

Case Report

A Lady with Unilateral Painful Orbital Swelling- Euthyroid Graves Ophthalmopathy

Mohammad Moin Shahid^{1*} and Ershadul Haque Rahat²

¹Department of Endocrinology, Ad-din Women's Medical College, Mogbazar, Dhaka, Bangladesh

²National Institute of Ophthalmology, Sher-E-Bangla nagar, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Introduction

Ophthalmopathy is one of the cardinal features of Graves' disease (GD) [1]. It is a condition where thyroid auto-antibodies react against thyroid gland, extraocular muscles, retro-orbital tissues like orbital fat, lacrimal glands resulting in orbitopathy - lid lag, lid retraction, chemosis, exophthalmos, extra-ocular muscle palsy and even blindness [2]. Interesting thing about thyroid associated ophthalmopathy is, to develop this condition patient does not need to be in hyperthyroid status - it can develop even in hypothyroid and euthyroid status of the patients [2,3]. Its' peak incidence is in the twenties and thirties, but it can occur at any age, although it is uncommon before puberty. It is more common in women than men with a ratio over 5:1 [3,4]. Men are usually affected in the later stage of life and the presentations may be more severe.

Case Report

24 years unmarried, non-smoker old lady came to outpatient department of ophthalmology because of painful unilateral proptosis, for 4 months in her right eye. Her protrusion of right eye was gradually increasing and there was a continuous localized dull aching pain in her right eye which increased with the movement of eyeball but did not subside completely after taking rest and analgesics. She had no complaint regarding her left eye. Her previous personal and family history was negative for thyroid disorders. There was no preceding history of defective vision or blackouts or transient loss of vision or defective color perception. There was no history of neck swelling, weakness, palpitation, excessive sweating, weight loss or tremor. She denied of taking antithyroid drugs, thyroid surgery or radio-iodine ablation of thyroid gland.

***Corresponding author:** Mohammad Moin Shahid, Department of Endocrinology, Ad-din Women's Medical College, Mogbazar, Dhaka, Bangladesh, Tel: +880 1817028202; Email: dr.ms952@gmail.com

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On ocular examination, her visual acuity was not compromised (6/6 in both eyes), Hirschberg reflex was central in both eyes with unilateral axial proptosis of right eye of 3mm measured by Hertel Exophthalmometer. Dalrymple sign (lid retraction), Von Graefes' sign (lid lag on down gaze), Mobius' sign (convergence deficiency) and Kochers' sign were positive in her right eye. Ocular motility was full in all cardinal position of gazes and there were no complaints of diplopia. The patient received 5/7 in CAS (Clinical Activity Score) due to her orbital pain, gaze evoked ocular pain, eyelid edema, conjunctival congestion, redness, inflammation of lacrimal caruncle in her right eye. In terms of left eye, she received 0/7 in CAS. Her intraocular pressure was normal in both eyes. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) of orbits revealed unilateral right sided exophthalmos predominantly caused by the thickening of medial rectus muscle figures 1&2.

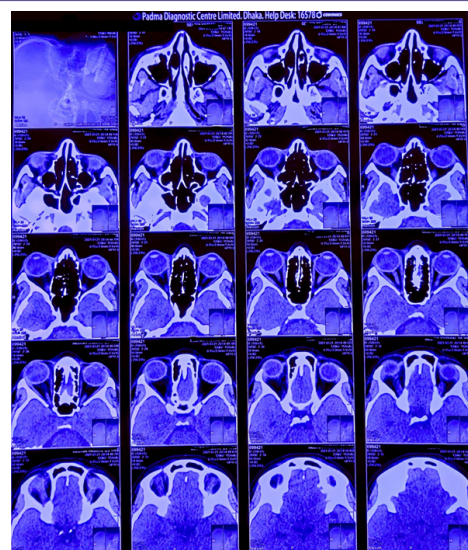


Figure 1: MRI scan 1.



Figure 2: MRI scan 2.

On systemic examination, she had no thyroid gland swelling, pulse was 76 beats/minute. Her Complete Blood Count (CBC) revealed no abnormality. Thyroid function tests showed she was in euthyroid state (F.T3 - 3.22 pg/ml, reference value - 1.45 - 3.48 pg/ml; F.T4 - 0.963 ng/dl, reference value - 0.7 - 2 ng/dl; TSH - 1.08 μ IU/ml, reference value - 0.350 - 5.50 μ IU/ml). CT scan of orbit showed abnormality. But her Thyroid stimulating hormone receptor antibody (TRab) level was in favor of GD (TRab - 2.33 Units/L; reference value - negative \leq 1 Units/L, borderline $> 1 - 1.5$ Units/L, positive > 1.5 Units/L). Since TRab is highly specific for GD, she was diagnosed as a case of Euthyroid Graves' Ophthalmopathy.

She was prescribed lubricants such as carboxy-methylcellulose 1% eye drop at day time and ointment at night along with topical NSAIDS with a plan to start systemic corticosteroid (Prednisolone) if her condition does not improve. She came for follow up visit after one month. Her proptosis regressed significantly and pain disappeared. During her following visit after 3 months her eye swelling was found completely gone and she has been without any medication since then.

Discussion

Thyroid associated ophthalmopathy is an organ specific auto immune process resulting from a complex interplay of genetic (e.g., HLA) and environmental factors. Patient's susceptibility may be determined by the genetic factors but its course is influenced by the environment [5]. GO development usually a slow process but can develop within weeks [3].

In patients with GD, thyroid autoantibodies (circulating T cells directed against certain antigens on thyroid follicular cells) detects same antigenic epitopes that are shared by preadipocytes and fibroblasts tissues in the orbital space and extraocular muscles [6,7]. Adhesion molecules like ICAM-1, VCAM-1, CD4 helps in recruitment of T cells and activation of lymphocytes. Facilitating interactions between immunocompetent cells, connective tissue cells and extracellular matrix components, adhesion molecules take active participation in various inflammatory processes, many of which result in amplification of the cellular immune process in active GO [5]. Increased level of thyroid auto antibodies (e.g. TRab) stimulates orbital tissue differentiation either directly or through cytokines and chemokines (e.g. oxygen free radicals). Inflamed cells in orbit release cytokines, chemokines and various growth factors (e.g. fibroblast growth factor) which act upon orbital preadipocytes stimulating adipogenesis, fibroblast proliferation, glycosaminoglycan synthesis, and the expression of immunomodulatory molecules [5-8].

According to Bahn RS, et.al. more than 90% of the GO cases are associated with hyperthyroidism [9]. Patients with euthyroid Graves' disease typically have high levels of both stimulating and blocking TSH receptor antibodies (TRAb) (Figure 3). Though these antibodies cancel each other's effect but they are both capable of eliciting an immune response in orbital tissue resulting in development of ophthalmopathy [9].

Euthyroid GO is a self-limiting condition which may last from months to years. It is usually consisting of two phases - acute phase which is followed by a resolution phase. Low titer of TRab is associated with milder form of ophthalmopathy and early recovery, which possibly happened in case of this patient, too [10]. Thyroid associated ophthalmopathy in euthyroid state is not a common phenomenon [9,11]. So, there is a very good chance of being misdiagnosed. If

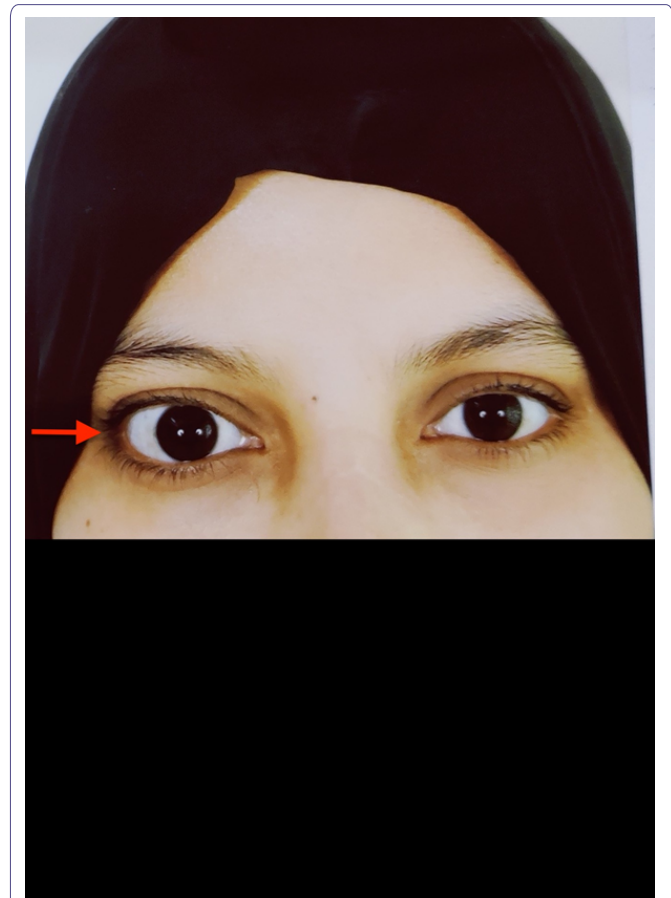


Figure 3: Development of ophthalmopathy.

properly managed then significant recovery is very common reducing the risk of developing scar tissue. Otherwise, it may warrant surgical decompression [9].

Conclusion

Euthyroid GO is a self-limiting condition yet it can be vision threatening. Proper evaluation and early management must not be neglected in this regard.

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