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A CASE REPORT OF A CIRCUMSCRIBED CHOROID HEMANGIOMA

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PURPOSE

Describe a case of choroidal hemangioma.

INTRODUCTION

Choroidal hemangioma is a benign vascular tumor that generally affects the posterior pole and/or macular region, with a red-orange color. Its prevalence is rare, one case in every 40 choroidal tumors. It can be classified as diffuse or circumscribed.

Diffuse is characterized by an ill-defined mass and is normally associated with systemic diseases, such as Sturge - Weber Syndrome, characterized by leptomeningeal hemangiomas, episcleral angiomas and nevus flammeus, and may lead to post-trabecular glaucoma. Circumscribed hemangioma presents itself as an isolated and well-defined tumor, lacking extraocular disease. The discovery of the tumor can range from a routine examination finding to symptoms related to visual blurring due to hyperopia generated or serous detachment.

METHODS

Medical records review

RESULTS

Male patient, 70 years old, hypertensive and with no ophthalmological history, arrives at the service complaining of low visual acuity in the right eye for 1 year. On ophthalmological examination, best-corrected visual acuity in the right eye for perceiving hand movements and 20/20 in the left eye.

Biomicroscopy of both eyes shows no changes.

Upon retinal mapping examination of the right eye, the patient presents an expansive and well-defined subretinal red-orange lesion, affecting the entire posterior pole. There are no changes in the left eye. (Figure 1). On optical coherence tomography of the right eye, the patient presents a subretinal tumor with associated serous fluid. (Figure 1). Ultrasonography shows a highly reflective lesion with the presence of serous retinal detachment.

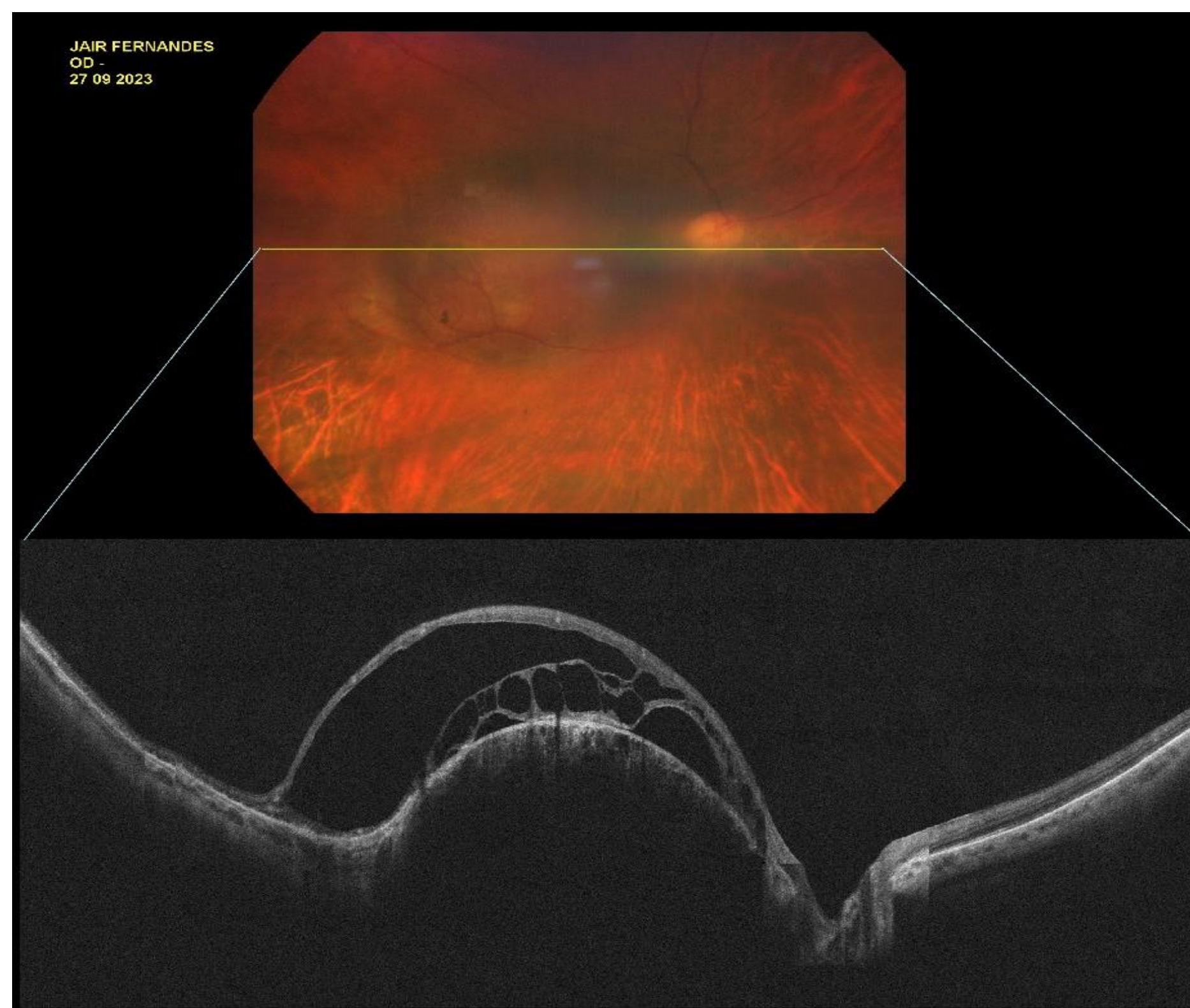


Fig. 1 Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma being correlated on retinography and OCT.

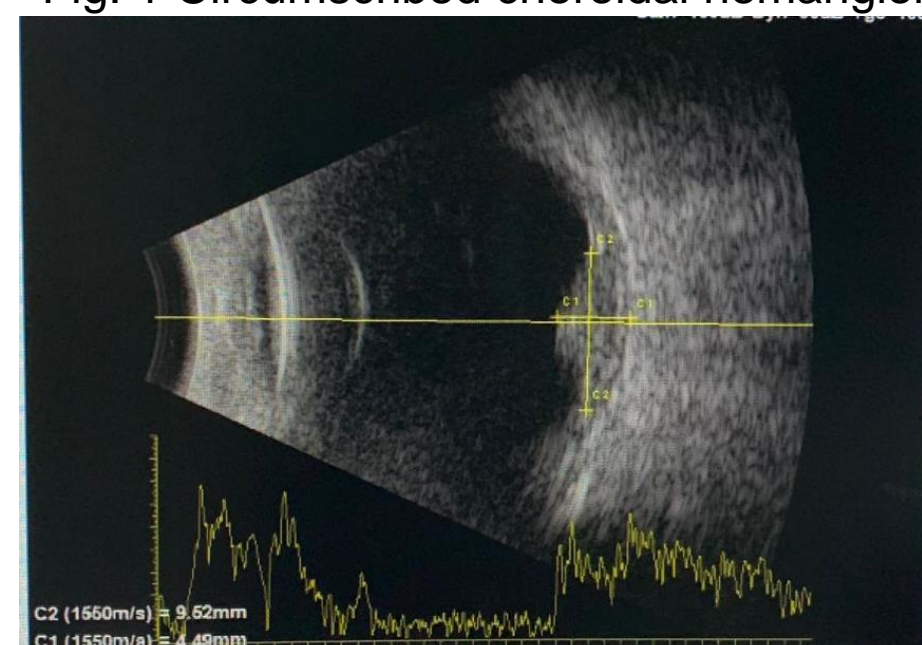


Fig. 2 Ultrasonography shows a highly reflective lesion

DISCUSSION

The diagnosis can be elucidated through complementary tests such as ultrasound (USG), optical coherence tomography (OCT) and fluorescein angiography. An important characteristic of hemangioma is the presence on ultrasound of an elevated dome-shaped lesion with high internal reflectivity in A-scan mode, due to multiple vascular channels throughout the tumor, differentiating it from malignant melanoma.

Treatment ranges from simple expectant management with observation of the lesion, normally indicated in asymptomatic cases without serous detachment, to laser photocoagulation, brachytherapy, intravitreal antiangiogenic drugs and photodynamic therapy with verteporfin for symptomatic cases and with subretinal fluid, which is finally, the best treatment with clinical response, which produces endothelial photothrombosis and thus tumor necrosis. However, unfortunately it is not available in public health.

Therefore, in this report we demonstrate a circumscribed choroidal hemangioma associated with serous detachment that is undergoing treatment with intravitreal injection of antiangiogenic medication, as PDT treatment is not available in the service. The objective is to show the difficulty in both diagnosis and follow-up and treatment of a patient with hemangioma treated in a public service in Brazil.

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