



# CIRCUMSCRIBED CHOROIDAL HEMANGIOMA: CASE REPORT

MARIA PAULINA VIANA MIQUILINO; NEIFFER NUNES RABELO; RAFAELA CAIXETA FARAJ; TEREZA CRISTINA MOREIRA KANADANI; RAQUEL NEZIO DE CARVALHO; CAROLINA MIRANDA HANNAS

# Case Report

A 72 years old male patient, caucasian, without medical and ophthalmological history of interest, complained of blurred vision on right eye in the last 6 months. He had received anti-VEGF treatment due to choroidal neovascular membrane, no improvement.

Ophthalmological examination:

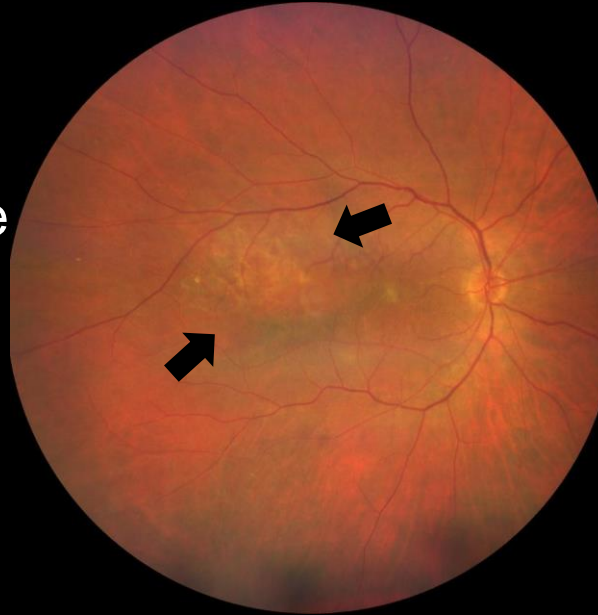
- Visual Acuity
- OD: Counting fingers (<20/400)
- OS: 20/40
- Biomicroscopy and IOP normal in both eyes.

# Case Report:

- Fundoscopy:

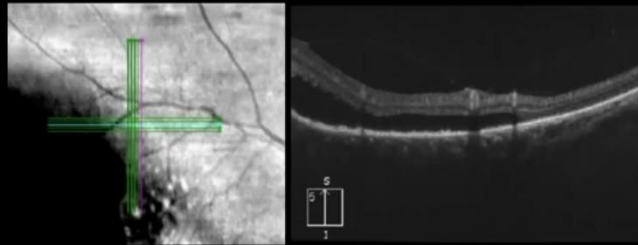
OD: Sessile, well-circumscribed, orange-red tumor located in the superior temporal macular area

OS: normal



# Case Report:

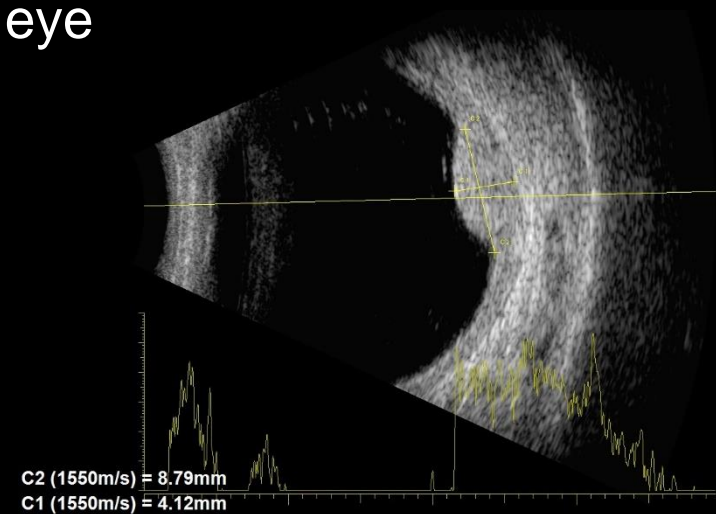
- Complementary imaging exams in right eye



**OCT:** subretinal fluid causing serous retinal detachment



**Fluorescein angiography:** lesion with progressive hyperfluorescence



**Ultrasonography:** hyperechogenic solid lesion in the form of an elevated dome, with a high initial peak and high internal reflectivity

# Case report: Circumscribed Choroidal Hemangioma

- Rare benign tumor, of congenital origin and unilateral presentation
- Higher incidence in Caucasians, with no gender predilection
- **Clinical presentation:** Asymptomatic versus Symptomatic (visual field defects, metamorphopsia or blurring vision)
- **Differential diagnoses:** Amelanotic choroidal melanoma, metastatic disease
- **Treatment:** INDIVIDUALIZED according to tumor location and extent of visual symptoms, presence of subretinal fluid, and potential for visual recovery.
  - Photodynamic therapy (PDT): most recommended option due to long-term visual results and effectiveness in tumor reduction