ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Expanding the limits of endoscopic intraorbital tumor resection using 3-dimensional reconstruction☆

Luciano Lobato Gregorioa,b,c,*, Nicolas Y. Busaba, Marcel M. Miyakeb,c,e,f, Suzanne K. Freitagf, Benjamin S. Bleiera,b,d

a Universidade Federal de São Paulo (UNIFESP), Escola Paulista de Medicina, Departamento de Otorrinolaringologia e Cirurgia de Cabeça e Pescoço, São Paulo, SP, Brazil
b Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Boston, USA
c Coordenacão de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES), Brasília, DF, Brazil
d Harvard Medical School, Department of Otolaryngology and Laryngology, Boston, USA
e Faculdade de Ciências Médicas da Santa Casa de São Paulo, Departamento de Otorrinolaringologia, São Paulo, SP, Brazil
f Ophthalmic Plastic Surgery Service, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA

Received 18 June 2017; accepted 13 November 2017

KEYWORDS
Endoscopic endonasal approach; Orbital tumors; Orbit; Nasal surgical procedures; Otorhinolaryngologic surgical procedures

Abstract
Introduction: Endoscopic orbital surgery is a nascent field and new tools are required to assist with surgical planning and to ascertain the limits of the tumor resectability.
Objective: We purpose to utilize three-dimensional radiographic reconstruction to define the theoretical lateral limit of endoscopic resectability of primary orbital tumors and to apply these boundary conditions to surgical cases.
Methods: A three-dimensional orbital model was rendered in 4 representative patients presenting with primary orbital tumors using OsiriX open source imaging software. A 2-Dimensional plane was propagated between the contralateral nare and a line tangential to the long axis of the optic nerve reflecting the trajectory of a trans-septal approach. Any tumor volume falling medial to the optic nerve and/or within the space inferior to this plane of resectability was considered theoretically resectable regardless of how far it extended lateral to the optic nerve as nerve retraction would be unnecessary. Actual tumor volumes were then superimposed over this plan and correlated with surgical outcomes.

Please cite this article as: Gregorio LL, Busaba NY, Miyake MM, Freitag SK, Bleier BS. Expanding the limits of endoscopic intraorbital tumor resection using 3-dimensional reconstruction. Braz J Otorhinolaryngol. 2017. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjorl.2017.11.010
* Corresponding author.
E-mail: gregorioluciano@me.com (L.L. Gregorio).
Peer Review under the responsibility of Associação Brasileira de Otorrinolaringologia e Cirurgia Cérvico-Facial.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjorl.2017.11.010
1808-8694/© 2017 Associação Brasileira de Otorrinolaringologia e Cirurgia Cérvico-Facial. Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).
Results: Among the 4 lesions analyzed, two were fully medial to the optic nerve, one extended lateral to the optic nerve but remained inferior to the plane of resectability, and one extended both lateral to the optic nerve and superior to the plane of resectability. As predicted by the three-dimensional modeling, a complete resection was achieved in all lesions except one that transgressed the plane of resectability. No new diplopia or vision loss was observed in any patient.

Conclusion: Three-dimensional reconstruction enhances preoperative planning for endoscopic orbital surgery. Tumors that extend lateral to the optic nerve may still be candidates for a purely endoscopic resection as long as they do not extend above the plane of resectability described herein.

© 2017 Associação Brasileira de Otorrinolaringologia e Cirurgia Cérvico-Facial. Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Introduction

Endoscopic orbital surgery is a rapidly growing field and many studies have proven the efficacy of the exclusive endoscopic approach for management of benign and malignant intraorbital tumors.1-4 As with any nascent field, new tools are required to assist with surgical planning and to ascertain the limits of tumor resectability. While algorithms have been proposed to assist in the choice of approach,5 these studies have relied on traditional tri-planar imaging to determine tumor morphology and lateral extension. However, the compact, conal structure of the orbital apex often obscures the precise relationship between the optic nerve and the tumor mass which, in turn, has led to conservative recommendations regarding the lateral extent of tumor resectability. Furthermore, the complex shape of the tumor as it insinuates through the apical neurovascular structures can lead to significant errors in estimation of tumor volume by tri-planar measurement. This feature becomes particularly important when trying to assess whether a lesion has been fully resected based on gross inspection of the specimen.
3-Dimensional reconstruction and analysis of planar images has become increasingly useful thanks to the proliferation of third party Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM) viewing software such as OsiriX (Pixmeo Geneva, Switzerland). These reconstructions are able to overcome the described limitations of planar imaging of the orbital apex as the intimate relationship between the optic nerve and the lesion can be visualized from the optic chiasm and the globe. The purpose of this study was to therefore determine whether 3-dimensional reconstruction could be used to create a precise boundary to describe the lateral limit of endoscopic tumor resectability and to accurately characterize the volume of representative orbital lesions.

Methods

Approval of this study was obtained through the Human Studies Committee - Institutional Review Board (Protocol n° 754915-8 (15-068H)). Four patients with primary orbital tumors representative of distinct tumor epicenters who underwent endoscopic intraorbital surgery between January 2014 and May 2015 were selected. Computed tomography (CT) scans (100 kV tube voltage, 600–800 mAs intensity without modulation, and temporal resolution 125–625 ms) were acquired for each patient and imported in OsiriX Software x6.5.2 32-bit. The region-of-interest (ROI) tool was used to identify the optic nerve (ON), extraocular muscles and tumor in successive axial cuts. Three-dimensional volume rendering was used to create a reconstruction of the relationship between the bony orbit, tumor and ON and also to calculate the tumor volume.

An oblique parasagittal line was applied along the long axis of the ON dividing it into medial and lateral halves along its entire length. A 2-dimensional plane was then propagated between the contralateral nare and the line describing the long axis of the ON. This plane, termed the plane of resectability (POR), reflects the trajectory of a trans-septal approach to the orbit. According to our criteria, any tumor volume falling medial to the ON and/or inferior to the POR was considered theoretically resectable regardless of its lateral extent. This is due to the fact that the dissection can proceed inferior the ON without requiring nerve retraction. Actual tumor volumes from the representative patients were then superimposed over this plane and correlated with surgical outcomes.

Results

Of the four patients studied, the relationship between the optic nerve and tumor volume could be clearly delin-
Table 1  Comparison of predicted tumor volume by 3D rendering to final pathology.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Pathology volume</th>
<th>CT volume</th>
<th>CT discrepancy from pathology (%)</th>
<th>3D volume</th>
<th>3D discrepancy from pathology (%)</th>
<th>Tumor volume lateral to the ON</th>
<th>Tumor volume superior to POR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Optic canal</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>496.94</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>151.94</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Extraconal</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>7.74</td>
<td>206.45</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>107.44</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Intraconal</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>362.63</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>121.69</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Intraconal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7.79</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.61</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All volumes are calculated in cm³.

Figure 2  3D rendered orbital tumors of Patients 3 (A, B, C) and 4 (D, E, F). Line 1 represents the long axis of the Optic Nerve (N) while Line 2 represents the plane of resectability. Note how these lines divide the tumor into 3 zones (T1) easily resectable, (T2) resectable and (T3) unresectable.

Discussion

The choice of surgical approach when addressing an intraorbital lesion depends on many factors including anticipated pathology, size, morphology, and location. Traditional teaching has held that endoscopic approaches to the orbit must be restricted to lesions, which remain medial to the optic nerve. As the field of endoscopic orbital surgery expands, these restrictions continue to be challenged as new diagnostic and surgical approaches are developed. 6

Compartmentalization of the intraconal space based on its fixed neurovascular structures may help the surgeon to safely remove intraorbital lesions. 7 However, preoperative visualization of the discreet relationship between the tumor and the optic nerve along its entire length is exceedingly difficult due to the compact neuroanatomy of the orbital apex. The advent of 3-dimensional reconstructive software...
Expanding the limits of endoscopic intraorbital tumor resection

Figure 3  Comparison between resected orbital tumor and the 3-dimensional rendered tumor in Patient 2 demonstrating a close concordance in tumor size and morphology. Note in panel B that the different zones of the tumor were identified: (T1-green) easily resected tumor, (T2-purple) resectable tumor.

enables the end user to easily import traditional triplanar imaging studies and create an accurate reconstruction of the relationship between the lesion, the ON, and any other relevant bony and muscular orbital structures.

Our findings demonstrate that these reconstructions may also be used to more precisely define the lateral limits of endoscopic approaches. By taking into account the oblique pathway of the optic nerve and the trajectory of a transseptal approach, we have defined a novel safe plane of resection. Consequently, the criteria for endoscopic resection may be expanded to include any tumor medial to the optic nerve and/or inferior to the POR, regardless of its lateral extent.

Furthermore, the reconstructive software described herein may be used to faithfully reconstruct the morphology and volume of the orbital tumor. This feature becomes significantly important when assessing the completeness of the resection of the gross specimen. By comparing the intraoperative specimen to the preoperative reconstruction, the surgeon may more readily be able to determine whether the tumor was completely resected. This is extremely valuable in preventing the need for further surgical exploration thereby reducing the operative time, the potential for further neurovascular injury, and the requirement of intraoperative or perioperative imaging.

Conclusion

Preoperative 3-dimensional reconstruction of orbital tumors represents a valuable diagnostic technique to evaluate the relationship between the tumor and the optic nerve as well as accurately determine the tumor volume and morphology. Using this technique, we have defined a novel plane of resectability, termed the "POR", which challenges the conventional teaching that tumors lateral to the optic nerve should not be approached endoscopically. Based on our findings, the criteria for an endoscopic approach to the orbit can be expanded to lesions, which lie medial to the optic nerve and/or inferior to the plane of resectability regardless of their lateral extent.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References