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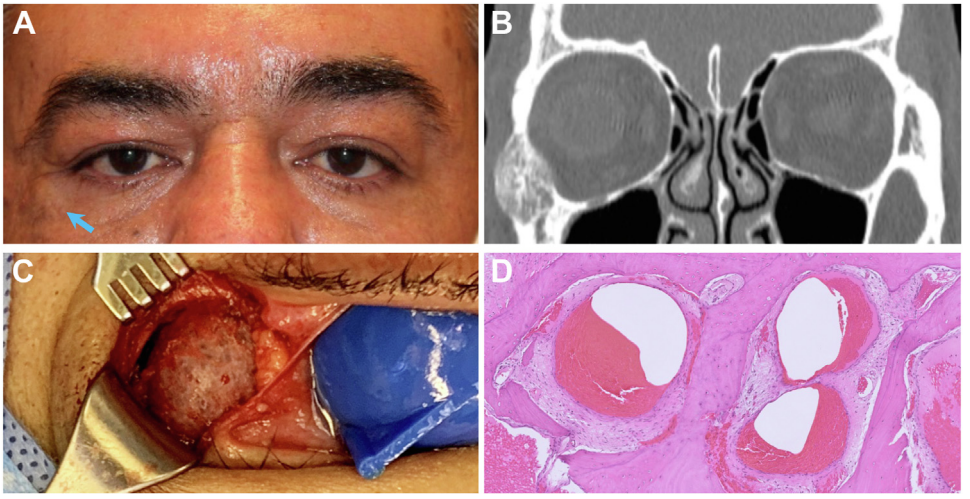
Pictures & Perspectives



Rare Intraosseous Cavernous Hemangioma of the Orbit

A healthy 52-year-old man presented with a painless, enlarging, right lateral orbital nodule of 1-year duration (**A**, arrow). Clinical examination revealed a 2.3-cm firm immobile lateral orbital rim mass. Computed tomography displayed an expansile and osteolytic neoplasm of the zygoma with orbital and extraorbital extension (**B**). Lateral orbitotomy exposed a porous neoplasm of the anterior zygomatic face (**C**). The exophytic component was resected, and histopathological examination demonstrated multiple, dilated, blood-filled cavities between bony trabeculae, consistent with a benign intraosseous cavernous hemangioma (**D**). Orbital intraosseous cavernous hemangiomas are rare, and malignancy should be ruled out in the setting of a progressive osteolytic neoplasm (Magnified version of Figure **A**-**D** is available online at www.aaojournal.org/).

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