

Abstract 159

RHEGMATOGENOUS RETINAL DETACHMENT IN CHOROIDAL MELANOMA: CLINICAL FEATURES AND SURGICAL OUTCOMES

Oral

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Purpose:

To describe and evaluate demographic, clinical features, prognostic factors, safety and rate of success of surgery and visual outcomes in patients with retinal detachment (RD) and choroidal melanoma (CM)

Methods:

A retrospective, observational case-series of patients with rhegmatogenous retinal detachment or combined tractional-rhegmatogenous retinal detachment in patients with choroidal melanoma over a period of 20 years (2002-2020)

Results:

21 patients were identified. 2 patients excluded from final analysis due to incomplete information. CM location was mid-periphery in 11 eyes. Elevation was 4.0 mm and diameter was 11.0 mm. In 15 eyes the RD was rhegmatogenous and 4 eyes combined-TRD-RRD.

RRD occurred after the CM treatment in 14 eyes at a mean interval of 44.2 months. 6 macula-on, PVD in 15 and PVR in 7 eyes. Vitrectomy was done in 15 eyes. Primary silicone-oil was used in 9 and gas in 7 eyes. logMAR BCVA at presentation was 0.71 and final BCVA was 1.5 (P=0.01). The primary surgical success rate was 59%. No intraocular/extraocular tumor dissemination occurred. Mean follow-up was 66 months.

Conclusions:

RRD in patients with Choroidal melanoma is uncommon but requires multidisciplinary management. Anatomical results are favourable but visual outcomes are poor due to a combination of factors related to melanoma treatment, macular retinal detachment and PVR. Vitrectomy as a surgical intervention for RD appears to be safe in terms of tumour dissemination.