

History

- A 60-year-old man presented to the ophthalmologists with painful blurred left vision. Examination revealed a white vascular mass, occupying 60% of the anterior chamber space, arising from the iris. After conservative therapy, no useful vision remained. The eye was still painful and blind and enucleation was performed.
- Figure 1 – sclera and choroid.
- Figure 2 – anterior chamber contents.
- Figure 3 – highest power of pathology in anterior chamber.

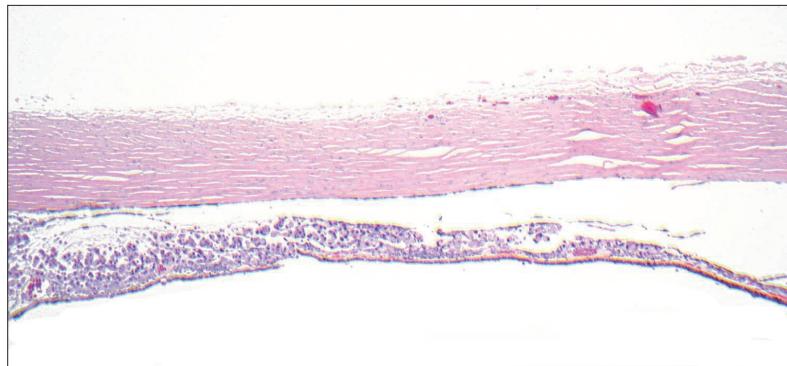


Figure 1

Questions

- What does Figure 1 show?
- What is the bluish material filling the anterior chamber (Figure 2)?
- What is shown in Figure 3?
- How are Figures 2 and 3 related?
- What is the diagnosis?
- Which further investigations should be carried out?

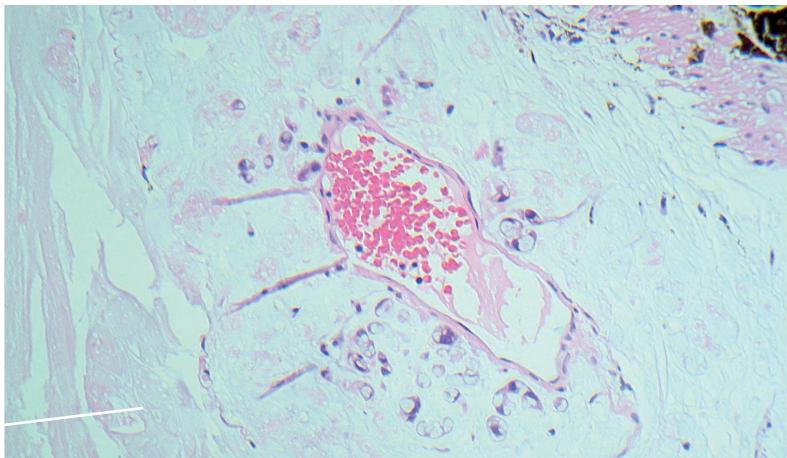


Figure 2

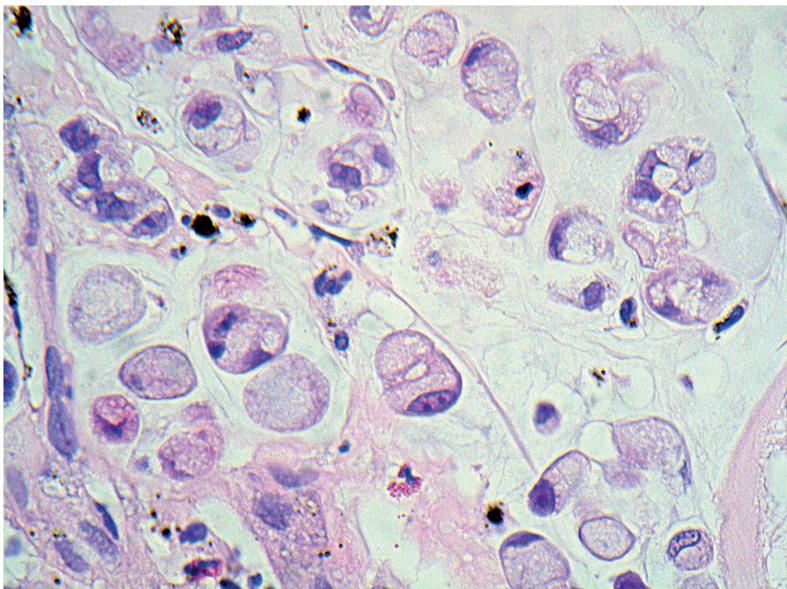


Figure 3

ring cell primary lung adenocarcinoma. Outcome of this case: imaging showed a significant diagnosis of metastatic disease in this case. The ophthalmologist is the first to make cancer – the uveal metastases have no history of primary Twenty-five percent of cases of patients with uveal metastases have no history of primary 3%, kidney 2%, prostate 2%, others 21%. 1997;104:1265-76) breast was the commonest primary site – 47% followed by lung 21%, gastrointestinal tract (GIT) 4%, skin melanoma 3%, kidney 2%, prostate 2%, others 21%. al examining 520 cases (Ophthalmology 1997;104:1265-76) is a vascular bed, in the paper by Shields et al is a vascular bed, in the paper by Shields et al 10% iris and ciliary body because the uvea tumor. Ninety percent present in the choroid, Metastases are the commonest intraocular

DISCUSSION

- This shows an abnormal infiltrate of cells in the choroid. Normal choroid is seen on the far right.
- This is mucus.
- These are atypical signet ring cells.
- The signet ring cells contain intracytoplasmic mucus as well.
- This is metastatic signet ring cell adenocarcinoma to the iris, anterior chamber and choroid.
- This patient required detailed body imaging to search for a primary lesion.
- This shows an abnormal infiltrate of cells in the choroid. Normal choroid is seen on the far right.

ANSWERS

AUTHOR

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