

PO-100

Choroidal Nevus with Choroidal Detachment Simulating Intraocular Melanoma- Case Report

脈絡膜痣合併脈絡膜剝離疑似眼內黑色素瘤 – 病例報告

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Purpose: We report a case of choroidal nevus and rhegmatogenous RD complicated with macular pucker and choroidal detachment simulating intraocular melanoma.

Methods: Interventional case report.

Results: A 59-year-old woman complained of visual disturbances and superior temporal visual defect for 1 month OS. Funduscopy revealed macular pucker with lower RD and an elevated lesion in the nasal lower quadrant. OCT showed macular pucker with subretinal fluid. B scan ultrasonography showed low to moderate internal reflectivity. FA demonstrated irregular pattern of mixed hypo- and hyperfluorescence in the elevated lesion and dye pooling on the posterior pole in the late phase. CT revealed a 1x0.6x1.3 cm intraocular enhancing mass. PET/CT showed no abnormal ¹⁸F-fluoro-2-deoxyglucose uptake. The standardized uptake value was 2.33. The whole body PET/CT did not show any systemic dissemination of tumor. Because the evidence of malignancy was not solid and the patient also sought to improve her vision, the small gauge vitrectomy was performed. A retinal break was found on the slope of choroidal detachment intraoperatively. Specimens were taken through the retinal break. The postoperative MRI revealed no clue of enlargement. Pathology showed no malignancy. The postoperative photo demonstrated attached retina and the retinal break was sealed. The subsequent OCT also showed neither residual epiretinal membrane nor subretinal fluid.

Conclusions: Choroidal nevus and choroidal hemorrhage with detachment should be carefully differentiated from choroidal melanoma. Apart from CT and MRI, PET/CT can assess both anatomical morphology and cell metabolism. Long term follow-up is necessary to establish the final correct diagnosis.

PO-101

Endogenous Endophthalmisis with Concomitant Scler Ulcer: A Case Report