



CLINICAL CASE REPORT



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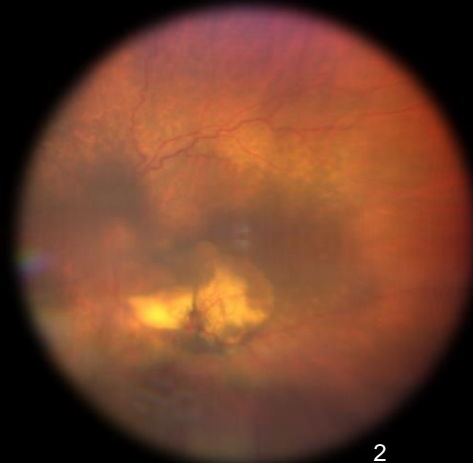
ID: Man, 80 y old, Retired, live in the rural zone, North of Minas Gerais State

CC: Acute Vision Loss in OS in 1 month, And Send for our Oncology Department suspecting of a Choroidal Melanoma

PMH: hypertension, use of Losartan and amlodipine

POF/PFH: Unremarkable

	OD	OS
SCVA	-2,50 -1,50 x 105 20/60	-0,75 -2,25 x 80 < 20/400
IOP	15 mmhg	15 mmhg
Fundoscopy	Photos	
Slip-Lamp Exam	Clear cornea, Nuclear cataract N2/N3	Clear cornea, Nuclear Cataract N2/N3



Fundoscopy:

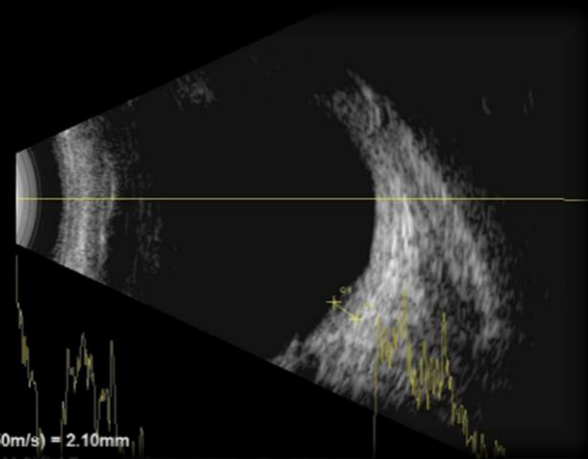
RE: no alterations

LE: hypopigmented temporal preretinal lesion with vitreous hemorrhage



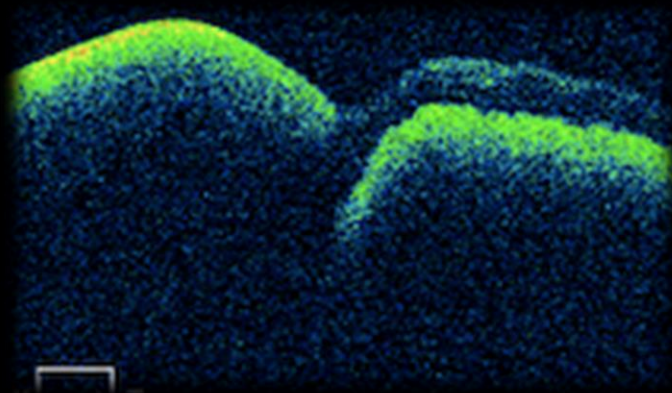
Retinography:

LE: hypopigmented temporal preretinal lesion with changes in color. Subretinal lesion



Ultrasonografi

LE: no evidence of choroidal growth lesion



OCT:

LE: Showed a subretinal hyperreflective lesion and another sub ILM



Choroidal melanoma x Macroaneurysm

Clinical Features	Choroidal melanoma	Macroaneurysm
Clinical Presentation	Insidious symptoms	Acute symptoms
Bleeding	Rare (For bleed it needs to go through all retina)	Vitreous, preretinal, intra retinal, subretinal
Area of involvement	Choroid	Vitreous, preretinal, intra retinal, subretinal

- 1) Retinal Arterial Macroaneurysm - (RAM) is an acquired focal aneurysmal dilatation of an arteriole
- 2) 1:4000 people
- 3) Elderly, hypertensive women
- 4) Often occurs along the temporal branches, often at points of bifurcation of arteriovenous crossing

The thickening of the arteriolar vessel wall is similar to **arteriosclerotic changes** elsewhere, resulting in focal **areas of ischemia**, **remodeling of the greater intimal collagen**, and finally, **dilatation of the vessel diameter**

- Blood Pressure Control
- Observation :
 - Good visual acuity
 - RAM located inferiorly or nasally, and minimal exudation or hemorrhage → Spontaneous involution
- Argon Laser Photocoagulation: Hemorrhage or exudation threatening the macula, especially when RAM superotemporally
- **Pars Plana Vitrectomy**: Vitreous hemorrhage that does not clear, coexisting sub macular hemorrhage with or without plasminogen activator