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TITLE : A SOLID, UNILATERAL INTRAOCULAR TUMOR WITH EXTRAOCULAR EXTENSION

AUTHORS : LOMMATZSCH P.K.

INSTITUTION : GEMEINSCHAETSPRAXIS LOMMATZSCH

Purpose : Case report on a rare intraocular tumor.
Method : A 34 years old female patient hat a flat pigmented subconjunctival spot at 3 o'clock 3mm behind the limbus of her left eye for many years. Accidentally a black tumor of the ciliary body was seen at 5 o'clock. Visual acuity was 1,3 on both eyes.
The intraocular tumor together with its scleral perforation was treated bu local resection. Histology will be presented together with the follow-up
Results :
Conclusion :

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TITLE : A SOLID, UNILATERAL EQUATORIAL INTRAOCULAR TUMOR

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INSTITUTION : * The Netherlands Ophtalmic Research Institute
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Purpose : Case report on rare intraocular tumor that only seldomly is diagnosed prior to enucleation. A 38 year old crane operator came with decrease in visual acuity in his left eye. His whole vitreous was milky opaque, with no cells. At six'o clock a reddish-white equatorial tumor was seen. The results of the echography, and biopsy will be shown together with the follow-up.

Results :
Conclusion :

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Ruthenium plaque therapy in presumed malignant medulloepithelioma.

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Purpose: Medulloblastoma is a rare intraocular embryonnal tumor arising from the non-pigmented epithelium and which usually presents in young children. Treatment consists of enucleation or iridocyclectomy. We report the first successful attempt of brachytherapy (^{106}Ru-Rh) in medulloepithelioma.
Methods: The patient presented to the retinoblastoma clinic at the Jules Gonin Eye Hospital with history of leucocoria in the right eye since a week. The patient was diagnosed with medulloepithelioma of the ciliary body. Best corrected visual acuity was 0.8. The tumor, for which growth was documented over a 4 week period of observation, was then plaqued (CIA ^{106}Ru-Rh) to deliver a dose of 55 Gy at the apex.
Results: Complete regression was achieved after two months of follow-up with no sign of recurrency 14 months after initial therapy. Vision remained unchanged at 0.8.
Conclusions: Medulloepithelioma seems to be very radiosensitive. Brachytherapy may be indicated in selected cases.

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PRIMARY EWING'S SARCOMA OF THE ORBIT: A CASE REPORT.

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ABSTRACT:

Ewing's sarcoma is a rare malignant neoplasm with an aggressive biological behaviour and interesting hystopathological features. Its occurrence after 30 years of age and its orbital origin are even less frequent.

The clinical case of a 51-year-old woman is presented and discussed. Slowly progressive nonaxial right eye proptosis, with lateral and superior displacement of the eyeball, chemosis and progressive vision loss were the main signs and symptoms. Headaches had been present for the last 6 months.

CT and MRI showed a tumour on the inferonasal quadrant of the right orbit, within the muscular cone and with no involvement of the surrounding osseous structures.

Surgical excision was performed, using a frontal approach. Extraosseous Ewing's sarcoma was the pathological diagnosis.

A thorough systemic investigation was carried out (orbits, chest and abdomen CT, radionuclide bone scanning and blood tests). No other lesions were found. So, **primary orbital Ewing's sarcoma** was the most accurate diagnosis.

One year after surgery, the patient still enjoys good health. Periodic image and laboratory studies indicate that no local or metastatic disease is present.

Major clinical data of Ewing's sarcoma are reviewed and discussed.