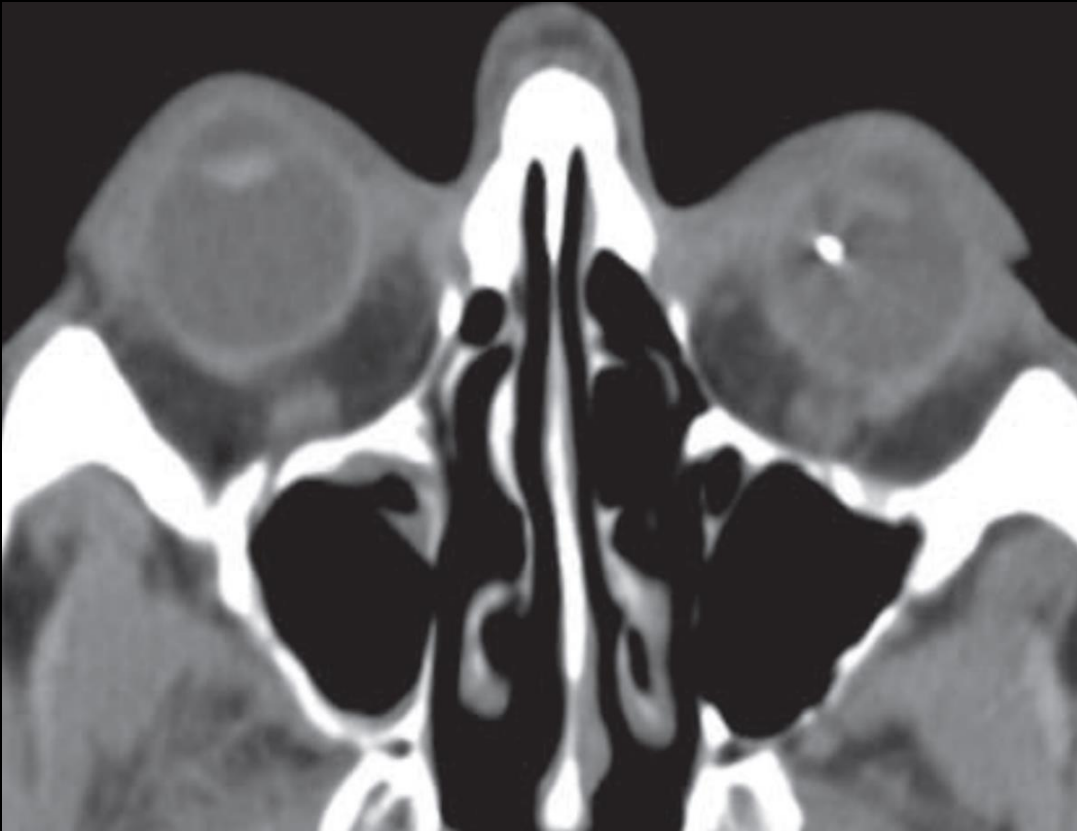
Cases 9 & 10



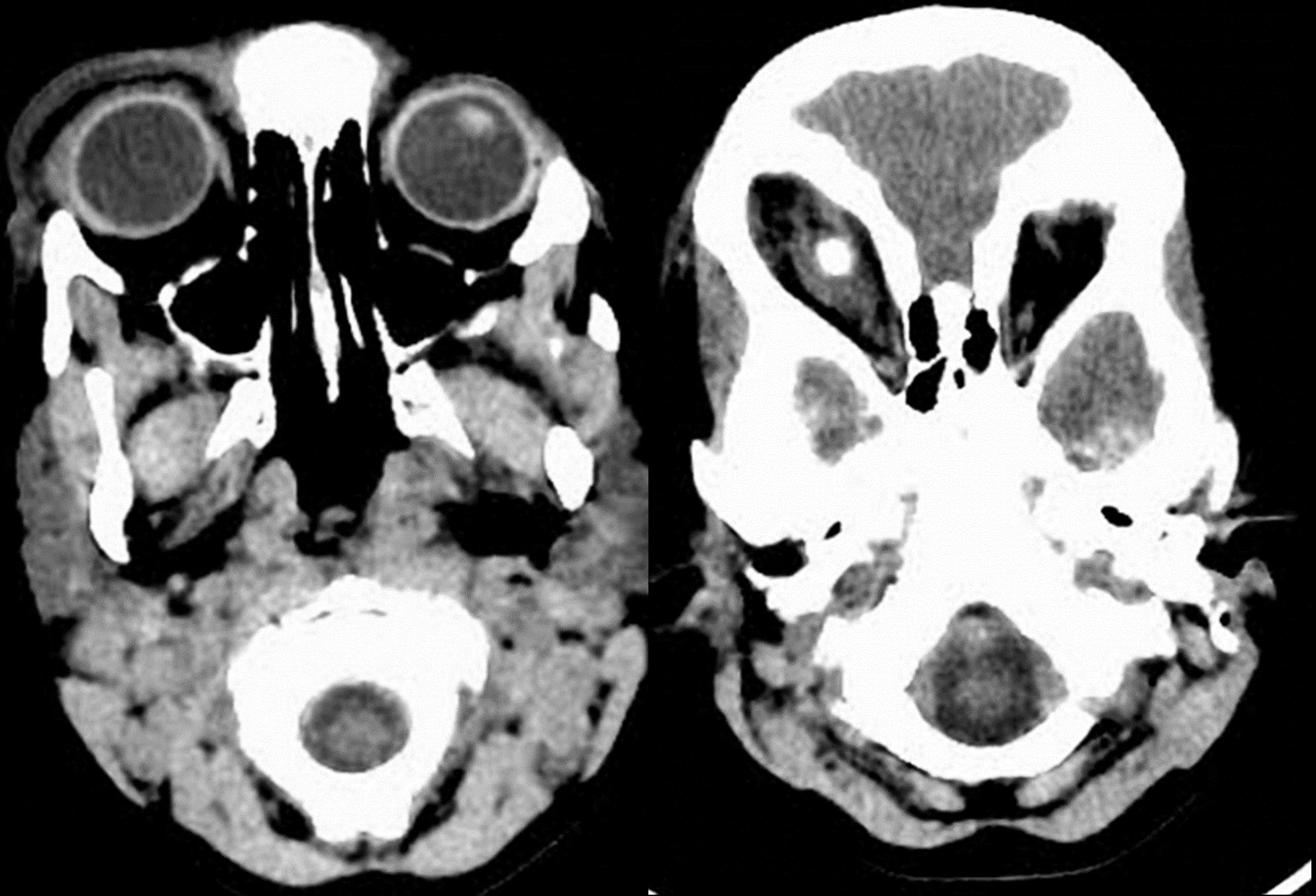
Radiological Evaluation Corpus Alineum Orbita

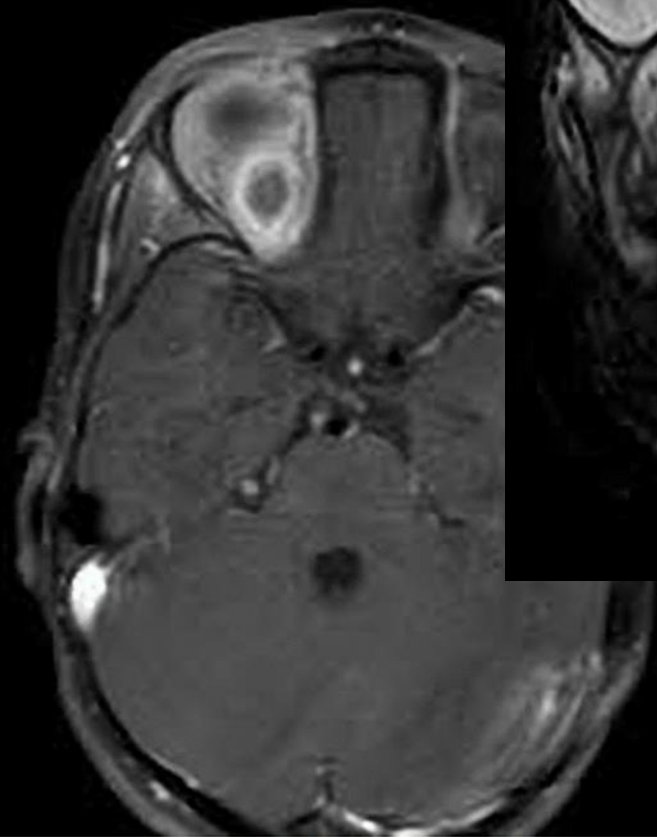
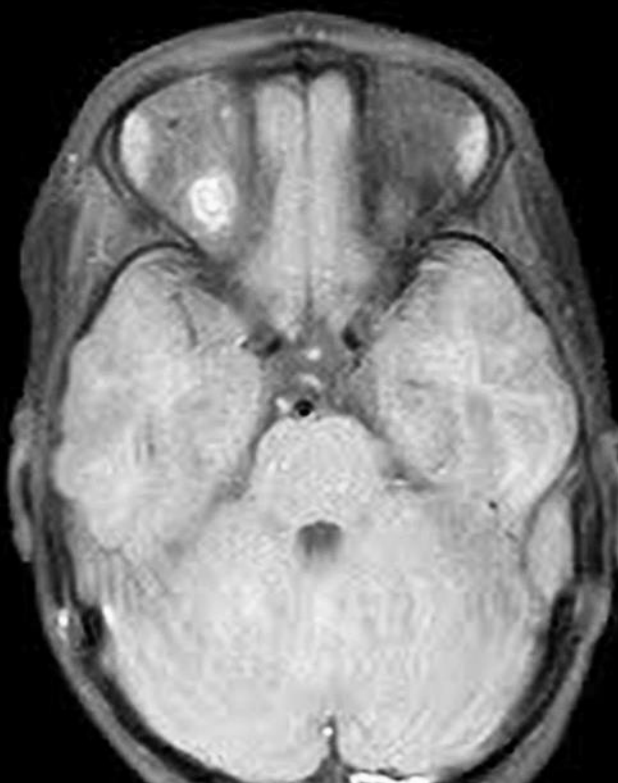
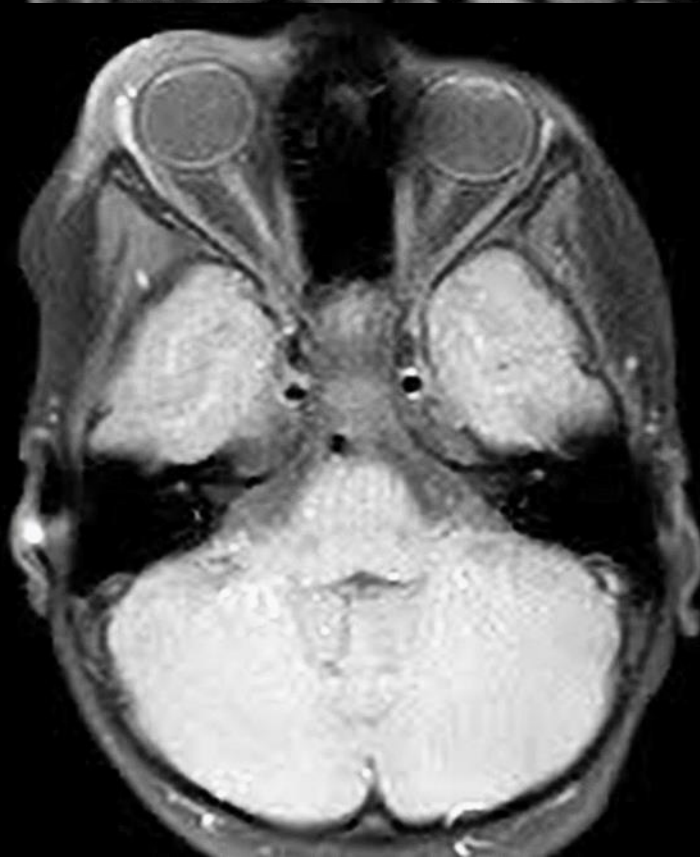
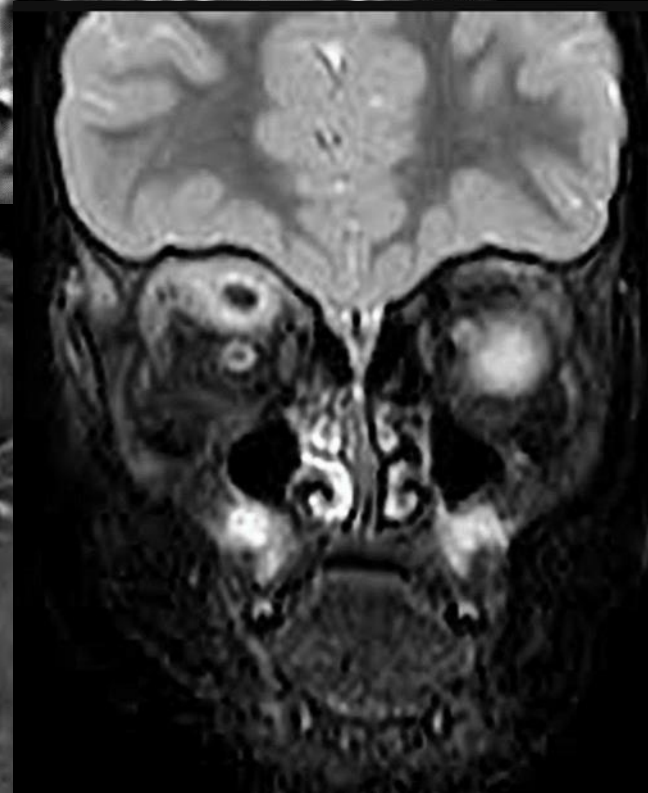
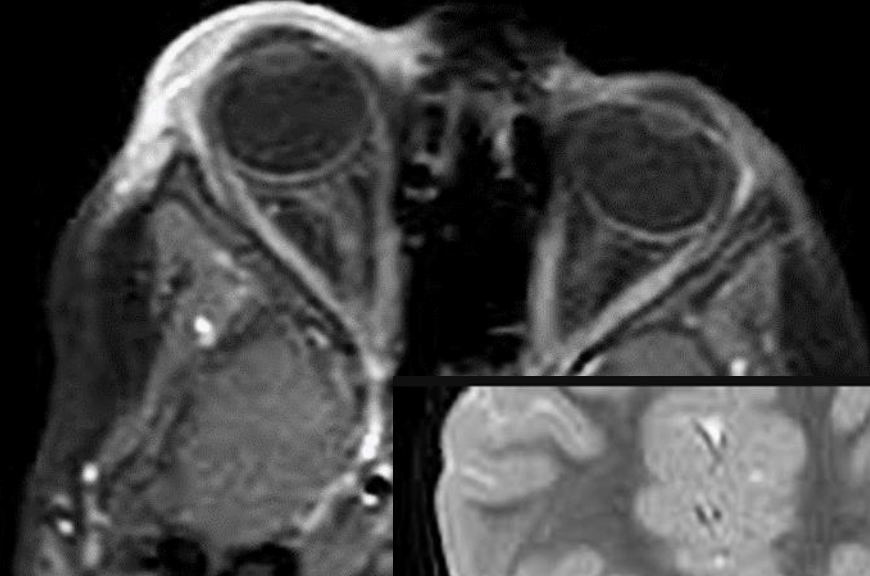
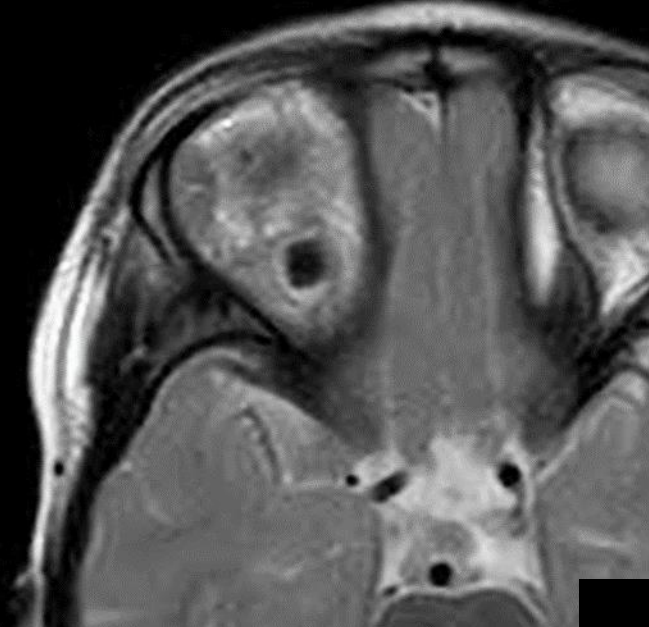
Imaging Modality	Advantages	Limitation	Purpose
Conventional Radiography	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Effective for detecting opaque korpus alienum- Quick and widely available	Cannot precisely determine the location	Confirms the presence of opaque korpus alienum before MRI
MDCT (Multi-Detector Computed Tomography)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Preferred imaging modality for korpus alienum detection- Safe for ferromagnetic materials (MRI contraindicated)- Helps classify metallic, non-metallic inorganic, or organic materials	Higher radiation exposure compared to radiography	Aids in surgical planning by classifying korpus alienum
Further Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Assesses size, location, and composition- Evaluates damage to surrounding structures- Differentiates orbital calcifications from intraocular korpus alienum	Requires detailed analysis by a specialist	Determines surgical risks and strategy

Cases 11 Foreign body dd/
calcified intraocular lesion



Cases 12





Imaging checklist for orbital trauma :

pts history —————> CT Protocol

1. Bone reconstruction

- which bones are involved?
- look for associated fractures
- if fractures (-) : look for indirect sign : asymmetrics, associated fractures of other maxillary bones

2. Soft tissue reconstruction

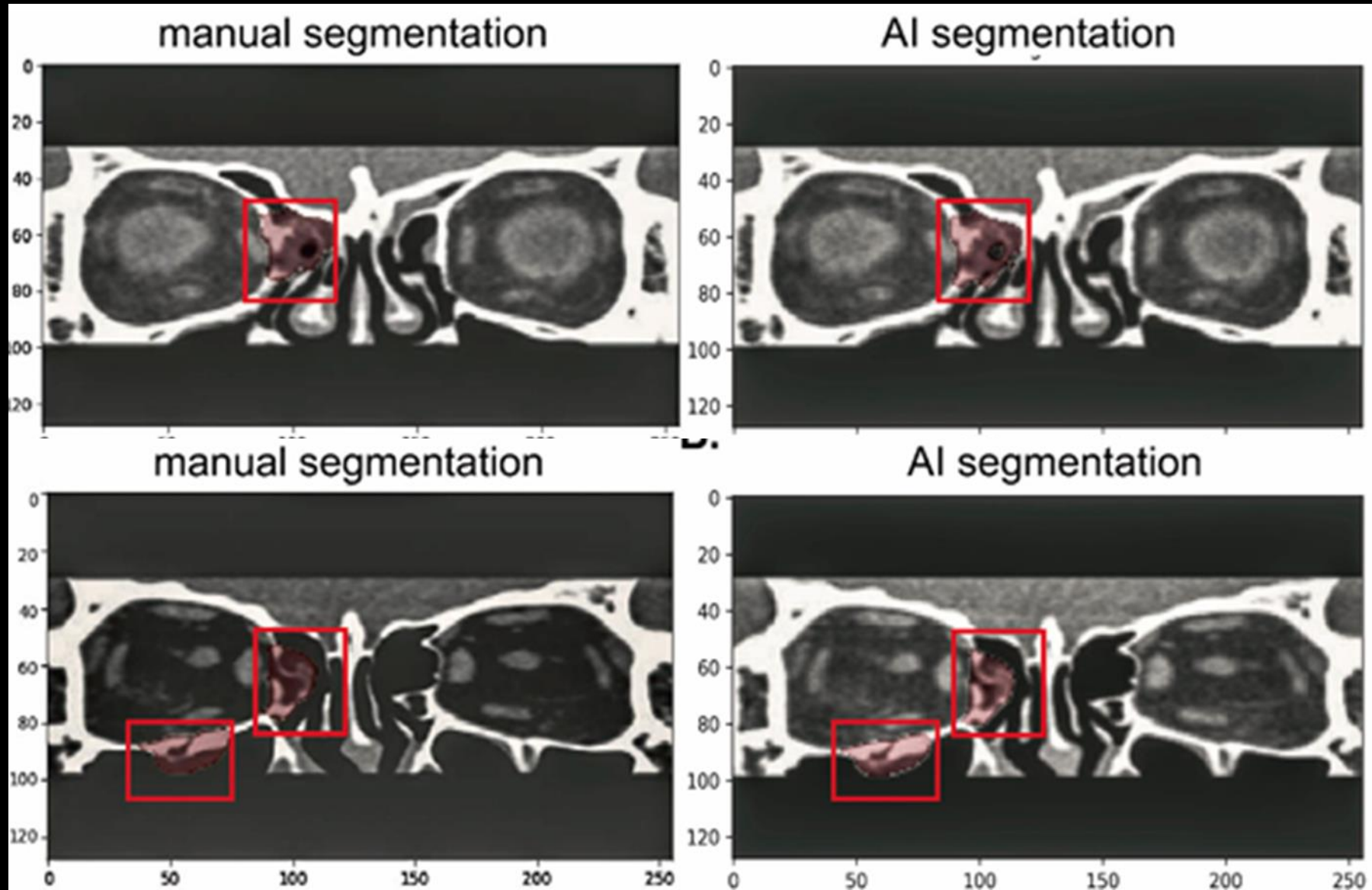
- air bubbles within the orbit (eyebrow sign)
- hyperdensity of infraorbital tissue
- asymmetries, associated fractures of other maxillary bones

3. Studying of the intraorbital space

Artificial Intelligence In The Diagnosis and Management Of Orbital Fractures

- Artificial Intelligence (AI) system utilizing two deep learning networks: DenseNet-169 and UNet.
- The AI system trained using the JPG format instead of the DICOM format data generated from the imaging equipment
- The system is designed to perform:
 - Fracture identification
 - Fracture side classification
 - Fracture area segmentation
- This AI-driven approach enables automatic identification and annotation of orbital blowout fracture (OBF) regions.
- The implementation of this technology has the potential to:
 - Streamline the pre-operative design process
 - Enhance surgical accuracy and efficiency

Manual and AI segmentation for various types of orbital blowout fractures



Take Home Massage

- Orbital trauma encompasses a wide variety of mechanisms of injury and resulting fracture patterns.
- A variety of surgical approaches to the orbit exist as has been discussed allowing the surgeon access to all area of interest.
- Regard less of the fracture complexity, the principles of atraumatic technique, anatomic reduction, and stable fixation apply in all cases.
- the evaluation of imaging in orbital trauma can be effectively performed using the CT scan - BALPINE technique, which provides a structured approach to assess the extent and nature of orbital injuries

Thank You