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¹Department of Dermatology, Father Muller Medical College, Mangalore, Karnataka, India.

Corresponding author:

Dr. Annabel Jose,
Department of Dermatology, Father Muller Medical College,
Kankanady, Mangalore, India.
annabeljose20@gmail.com

*Annabel Jose¹, Ramesh Bhat M¹ ,
Myfanwy Joanne D'Souza¹*

Raccoon eye: An ocular presentation in metastatic neuroblastoma

We report the case of a five-year-old girl who presented with progressive painful abdominal distension and bilateral periorbital ecchymosis, subconjunctival haemorrhage, and proptosis (left eye) for two weeks [Figure 1]. The swelling was soft with no limitation of ocular movements. Imaging (ultrasonography, computed tomography) showed a large left suprarenal mass. Bone marrow examination revealed infiltration by small round blue cells, clinching a diagnosis of metastatic neuroblastoma. Post-chemotherapy, there was a

striking improvement in the ocular findings [Figure 2].

Orbital metastasis is seen in 10–20% of neuroblastoma cases, often presenting with a characteristic ‘raccoon eye’ appearance due to the presence of retrobulbar metastases. Proptosis in neuroblastoma is typically asymmetrical and soft, with a normal range of ocular movements, vis-à-vis leukemic ocular metastases (usually bilateral proptosis) and metastatic sarcoma (firm-to-hard and limited range of ocular movements).



Figure 1: Bilateral periorbital ecchymosis, swelling, subconjunctival haemorrhage and proptosis of left eye.



Figure 2: Normal appearance of the eyes post-chemotherapy for neuroblastoma.

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Rahul Kumar¹, **Satya Prakash¹**, **Aditya Kumar Gupta¹**

¹Department of Paediatrics, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India.

Corresponding author:

Dr. Aditya Kumar Gupta,
Department of Paediatrics, All India Institute of Medical Sciences,
New Delhi, India.
adivick@gmail.com

Nagashima-type palmoplantar keratoderma



Figure 1: (a) Diffuse, well-demarcated, erythematous palmoplantar hyperkeratosis with transgradient erythema extending to dorsal hands. (b) Lateral view.



Figure 2: (a) Whitish spongy appearance of lesional skin was noted after a 10-minute water exposure. (b) Lateral view.

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