

9-15-2023

Ciliochoroidal Melanoma Masquerading as a Conjunctival Nevus

Samantha Pastore

Konica Singla

Carol L. Shields

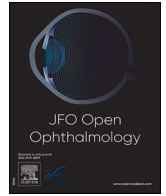
Follow this and additional works at: <https://jdc.jefferson.edu/willsfp>



Part of the [Diagnosis Commons](#), [Neoplasms Commons](#), and the [Ophthalmology Commons](#)

[Let us know how access to this document benefits you](#)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Jefferson Digital Commons. The Jefferson Digital Commons is a service of Thomas Jefferson University's [Center for Teaching and Learning \(CTL\)](#). The Commons is a showcase for Jefferson books and journals, peer-reviewed scholarly publications, unique historical collections from the University archives, and teaching tools. The Jefferson Digital Commons allows researchers and interested readers anywhere in the world to learn about and keep up to date with Jefferson scholarship. This article has been accepted for inclusion in Wills Eye Hospital Papers by an authorized administrator of the Jefferson Digital Commons. For more information, please contact: JeffersonDigitalCommons@jefferson.edu.



Images

Ciliochoroidal melanoma masquerading as a conjunctival nevus

Samantha Pastore, Konica Singla, Carol L. Shields*

Ocular Oncology Service, Wills Eye Hospital, Thomas Jefferson University, 840 Walnut Street, 14th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19107, United States

An 86-year-old Caucasian female was referred for a superonasal conjunctival nevus on the right eye (OD). Visual acuity was 20/20 both eyes (OU). Slit lamp biomicroscopy showed a subconjunctival pigmented lesion with prominent episcleral sentinel vessels (black arrow, Fig. 1A). Gonioscopy revealed a ciliary body mass with angle involvement (Fig. 1B). Anterior segment optical coherence tomography confirmed the lesion was deep to the conjunctiva (asterisk) with an underlying ciliary body mass (white arrow, Fig. 1C). Dilated fundus examination and ultrasonography documented choroidal tumor extension (Fig. 1D). These findings demonstrate a clinical diagnosis of ciliochoroidal melanoma with extrascleral extension that masqueraded as benign conjunctival nevus.

Fundings

Support provided in part by the Eye Tumor Research Foundation, Philadelphia, PA (CLS). The funders had no role in the design and

conduct of the study, in the collection, analysis and interpretation of the data, and in the preparation, review or approval of the manuscript. Carol L. Shields, M.D. has had full access to all the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data.

Ethics

The authors declare that the work described has not involved experimentation on humans or animals.

The authors declare that this report does not contain any personal information that could lead to the identification of the patient(s) and/or volunteers

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no link of interest concerning this article.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: carolshields@gmail.com (C.L. Shields).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfop.2023.100052>

Received 9 June 2023; Accepted 3 July 2023

Available online 15 September 2023

2949-8899/© 2023 The Authors.

Published by Elsevier Masson SAS. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

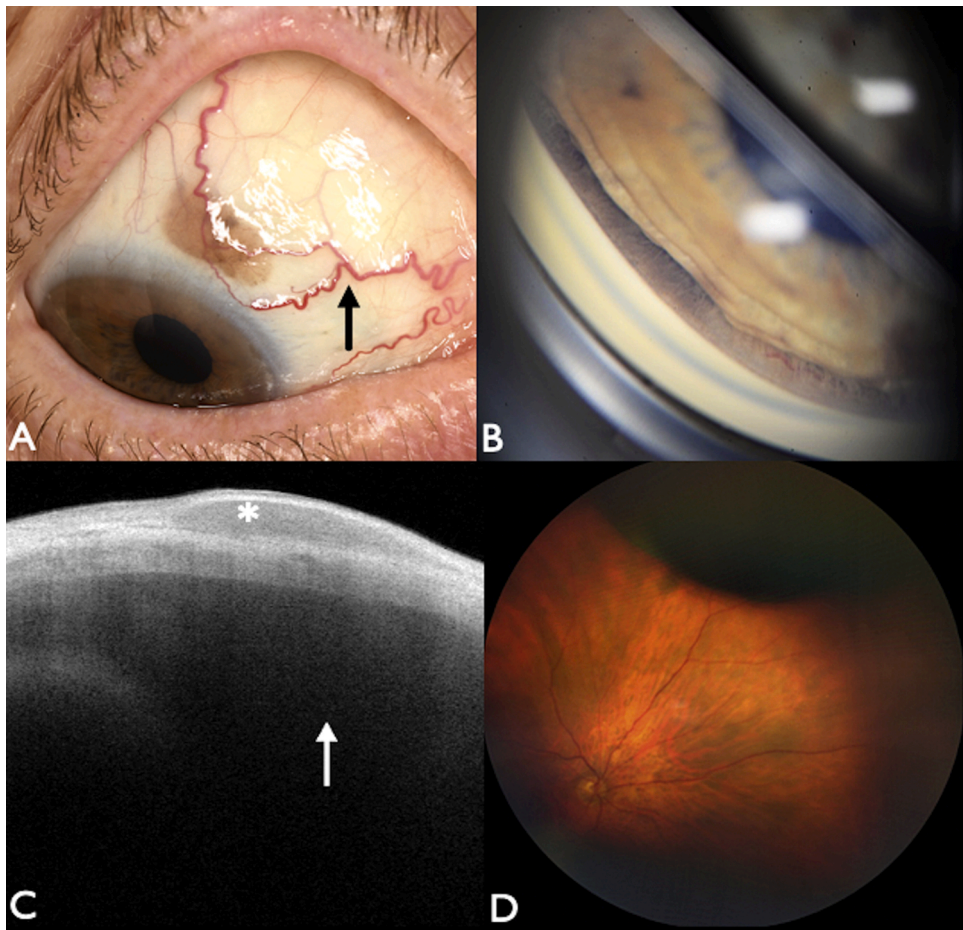


Fig. 1. Ciliochoroidal melanoma masquerading as a conjunctival nevus.