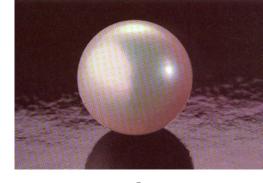


Paul T. Finger, MD, FACS
The New York Eye Cancer Center
"Excellence Through Innovation"
<a href="mailto:pfinger@eyecancer.com">pfinger@eyecancer.com</a>

212-832-8170

http://www.eyecancer.com http://paultfingermd.com





## Risk Factors for Malignancy (iris tumor):

- Ectropion Uveae
- Correctopia
- Pigment dispersion (with or without glaucoma)
- Intrinsic vascularity
- Sector Cataract
- Growth (over a relatively short period of time)



#### **Iris Tumors**

- Indications for biopsy (Growth, secondary glaucoma, atypical tumors, metastatic with no primary)
- Indications for treatment (Growth or secondary glaucoma).
- **Growth** (over a relatively short period of time)





#### **Choroidal Nevus:**

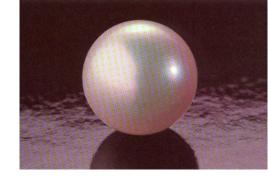
- Orange pigment, thickness and leakage are risk factor for growth.
- Rapid growth (months) is associated with malignant transformation.
- Choroidal nevi should be photographed and followed for evidence of change.



#### Observation:

- Atypical choroidal tumors
- Small choroidal melanomas
   When treatment is likely to cause vision loss
   "Tipping the scales" tumor growth will cause loss of vision anyway.





#### Observation:

- Atypical choroidal tumors
- Small choroidal melanomas
   When treatment is likely to cause vision loss
   "Tipping the scales" tumor growth will cause loss of vision anyway.





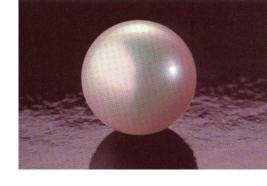
#### **Enucleation:**

- Select Large melanomas
   Blind painful eyes
   Large extraocular extension
- Removes the tumor from the body
- COMS "As good as plaque"



#### **Choroidal Melanoma Treatment:**

- Standard Treatments: Observation, Enucleation, Radiation.
- You may be required to know of different forms of treatment, but unlikely to be required to know the differences.
- All forms of radiation can be used to destroy a choroidal melanoma
- Differences exist in the location and type of side effects (eye and vision sparing results).



#### **COMS: Multivariate Analysis**

- Younger age and smaller tumor basal diameter were statistically significant factors predicting metastasis.
- Older patients with larger tumors had worse prospects for choroidal melanoma related survival.





### **Metastatic Choroidal Melanoma:**

- Staging is performed for metastasis at diagnosis and periodically during follow-up after treatment.
- Most common site of discovery (LIVER)
- Other sites include; Skin, bone, lung, brain



## **COMS:**

- <u>Small Melanoma:</u> 22% of small tumors grew, 3% metastasized (3 yrs.)
- <u>Medium Melanoma:</u> No difference between plaque and enucleation for survival.
- <u>Large Melanoma</u>: No survival advantage to preenucleation radiation therapy.





#### **Choroidal Metastasis:**

- Primarily breast and lung origin
- Bilateral 25%
- Check for synchronous lung and brain metastasis.
- They grow quickly, prompt treatment usually required.