

Orbital Lymphoproliferative Lesions

- Spectrum of lesions ranging from benign lymphoid hyperplasia to malignant lymphoma
- Spectrum of lymphocytic proliferation

Benign lymphoid hyperplasia

- Reactive, polyclonal; indeterminate when atypical

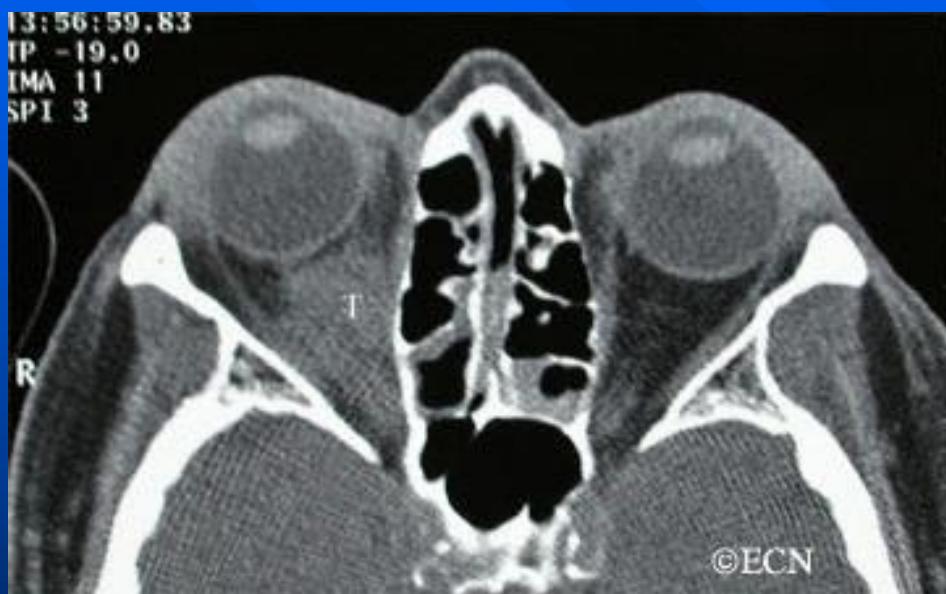
■ Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

- Low-grade MALT/ENMZL most common

Imaging

- Solid, pliable, homogeneously enhancing tumor
 - Can involve any part of orbit; lacrimal predilection
- Mass with lobulated margins
 - Molds to adjacent structures in "plastic" fashion
- Mildly T2 hyperintense to muscle (high cellularity)
- Decrease ADC, particularly in true lymphoma
- Moderate to marked homogeneous enhancement

Orbital Lymphoma



Orbital Lymphoma



May occur anywhere
intraconal or extraconal
including a few case reports
of intraocular lymphoma
May look like pseudotumor

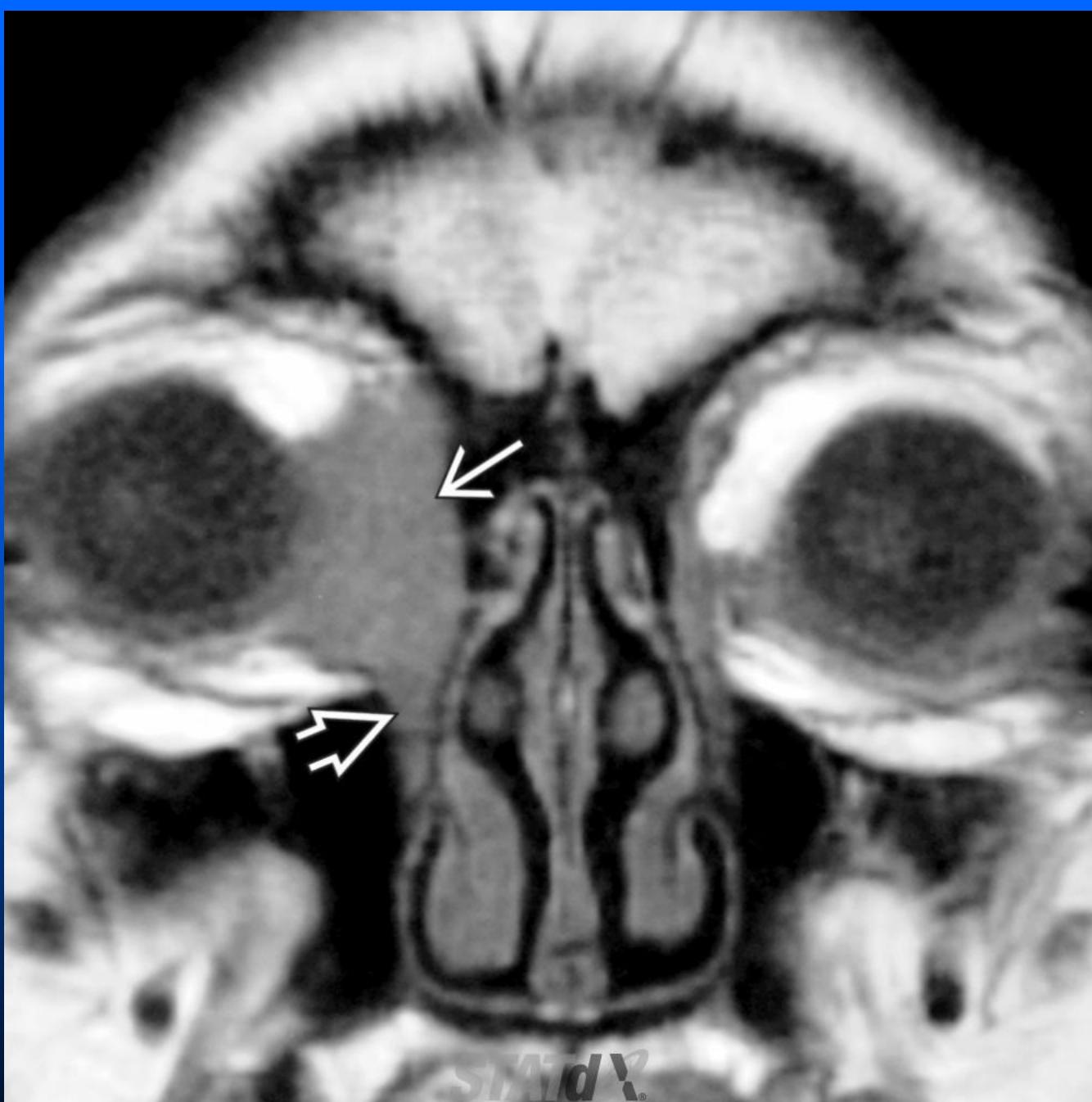


Coronal T1 C+ MR shows a homogeneously enhancing extraconal MALT lymphoma involving the lacrimal gland with posterior extension along the lateral rectus (white solid arrow). Note the presence of intracranial suprasellar tumor (white open arrow).



STATdx

Axial T1 C+ FS MR in a patient with follicular lymphoma shows typical imaging features of lymphoma with uniform enhancement of the mass (white solid arrow).



Coronal T1 MR shows an infiltrating mass (white solid arrow) in the medial anterior extraconal orbit that "points" into the nasolacrimal duct (white open arrow). Biopsy revealed follicular lymphoma, a less favorable histology than the more common MALT lymphoma.