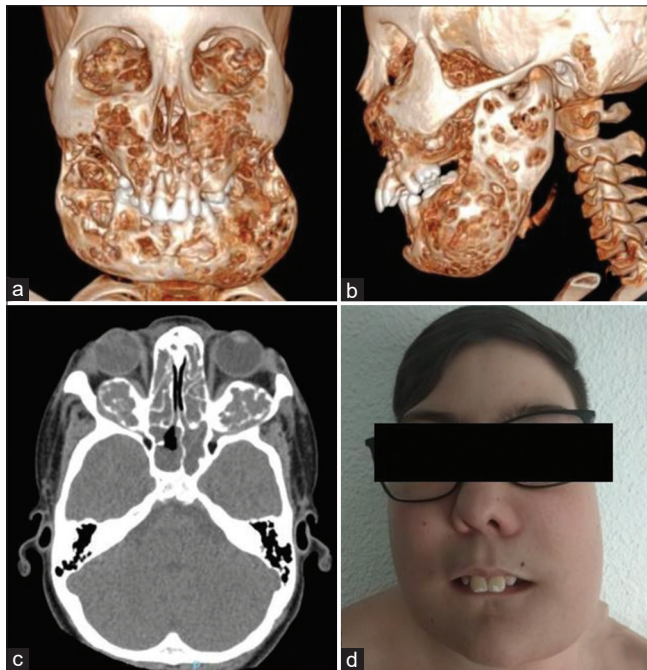


## Cherubism with orbital involvement

A 13-year-old boy, diagnosed with cherubism, had mild exophthalmos and visual acuity (VA) 0.9 on both eyes. Neuroimaging showed multiple cystic images that affected both maxillary and mandibular bones, sparing both mandibular condyles. Cystic formations involved the orbit, causing displacement of the extrinsic muscles and the eyeballs [Fig. 1]. It was decided to monitor him due to the stability of the disease, the mild exophthalmos, the unaffected ocular mobility, and good VA. Cherubism usually starts affecting the jaw, second, the maxilla, and later it may extend to the orbit. Hence, it must be examined by an ophthalmologist to diagnose possible orbital manifestations.<sup>[1-5]</sup>

### Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form the patient(s) has/have given his/her/their consent for his/her/their images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patients understand that their names and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal their identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.



**Figure 1:** (a and b) Computed tomography (CT) 3D showed bilateral radiolucencies and multicystic lesions in the mandible, maxilla, and orbit. More marked injuries were on the left side. (c) CT Orbital invasion causing exophthalmos. The roofs of the orbits were preserved. (d) Asymmetrical cherubism; it was more marked on the left side. CT: Computed tomography

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### Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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