All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- **Capillary hemangioblastoma**
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass *except*:
- Cavernous hemangioma
- **Capillary hemangioblastoma**
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is *capillary hemangioblastoma*, which is a lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass *except*:
- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is *capillary hemangioblastoma*, which is a retinal lesion associated with *von Hippel-Lindau* disease.
Capillary hemangioblastoma in von Hippel-Lindau dz
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

In a word, what sort of condition is von Hippel-Landau disease?
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:
- Cavernous hemangioma
- **Capillary hemangioblastoma**
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, which is a retinal lesion associated with **von Hippel-Lindau disease**.

*In a word, what sort of condition is von Hippel-Landau disease? A phakomatosis*
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except**:
- Cavernous hemangioma
- **Capillary hemangioblastoma**
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, which is a retinal lesion associated with **von Hippel-Lindau disease**.

*In a word, what sort of condition is von Hippel-Lindau disease?*

A **phakomatoses**
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except**: Cavernous hemangioma, **Capillary hemangioblastoma**, Hemangiopericytoma, Fibrous histiocytoma, Schwannoma.

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, which is a retinal lesion associated with **von Hippel-Lindau disease**.

*In a word, what sort of condition is von Hippel-Landau disease?*  
A **phakomatosis**

**Phakomatoses are known also as what sort of syndrome?**  
Neurocutaneous syndromes
In a word, what sort of condition is von Hippel-Landau disease?

A **phakomatosis**

All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- **Capillary hemangioblastoma**
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

In a word, what sort of syndromes are phakomatoses known also as?

A **neurocutaneous syndromes**

Phakomatoses have both eye and duh findings.
A

- All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except**:  
  - Cavernous hemangioma
  - **Capillary hemangioblastoma**
  - Hemangiopericytoma
  - Fibrous histiocytoma
  - Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, which is a retinal lesion associated with **von Hippel-Lindau disease**.

*In a word, what sort of syndrome?*

A **phakomatosis**

*Phakomatoses are known also as what sort of syndrome?*

**Neurocutaneous** syndromes

*Phakomatoses have both eye and skin findings.*
Q

- All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:
  - Cavernous hemangioma
  - **Capillary hemangioblastoma**
  - Hemangiopericytoma
  - Fibrous histiocytoma
  - Schwannoma

The oddball here is *capillary hemangioblastoma*, which is a retinal lesion associated with *von Hippel-Lindau disease*.

In a word, what sort of condition is von Hippel-Landau disease?

A **phakomatosis**

Phakomatoses are known also as what sort of syndrome? **Neurocutaneous** syndromes

Phakomatoses have both eye and skin findings. The retinal hemangioblastoma is the eye finding in von Hippel-Lindau; what is the skin finding?
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except**:
- Cavernous hemangioma
- **Capillary hemangioblastoma**
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, which is a retinal lesion associated with **von Hippel-Lindau disease**.

__A phakomatosis__

Phakomatoses are known also as **neurocutaneous syndromes**.

*Phakomatoses have both eye and skin findings. The retinal hemangioblastoma is the eye finding in von Hippel-Lindau; what is the skin finding?*  
Got ‘em! There is none (despite this, it’s still considered a phakomatosis)
All of the following are in the differential for an *intraconal mass* except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is *capillary hemangioblastoma*, which is a retinal lesion associated with *von Hippel-Lindau* disease.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

In general, how will an intraconal mass present?
With one or (usually) more of the following:
--?
--?
--?

Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.
All of the following are in the differential for an **intraconal mass except**:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

In general, how will an intraconal mass present?
With one or (usually) more of the following:
-- Proptosis
-- Pain
-- Diplopia

- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, which is a retinal lesion associated with **von Hippel-Lindau disease**.
Intraconal mass OS producing proptosis
Q/A

- All of the following are in the differential for an *intraconal mass except*:
  - Cavernous hemangioma
  - Capillary hemangioblastoma
  - Hemangiopericytoma
  - Fibrous histiocytoma
  - Schwannoma

In general, how will an intraconal mass present?
With one or (usually) more of the following:
-- Proptosis
-- Pain
-- Diplopia
(If the two words is involved, vision will be affected as well)

- Schwannoma

The oddball here is *capillary hemangioblastoma*, which is a retinal lesion associated with *von Hippel-Lindau* disease.
All of the following are in the differential for an **intraconal mass except**: 

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, which is a retinal lesion associated with **von Hippel-Lindau** disease.
**Q**

- All of the following are in the differential for an **intraconal mass except**: 

  - Cavernous hemangioma
  - Capillary hemangioblastoma
  - Hemangiopericytoma
  - Fibrous histiocytoma
  - Schwannoma

  *In general, how will an intraconal mass present?*  
  With one or (usually) more of the following:  
  --Proptosis
  --Pain
  --Diplopia
  *(If the optic nerve is involved, vision will be affected as well)*

- Schwannoma

  *The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.*

  How else might an intraconal tumor directly impact vision?
All of the following are in the differential for an **intraconal mass except**: 

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

In general, how will an intraconal mass present?

With one or (usually) more of the following:

--Proptosis
--Pain
--Diplopia

(If the optic nerve is involved, vision will be affected as well)

How else might an intraconal tumor directly impact vision?

By pushing against/compressing the back of the eye.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

In general, how will an intraconal mass present?
With one or (usually) more of the following:
-- Proptosis
-- Pain
-- Diplopia
(If the optic nerve is involved, vision will be affected as well)

Schwannoma

How else might an intraconal tumor directly impact vision?
By pushing against/compressing the back of the eye

How would such compression manifest on DFE?
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except**:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

In general, how will an intraconal mass present?
With one or (usually) more of the following:
-- Proptosis
-- Pain
-- Diplopia
(If the optic nerve is involved, vision will be affected as well)

Schwannoma

How else might an intraconal tumor directly impact vision?
By pushing against/compressing the back of the eye

How would such compression manifest on DFE?
The macula would have **two words**
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

In general, how will an intraconal mass present?
With one or (usually) more of the following:
-- Proptosis
-- Pain
-- Diplopia
(If the optic nerve is involved, vision will be affected as well)

Schwannoma

How else might an intraconal tumor directly impact vision?
By pushing against/compressing the back of the eye

How would such compression manifest on DFE?
The macula would have retinal striae
Fundus photo demonstrating retinal striae in a pt with an intraconal cavernous hemangioma compressing the posterior pole
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

In general, how will an intraconal mass present?
With one or (usually) more of the following:
-- Proptosis
-- Pain
-- Diplopia
(If the optic nerve is involved, vision will be affected as well)

Schwannoma

How else might an intraconal tumor directly impact vision?
By pushing against/compressing the back of the eye

How would such compression manifest on DFE?
The macula would have retinal striae

In addition to impacting vision, what other negative effect might such compression produce?

IOP elevation

What would be the mechanism for this?
Impeding blood flow through the vortex veins
All of the following are in the differential for an \textit{intraconal mass} \textit{except}: 

- Cavernous hemangioma 
- Capillary hemangioblastoma 
- Hemangiopericytoma 
- Fibrous histiocytoma 
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is \textit{capillary hemangioblastoma}, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

In general, how will an intraconal mass present? With one or (usually) more of the following:

- Proptosis
- Pain
- Diplopia

(If the optic nerve is involved, \textit{vision will be affected} as well)

Schwannoma

How else might an intraconal tumor directly impact vision?

- \textit{Pushing against/compressing the back of the eye}

How would such compression manifest on DFE?

The macula will have retinal striae.

\textit{In addition to impacting vision, what other negative effect might such compression produce?}

IOP elevation
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

In general, how will an intraconal mass present?
With one or (usually) more of the following:
-- Proptosis
-- Pain
-- Diplopia
(If the optic nerve is involved, vision will be affected as well)

Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

In addition to impacting vision, what other negative effect might such compression produce?
IOP elevation

What would be the mechanism for this?

Pushing against/compressing the back of the eye

How else might an intraconal tumor directly impact vision?

How would such compression manifest on DFE?
The macula would have retinal striae.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

In general, how will an intraconal mass present?
With one or (usually) more of the following:

-- Proptosis
-- Pain
-- Diplopia

(If the optic nerve is involved, vision will be affected as well)

Schwannoma

How else might an intraconal tumor directly impact vision?

Pushing against/compressing the back of the eye

How would such compression manifest on DFE?
The macula will have retinal striae

In addition to impacting vision, what other negative effect might such compression produce?

IOP elevation

What would be the mechanism for this?
Impeding blood flow through the vortex veins
All of the following are in the differential for an *intraconal mass* except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is *capillary hemangioblastoma*, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

*In general, how will an intraconal mass present?* With one or (usually) more of the following:

- Proptosis
- Pain
- Diplopia

*(If the optic nerve is involved, vision will be affected as well)*

- **Schwannoma**

How else might an intraconal tumor directly impact vision?

- **pushing against/compressing the back of the eye**

How would such compression manifest on DFE?

The macula will have...

*In addition to impacting vision, what other negative effect might such compression produce?* IOP elevation

What would be the mechanism for this?

Impeding blood flow through the vortex veins.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocyтомa
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is *capillary hemangioblastoma*, which is a retinal lesion associated with *von Hippel-Lindau* disease. *Re the others:*

No question yet—keep going
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Re the others: -- is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except**:
- **Cavernous hemangioma**
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytyoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is *capillary hemangioblastoma*, which is a retinal lesion associated with [von Hippel-Lindau disease. Re the others:*Cavernous hemangioma* is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except**:

- **Cavernous hemangioma** *aka...?*

FYI: Cavernous hemangiomas *are known also by what other name?*

- Schwannoma

The oddball here is *capillary hemangioblastoma*, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. **Re the others:**

--**Cavernous hemangioma** is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma aka...cavernous venous malformations

FYI: Cavernous hemangiomas are known also by what other name? Cavernous venous malformations (CVM)*

- Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Re the others:

--Cavernous hemangioma is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.

*One section of the most recent (at the time of this writing) version of the Plastics book indicates that cavernous venous malformations is now the preferred nomenclature. That said, other current BCSC volumes continue to use the term cavernous hemangioma (as do other sections of the Plastics book, for that matter). Caveat emptor.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except:**

- Cavernous hemangioma aka...cavernous venous malformations
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Of the others:

---**Cavernous hemangioma** is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except**:

- **Cavernous hemangioma** aka...cavernous venous malformations
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Of the others:

--- **Cavernous hemangioma** is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal. How does cavernous hemangioma present? With slowly progressive proptosis.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except:**

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

---

**Cavernous hemangioma** is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.

**How does cavernous hemangioma present?**

- With slowly progressive proptosis

**Is the proptosis slow, or rapid?**

- Slow
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass *except*:

- **Cavernous hemangioma** aka...cavernous venous malformations
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is *capillary hemangioblastoma*, a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Among the others:

---

**Cavernous hemangioma** is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.

*How does cavernous hemangioma present?*

- With slowly progressive proptosis

*Is the proptosis slow, or rapid?*

- Slow
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except**:

- **Cavernous hemangioma** aka...cavernous venous malformations
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

**How does cavernous hemangioma present?**
- With slowly progressive proptosis

**Is the proptosis slow, or rapid?**
- Slow

**Is there a gender predilection?**
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. The others:

- Cavernous hemangioma: With slowly progressive proptosis
- Is the proptosis slow, or rapid?
  - Slow

- Is there a gender predilection?
  - Yes, it is more common in ♀
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- **Cavernous hemangioma** aka...cavernous venous malformations
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytes
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

---

**How does cavernous hemangioma present?**

- With slowly progressive proptosis

**Is the proptosis slow, or rapid?**

- Slow

**Is there a gender predilection?**

- Yes, it is more common in ♀
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- **Cavernous hemangioma**
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Note that the others:

---

**Cavernous hemangioma** is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.

*How does cavernous hemangioma present?*

- With slowly progressive proptosis

*Is the proptosis slow, or rapid?*

- Slow

*Is there a gender predilection?*

- Yes, it is more common in ♀

*Is it benign, or malignant?*

- Benign
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma aka...cavernous venous malformations
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Of the others:

---Cavernous hemangioma is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.

How does cavernous hemangioma present?
With slowly progressive proptosis

Is the proptosis slow, or rapid?
Slow

Is there a gender predilection?
Yes, it is more common in ♀

Is it benign, or malignant?
Benign
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except**:
- **Cavernous hemangioma** aka...cavernous venous malformations
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

---

**How does cavernous hemangioma present?**
- With slowly progressive proptosis

**Is the proptosis slow, or rapid?**
- Slow

**Is there a gender predilection?**
- Yes, it is more common in ♀

**Is it benign, or malignant?**
- Benign

**How does it appear on imaging?**
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- **Cavernous hemangioma** aka...cavernous venous malformations

- Hemangiopericytoma

- Fibrous histiocytoma

- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

---

**Cavernous hemangioma** is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.

**How does cavernous hemangioma present?**

- With slowly progressive proptosis

**Is the proptosis slow, or rapid?**

- Slow

**Is there a gender predilection?**

- Yes, it is more common in ♀

**Is it benign, or malignant?**

- Benign

**How does it appear on imaging?**

- As a well-encapsulated mass
Cavernous hemangioma. A, Proptosis of the left eye as a result. B, Coronal CT shows a well-circumscribed lesion the muscle cone. C, Axial (left) and sagittal (right) CT show the mass. D, Intraoperative traction with a cryoprobe facilitates complete removal of the mass.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma aka...cavernous venous malformations
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. The others:

--- Cavernous hemangioma is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.

How does cavernous hemangioma present?
- With slowly progressive proptosis
- Slow

Is the proptosis slow, or rapid?
- Slow

Is there a gender predilection?
- Yes, it is more common in ♀

Is it benign, or malignant?
- Benign

How does it appear on imaging?
- As a well-encapsulated mass

For more on cavernous hemangiomas, see slide-set O10
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:
- Cavernous hemangioma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocyteoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Re the others:

- Cavernous hemangioma is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.
- Hemangiopericytoma is a locally aggressive proliferation of vascular pericytes.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except**:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is *capillary hemangioblastoma*, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. **Re the others:**

--- Cavernous hemangioma is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.

--- Hemangiopericytoma is a locally aggressive proliferation of vascular pericytes.
Q

- All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:
  - Cavernous hemangioma
  - Capillary hemangioblastoma
  - Hemangiopericytoma
  - Fibrous histiocytoma
  - Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Of the others:

--- Cavernous hemangioma is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.

--- Hemangiopericytoma is a locally aggressive proliferation of vascular pericytes.

--- Hemangiopericytoma is a rare tumor. It tends to occur in adults, usually in the fifth decade.

--- Hemangiopericytoma appears on imaging as a well-encapsulated mass.

--- Hemangiopericytoma is benign. But it must be excised en bloc, as it can undergo malignant transformation and actually metastasize (like a pleomorphic adenoma).
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. For the others:

-- **Cavernous hemangioma** is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.

-- **Hemangiopericytoma** is a locally aggressive proliferation of vascular pericytes.

**Is hemangiopericytoma a common, or rare tumor?**

**Rare**
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:
- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

-- Cavernous hemangioma is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.
-- Hemangiopericytoma is a locally aggressive proliferation of vascular pericytes.

Is hemangiopericytoma a common, or rare tumor?

Rare

Does it tend to occur in children, or adults?

Adults, usually in the fifth decade

How does it appear on imaging?

As a well-encapsulated mass

Is it benign, or malignant?

Benign. But it must be excised en bloc, as it can undergo malignant transformation and actually metastasize (like a pleomorphic adenoma).
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:
- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Others:
- Cavernous hemangioma is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.
- Hemangiopericytoma is a locally aggressive proliferation of vascular pericytes.

Is hemangiopericytoma a common, or rare tumor?
Rare

Does it tend to occur in children, or adults?
Adults
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
- Capillary hemangioblastoma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
- Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Among the others:

- Cavernous hemangioma is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.
- Hemangiopericytoma is a locally aggressive proliferation of vascular pericytes.

Is hemangiopericytoma a common, or rare tumor?

Rare

Does it tend to occur in children, or adults?

Adults, usually in the fifth decade

Is it benign, or malignant?

Benign. But it must be excised en bloc, as it can undergo malignant transformation and actually metastasize (like a pleomorphic adenoma).
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

- Cavernous hemangioma
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**Hemangiopericytoma**

- The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease.

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**Cavernous hemangioma**

- Is hemangiopericytoma a common, or rare tumor?
  - Rare

- Does it tend to occur in children, or adults?
  - Adults, usually in the fifth decade

- How does it appear on imaging?
  - As a well-encapsulated mass
A

- All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except**:
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  - Fibrous histiocytoma
  - Schwannoma

The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Re the others:

- **Cavernous hemangioma**: is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.

- **Hemangiopericytoma**: is a locally aggressive proliferation of vascular pericytes.

  *Is hemangiopericytoma a common, or rare tumor?*
  Rare

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**Is it benign, or malignant?**
Benign
Q

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**Hemangiopericytoma**

- Fibrous histiocytoma
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**Is hemangiopericytoma a common, or rare tumor?**
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**Does it tend to occur in children, or adults?**
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The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Of the others:

- **Cavernous hemangioma** is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.
- **Hemangiopericytoma** is a locally aggressive proliferation of vascular pericytes.

**Hemangiopericytoma**
- Is hemangiopericytoma a common, or rare tumor? Rare
- Does it tend to occur in children, or adults? Adults, usually in the fifth decade
- How does it appear on imaging? As a well-encapsulated mass
- Is it benign, or malignant? Benign. But it must be excised en bloc, as it can undergo malignant transformation and actually metastasize (like a pleomorphic adenoma)
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass **except:**
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**Hemangiopericytoma**

- Is hemangiopericytoma a common, or rare tumor? **Rare**
- Does it tend to occur in children, or adults? **Adults**, usually in the fifth decade
- How does it appear on imaging? **As a well-encapsulated mass**
- Is it benign, or malignant? **Benign**. But it must be excised en bloc, as it can undergo malignant transformation and actually metastasize (like a pleomorphic adenoma).

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- Cavernous hemangioma is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:
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Cavernous hemangioma is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.

Hemangiopericytoma is a locally aggressive proliferation of vascular pericytes.

- Rare
- Adults, usually in the 5th decade
- As a well-encapsulated mass
- Benign, but it must be excised en bloc, as it can undergo malignant transformation and actually metastasize (like a pleomorphic adenoma)

Note: Not like cavernous hemangioma
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

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The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Re the others:

--- Cavernous hemangioma is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.

--- Hemangiopericytoma is a locally aggressive proliferation of vascular pericytes.

--- Fibrous histiocytoma is a mesenchymal tumor that can be benign, locally aggressive or metastatic.
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

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- **Fibrous histiocytoma**
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The oddball here is **capillary hemangioblastoma**, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. **Re the others:**
- **Cavernous hemangioma** is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.
- **Hemangiopericytoma** is a locally aggressive proliferation of vascular pericytes.
- **Fibrous histiocytoma** is a locally aggressive or metastatic entity.

Is fibrous histiocytoma a common, or uncommon entity?
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:
- Cavernous hemangioma
- Hemangiopericytoma
- Fibrous histiocytoma
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The oddball here is capillary hemangioblastoma, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. Re the others:
- **Cavernous hemangioma** is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.
- **Hemangiopericytoma** is a locally aggressive proliferation of vascular pericytes.
- **Fibrous histiocytoma** is an uncommon but locally aggressive or metastatic tumor.

Is fibrous histiocytoma a common, or uncommon entity? Uncommon
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:
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- Hemangiopericytoma
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- Schwannoma

The oddball here is *capillary hemangioblastoma*, which is a retinal lesion associated with von Hippel-Lindau disease. *Re the others:*
- **Cavernous hemangioma** is the most common intraorbital tumor in adults, and is usually intraconal.
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- **Fibrous histiocytoma** is a locally aggressive or metastatic tumor.

*Is fibrous histiocytoma a common, or uncommon entity?*
Uncommon

*Histologically, fibrous hystiocytoma is very similar to another lesion on the list. Which one?*
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

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-- **Fibrous histiocytoma** is a locally aggressive or metastatic lesion on the list. Which one?

  *Is fibrous histiocytoma a common, or uncommon entity?*
  Uncommon

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  Hemangiopericytoma
All of the following are in the differential for an intraconal mass except:

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*intraconal differential tumor*
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--Schwannoma is a benign tumor of peripheral nerves.
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What is the other name for a schwannoma? A neurilemoma

What is its syndromic association? Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1)
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