

Ophthalmoplegia associated with transorbital penetrating brainstem injury by broken fishing pole

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Abstract: We report our findings in a case of ophthalmoplegia caused by a transorbital penetrating brainstem injury. An 8-year-old boy was accidentally injured by a broken fishing fiberglass pole which penetrated through the right orbit and entered the brainstem. Magnetic resonance imaging showed a linear wound that entered and passed through the pons obliquely and reached the fourth cerebral ventricle and cerebellar vermis. He had a left-sided hemiplegia and left facial nerve palsy and was diagnosed with “one-and-a-half syndrome”. His hemiplegia and left facial nerve palsy resolved in 2 weeks leaving only a left abducens nerve palsy. The eye position and eye movements fully recovered within 3 months. These findings suggest a good prognosis for this type of trauma unless life-threatening changes develop.

Keywords: penetrating orbitocranial trauma, trauma, penetrating orbitocranial injury

Introduction

A rare type of trauma that can affect the eye and be life-threatening is a penetrating orbitocranial injury.¹⁻⁴ A foreign body can penetrate into the brain through the superior orbital fissure or optic canal⁵ and cause brainstem injury.⁶⁻⁹ Among earlier reports, there is only one case that presented with a gaze palsy associated with a penetrating orbitocranial brainstem injury.⁶ However, in this case, a radiological examination by computed tomography did not detect any signs that accounted for the cause of the ophthalmoplegia. We report a case of ophthalmoplegia caused by a penetrating injury by a broken fishing pole. In our case, magnetic resonance imaging clearly showed a brainstem lesion that was consistent with the clinical manifestations.

Case report

While playing sword fighting with his sister, an 8-year-old boy was injured by a broken fiberglass fishing pole on December 26, 2006. His sister reported that the broken fishing pole entered his right eye and she pulled it out immediately. He was taken to the emergency room complaining of right ocular pain and nausea. Examination showed that the right eyelid was swollen, and he had horizontal gaze paresis without limitation of abduction of the right eye. He was diagnosed with “one-and-a-half syndrome”. He also had a left-sided hemiplegia and left facial nerve palsy.

T2-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) on December 27, 2006 showed a high intensity signal that passed through the pons obliquely from the right to left side and reached the fourth cerebral ventricle and cerebellar vermis (white arrows in Figure 1). Bright blood signals in the MRI images suggested a small amount of subarachnoid hemorrhage in the right prepontine area. Computed tomography images did not show

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Figure 1 Magnetic resonance image showing a linear wound (indicated by white arrows) that traverses the pons and reaches the fourth cerebral ventricle and cerebellar vermis.

any signs of fractures or brain hemorrhage. The patient was treated with systemic corticosteroids and antibiotics. He was given 14 mg/day of dexamethasone for the first 3 days. Then, the dosage was tapered, and none was given after day 10. He quickly recovered from the left-sided hemiplegia and was able to stand 9 days after the injury and walk on day 11. The left-sided hemiplegia disappeared within 14 days after the injury.

Nine days after the injury, he was referred to us for further ophthalmological examination. On our initial examination, on January 4, 2007, he was found to be esotropic with severe limitation of abduction of the left eye and mild limitation of adductions of both eyes (indicated by arrows, Figure 2A). A subcutaneous hemorrhage was noted at the medial canthus of the right eyelid. There was no loss of sensation in the ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve. The direct and indirect light reflexes of the pupil were normal. The esotropic

deviation was 30 prism diopters (Δ) when fixing with the right eye and 65 Δ when fixing with the left eye. Examination with a Hess chart demonstrated that abduction of the left eye was severely limited (Figure 2B).

Binocular single vision was not present because of sensory suppression, and we prescribed saccadic eye movement and fusion training. Three months after the injury, the eye position and eye movements had completely recovered (Figure 3A), which was confirmed by the Hess chart tests and single binocular vision tests (Figure 3B). The left facial nerve palsy improved, leaving a mild lagophthalmos.

Discussion

Although we could not find any entry wound around the eye at our initial examination 9 days after the injury, a subcutaneous hemorrhage was noted at the medial canthus of the right upper eyelid. This suggested that the fishing pole penetrated the medial canthus of the eyelid and conjunctiva nasal to the right globe. It then passed through the orbit but did not injure the globe or the extraocular muscles. We believe that the pole passed through the superior orbital fissure and reached the brainstem. The direction of the high signal intensity in the MRI images was consistent with this direction of the penetrating pole. The pole injured the pyramidal tract on the right side, resulting in the left-sided hemiplegia. Because the high intensity lesion passed through the nucleus of the ipsilateral (left side) abducens nerve, axons of the ipsilateral facial nerve, pontine paramedian reticular formation (PPRF), and medial longitudinal fasciculus (MLF). The clinical findings indicated that the right pyramidal tract, left PPRF, left MLF, and the left sixth and seventh nerves were affected.

The patient completely recovered from the left-sided hemiplegia and ophthalmoplegia, without any neurological defects, within 3 months. Several factors may have

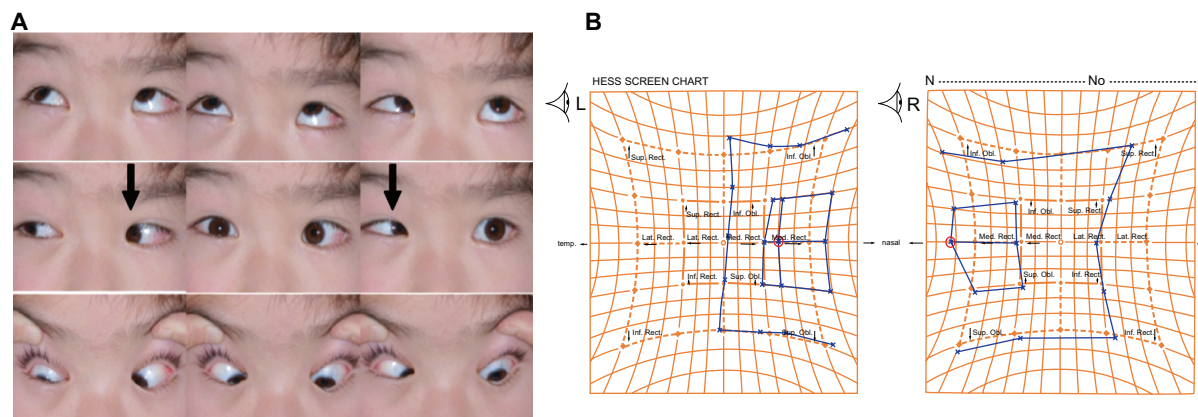


Figure 2 External photograph of the eyes, and Hess chart, at the initial examination. (A) Esotropia can be seen at the primary eye position. Abduction of the left eye is severely impaired, and adduction is mildly limited in both eyes (indicated by arrows). (B) Hess chart shows esotropia and limitation of abduction of the left eye.

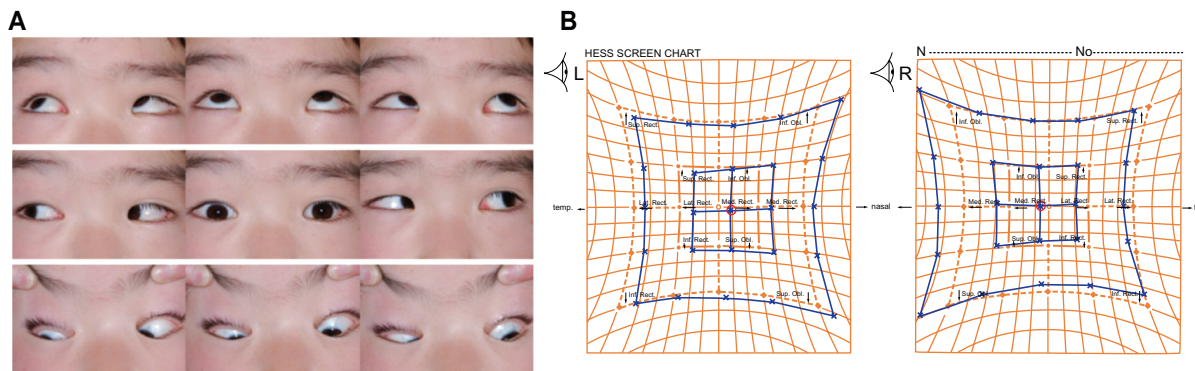


Figure 3 External photograph of the eyes, and Hess chart, three months after the injury. **(A)** Eye position and eye movements had completely recovered. **(B)** Hess chart shows recovery of the eye position and movement.

contributed to the good outcome in our case. First, the patient was young. Hungerford reported a neurological recovery in a 22-year-old patient with a penetrating orbitocranial injury by a fencing foil.⁶ Although his patient had a hemiplegia and horizontal gaze palsy, these signs rapidly resolved after starting corticosteroids. Both cases indicate that age may be an important factor for the prognosis. Second, the diameter of the fishing pole was small so that secondary lesions, such as brain hemorrhage, did not occur except for the mild subarachnoid hemorrhage. Third, cerebral edema manifested as high intensity signals in the MRI image might have compressed the abducens and facial nerves, PPRF, MLF, and the pyramidal tract. As the edema subsided, dysfunction related to these lesions quickly recovered, which could account for the good outcome from the ophthalmoplegia and hemiplegia.

The patient was treated with corticosteroids, which might have enhanced the resolution of the cerebral edema. Corticosteroids have been used to treat severe brain injury, although its effectiveness is controversial. In animal models with brain injury, high dose corticosteroids have been shown to reduce post-traumatic neuronal degeneration and improve outcome.¹⁰ However, a recent randomized clinical trial failed to demonstrate an effectiveness of corticosteroids in adults with head injury.¹¹

Our findings indicate that this type of ophthalmoplegia in young individuals can be resolved without surgical intervention, suggesting good prognosis unless life-threatening events occur.

Acknowledgment

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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