

Ophthalmic Article as an Editorial

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Received: January 10, 2019; **Published:** February 04, 2019

Choroidal melanomas and their atypical manifestations choroidal melanomas are one the commonest intra ocular tumors. They can be benign malignant pigmented non pigmented more common in whites than blacks 6 per million in USA. 7.5 per million in Denmark and other Scandinavian countries they are 80 percent choroidal

12 percent involve ciliary body 6 percent involve iris. They have an early tendency of liver metastasis however if diagnosed and treated early one can prevent liver metastasis very difficult to be diagnosed due to their atypical presentations however in most of cases present as solid or exudative retinal detachment on ophthalmoscopy and b scan ultrasound.

Modalities of diagnosis is by

- Direct ophthalmoscopy
- Indirect ophthalmoscopy
- A scan ultrasound
- B scan ultrasound
- CT scan brain
- MRI brain
- FF Angiography

Mode of tumor presentation

If the tumor is ant to lens the presentations are blurred vision progressive and painless visual field loss paracentral scotoma.

If the tumor involves angle of filtration the presentations are

- AC glaucoma
- AAC glaucoma
- SEC glaucoma
- Ocular hypertension.

If he tumor involves vitreous the presentation is virtuous floaters sometimes ocular pain may be the only presentation. In some

very rare cases the presentation can be sere fatigability loss of appetite weight and loss of bladder control.

Modalities of treatment

If the tumor is less than 12 MM observation.

If more than 12 mm enucleation.

- Plaque brachytherapy
- Block resection
- Chemo therapy
- Radio therapy
- Paras plana vitrectomy
- Pan retinal photocoagulation

In some rare cases exenteration.

Volume 2 Issue 2 March 2019

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