

## THE CLINICAL PICTURE

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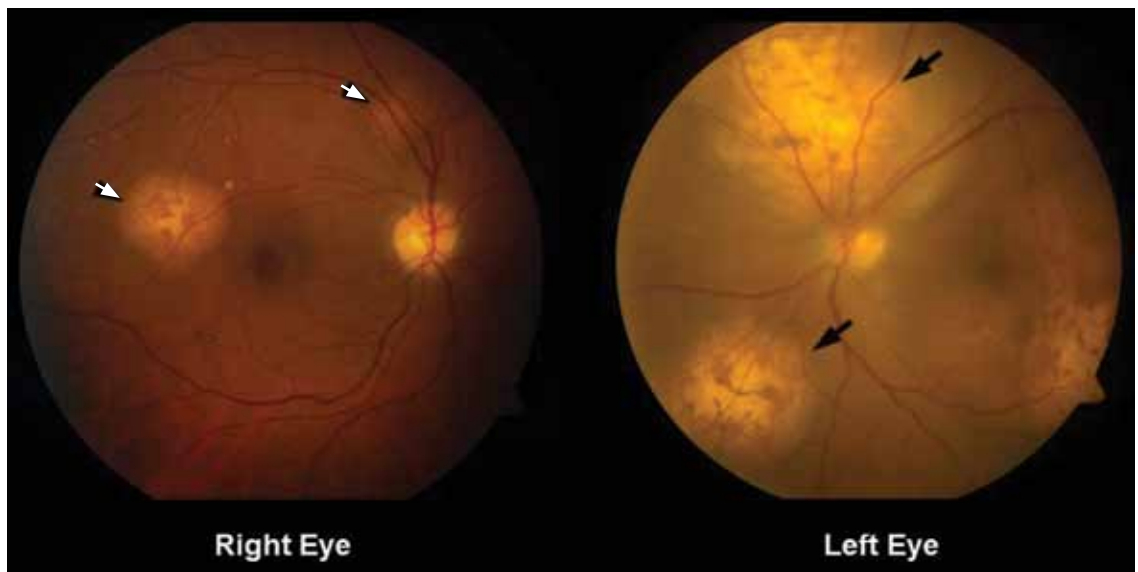
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# The Clinical Picture

## Flashing lights, floaters, and reduced vision



**FIGURE 1.** Funduscopy showed multiple lobulated, yellowish choroidal lesions in the posterior pole, with overlying subretinal fluid (arrows). Similar but smaller lesions were seen in the right eye (arrows).

The disease tends to present bilaterally and to involve the central nervous system

**A** 62-YEAR-OLD WOMAN has had flashing lights and floaters in her left eye with progressive loss of vision over the past month. She has not had recent trauma. She does not smoke.

She was referred for an ophthalmologic evaluation. Her visual acuity was 20/20 in the right eye, but she could only count fingers with the left. The anterior segment appeared normal in both eyes. Funduscopic examination of the left eye revealed numerous lobulated, yellowish, choroidal lesions in the posterior pole with overlying subretinal fluid. The lesions involved the fovea, accounting for the poor visual acuity. There were two similar but smaller lesions in the right eye (**FIGURE 1**).

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Ultrasonography confirmed the choroidal location of the lesions (**FIGURE 2**).

**Q:** Which is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ Retinal detachment
- ☐ Choroidal melanoma
- ☐ Uveitis
- ☐ Uveal metastatic tumor

**A:** Uveal metastatic tumor is the correct diagnosis. Funduscopic findings of bilateral yellow choroidal lesions are consistent with metastatic cancer.

The patient was admitted to the hospital for a thorough evaluation. Computed tomography of the chest showed a 2.1-by-4.5-cm mass in the lower lobe of the left lung, highly

suspicious for malignancy and associated with left hilar lymphadenopathy and right acute pulmonary embolism. Bronchoscopy showed an endobronchial tumor completely occluding the left lower lobe and the lingular orifices.

Pathologic specimens from the endobronchial tumor confirmed adenocarcinoma, consistent with a primary lung cancer.

### ■ THE OTHER DIAGNOSTIC CHOICES

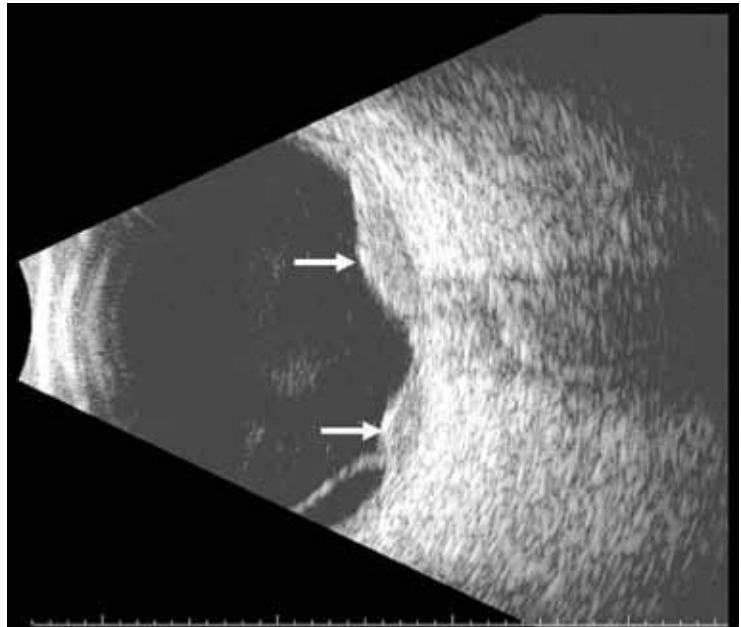
**Detachment** or separation of the retina from the underlying pigment epithelium is one of the most commonly encountered eye emergencies.<sup>1</sup> It requires urgent attention, since delay in treatment can cause permanent vision loss.

Retinal detachment differs from uveal metastatic tumor in that it presents and progresses rapidly. The common signs and symptoms are floaters in the center of the visual axis, a sensation of flashing lights (related to retinal traction), and, eventually, loss of vision. The detachment most often represents a break or tear (rhegmatogenous retinal detachment), but it is also a common sequela of neglected diabetic retinopathy. Exudative retinal detachment is usually secondary to uveal inflammation or a uveal tumor.

**Choroidal melanoma**, the most common primary intraocular malignancy, arises from melanocytes within the choroid. In most cases, it develops from preexisting melanocytic nevi.<sup>2</sup> It may present as blurred vision, a paracentral scotoma, painless and progressive visual field loss, and floaters. Choroidal melanoma is usually pigmented (dark brown) and is invariably unilateral.

**Uveitis** is an inflammation of the uveal tract, which includes the iris, ciliary body, and choroid. It is classified as anterior, intermediate, or posterior uveitis or as panuveitis.<sup>3</sup>

Although flashing lights, floaters, and reduced vision can occur in uveitis, its other important presenting symptoms (ie, pain, redness, and photophobia) were absent in this patient. The absence of anterior chamber cells and corneal inflammatory deposits (keratic precipitates) also made uveitis less likely.<sup>4</sup> However, granulomatous uveitis such as sarcoidosis can present as nodular thickening of the uvea, mimicking an intraocular tumor.<sup>5</sup>



**FIGURE 2.** Ultrasonography of the left eye confirmed the choroidal location of the lesions noted on funduscopy (arrows).

### ■ THE MOST COMMON INTRAOCULAR MALIGNANCY

Uveal metastasis is the most common intraocular malignancy<sup>6</sup> and is found on autopsy in up to 12% of people who die of cancer; it involves both eyes in 4.4% of cases. Multiple metastases are seen in one eye in up to 20% of cases.<sup>7</sup>

The tumors are most often in the choroid, probably because of its extensive blood supply. Breast cancer (in women) and lung cancer (in men) are the most common cancers with uveal metastasis.<sup>8</sup> Uveal metastasis from cancers of the prostate, kidney, thyroid, and gastrointestinal tract and from lymphoma and leukemia is less common.<sup>8</sup>

Patients with choroidal metastasis can see flashing lights, floating spots, and distortion of their vision. In such patients, a careful history and physical examination can uncover signs and symptoms of the hidden cancer, especially of lung cancer.<sup>9</sup>

Once uveal metastasis is suspected, both eyes and orbits and the central nervous system should be examined, as this disease tends to present bilaterally and to involve the central nervous system.<sup>10</sup> Uveal metastases respond to chemotherapy and radiotherapy, depending on

the nature of the primary tumor. In general, treatment is based on the extent of the metastasis, prior treatments, and the patient's overall functional status. ■

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