

Peri Ocular Xanthelasmas: Predicting Hyperlipidemia through the Eyes.

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56 years male presented with history of painless skin lesions along the upper eyelids (Figure 1). The lesions were soft and non-tender with mild yellowish discoloration. Visual acuity was normal. Lipid profile revealed mild increase in serum Triglycerides (188 mg/dl) with reduced serum cholesterol (32 mg/dl). MRI of orbits (Figure 2; T2W coronal, panel A; T1W axial, panel B and T2W-FS axial, panel C) showed peri-ocular superficial lesions (arrows) with T1 hyperintense signal, which suggested lipid-rich contents. The larger lesion in left peri-ocular region (long arrows) corresponds to site of previous surgery and has shown recent increase in dimensions. Surgical excision of the lesions was performed. The histopathology examination (Figure 3; high power field, panel A and low power field, panel B) showed large, pale, fat-laden histiocytes within the dermis with out any inflammatory cells or signs of fibrosis. The findings confirmed the clinical - imaging diagnosis of periocular xanthelasma.

The illustrated case images highlight the importance of clinical diagnosis and MRI correlation in early and accurate diagnosis of periocular Xanthelasmas, which is an important clinical marker of premature atherosclerosis and hyperlipidemia [1,2].



Fig. 1

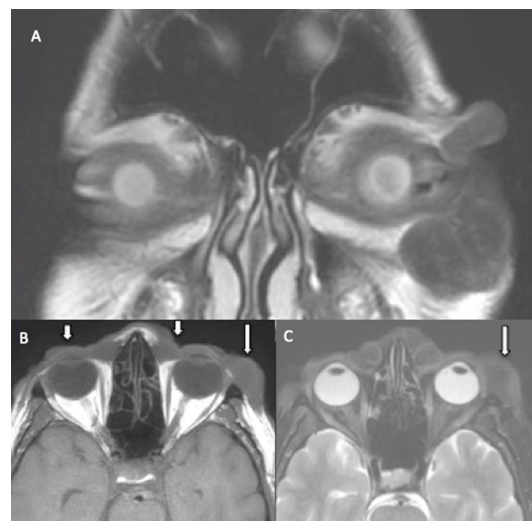


Fig. 2: T2W coronal, panel A; T1W axial, panel B and T2W-FS axial, panel C

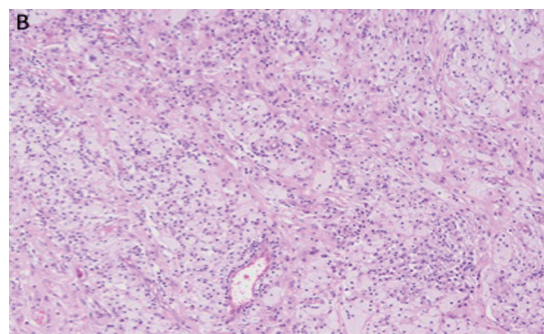
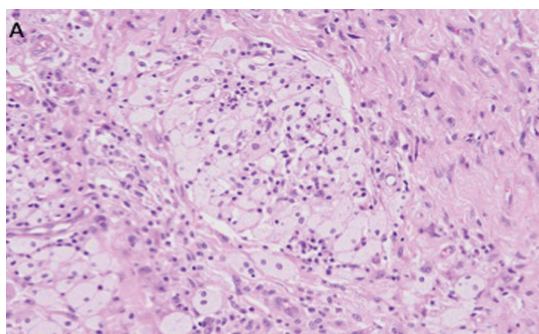


Fig. 3: High power field, panel A and low power field, panel B

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