

Teaching NeuroImages: Raccoon eye in subarachnoid hemorrhage

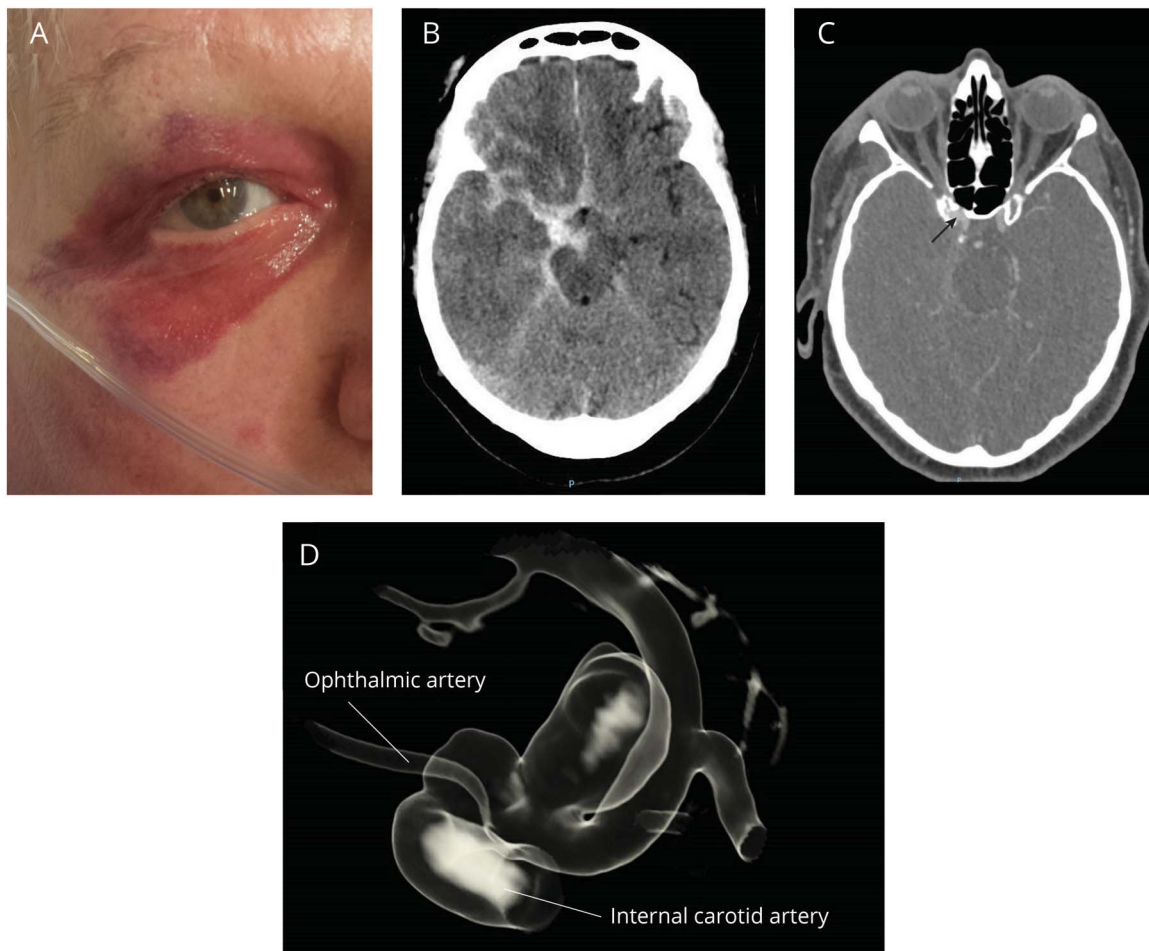
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Figure Raccoon eye in subarachnoid hemorrhage from right ophthalmic artery aneurysm



(A) Raccoon eye or periorbital ecchymosis. (B) CT demonstrates subarachnoid hemorrhage. Bilobar right ophthalmic artery aneurysm on (C) CT angiography and (D) angiogram. As it is partially located in the cavernous sinus, the immediate increased venous pressure in the cavernous sinus and (peri)orbital veins caused the ecchymosis.

A 73-year-old woman with a history of hypertension and diabetes presented with sudden headache and right-sided periorbital ecchymosis (figure). There was no history of trauma. Neurologic examination was unremarkable. Ophthalmologic examination revealed normal vision and intact ocular movements and no papilledema or retinal hemorrhage. CT angiography showed subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) from a right ophthalmic artery aneurysm (figure). The patient underwent successful endovascular treatment and made a full recovery. In addition

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to skull fracture and cavernous sinus thrombosis, SAH is an important differential diagnosis of sudden severe headache with periorbital ecchymosis.

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Appendix Authors

Name	Location	Role	Contribution
Marlien W. Aalbers, MD, PhD	University of Groningen, the Netherlands	Author	Conceptualized manuscript and figure
J. Marc C. van Dijk, MD, PhD	University of Groningen, the Netherlands	Author	Revised manuscript

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