

Horner's syndrome

Horner syndrome is a rare neurological syndrome that affects your eye and the surrounding area on one side of your face. It's a sign of underlying nerve damage and has several possible causes ranging from carotid artery dissection to apical lung tumor.

Symptoms and Causes

- [Drooping of your upper eyelid \(ptosis\)](#).
- Constricted pupil ([miosis](#)), resulting in mismatched sizes of your pupils.
- Decrease in sweating or [lack of sweating](#) on your face (anhidrosis).

Diagnosis and Tests

- Physical examination
- Imaging tests, such as a [chest X-ray](#), [magnetic resonance imaging \(MRI\)](#), [computed tomography \(CT scan\)](#) or ultrasound.
- Blood tests, such as [complete blood count \(CBC\)](#) and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR).

Management and Treatment

The treatment for Horner syndrome involves treating the underlying cause. As there are many possible causes, the kinds of treatment can vary widely

EYE SYMPTOMS

1. Ptosis (drooping eyelid): The eyelid on the affected side may droop or feel heavy.
2. Miosis (constricted pupil): The pupil on the affected side is smaller than the other pupil.
3. Anhidrosis (lack of sweating): Reduced or absent sweating on the face, particularly on the affected side.

FACIAL SYMPTOMS

1. Weakness or paralysis of facial muscles: The face may appear uneven or saggy due to weakness or paralysis of the facial muscles.
2. Enophthalmos (sunken eye): The eye on the affected side may appear sunken or more deeply set.

OTHER SYMPTOMS

1. Blurred vision: Some people may experience blurred vision or double vision.
2. Headaches: Horner's syndrome can sometimes cause headaches or migraines.
3. Fatigue: Some individuals may feel tired or lethargic.