

CASE REPORT: TREATMENT OF CHOROIDAL MELANOMA IN AN ONCOLOGICAL PATIENT, MULTIMODAL EVALUATION

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PROPOSAL

Choroidal melanoma is a rare type of eye cancer that originates in the melanocytes of the choroid.(1) Early diagnosis is essential for the preservation of vision and reduction of the risk of metastasis.(2)(3) This report describes the management of a choroidal melanoma in a patient with a history of breast and cervical cancer, highlighting the importance of an early approach.

METHODS

Case report, accompanied by the team of ophthalmologists from the Federal District health department, and multimodal evaluation with complementary exams and literature review.

RESULTS

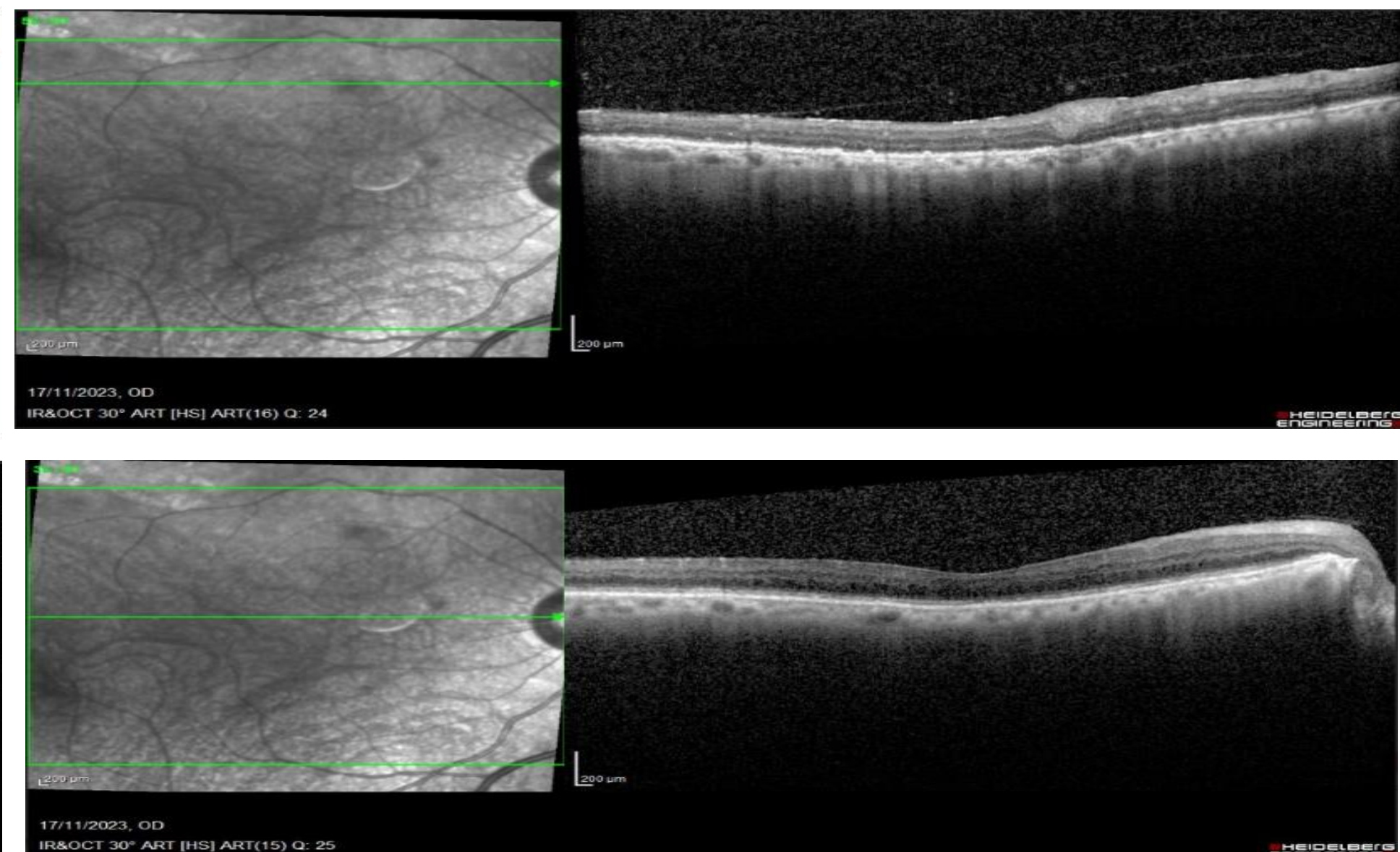
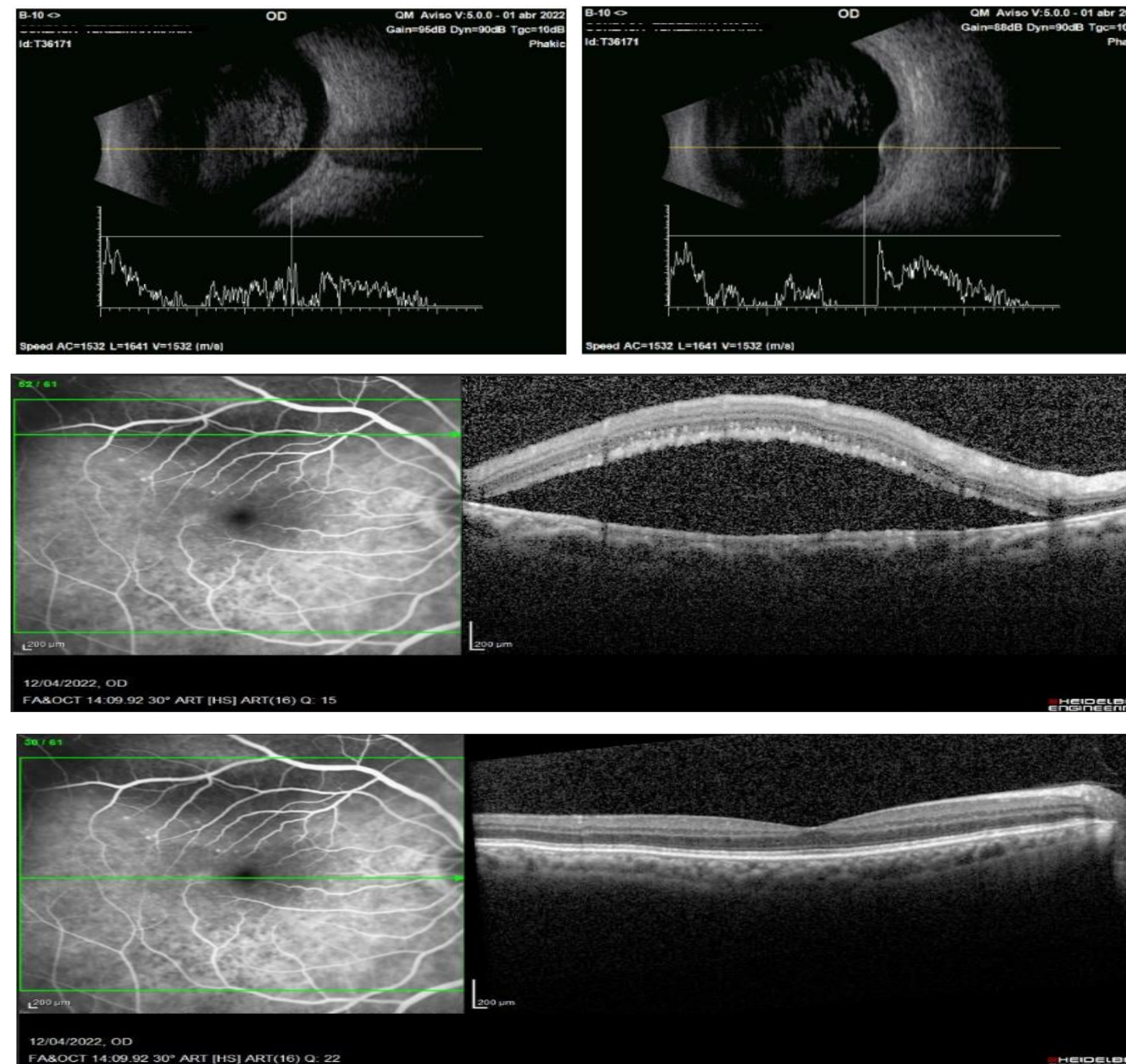
TMG, a 67-year-old with a history of breast cancer treated 20 years ago and cervical cancer treated 10 years ago. She was referred with complaints of photopsias in the right eye – OD, denying low visual acuity. The ophthalmological evaluation revealed sparkling synchysis in OD, macula with multiple drusen in both eyes, and an elevated subretinal lesion in OD with a "leopard skin" appearance, suspecting choroidal melanoma or choroidal metastasis. The multimodal evaluation ruled out the suspicion of metastases, confirming the diagnosis of melanoma. The patient was referred for brachytherapy, evolving with bleeding to the fovea and indication of SF6 gas and Anti-VEGF application for better absorption of the hemorrhage and serous retinal detachment, corrected vision OD 20/100. Therapeutic photocoagulation was necessary due to radiation retinopathy and maintenance of Anti-VEGF applications. There was tumor regression and improvement of complications, corrected vision in OD 20/60

IMAGES

April 2022 Exams:



October and November 2023 Exams:



DISCUSSION

Choroidal melanoma requires careful management to minimize the risks and associated complications.(3) Brachytherapy is an effective modality, offering local tumor control with vision preservation in many cases. Anti-VEGF plays an additional role in the management of neovascular complications and macular edema, often associated with this condition.(2)(4) This case reinforces the importance of a personalized approach in the care of oncological patients with ophthalmological complications, highlighting the role of local and systemic therapies in the preservation of vision and disease control.(5)(6)

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