

# Atypical retinoblastoma presentation - A challenge for the treating ophthalmologist

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To report a case of atypical retinoblastoma presentation which initially presented as secondary glaucoma and the radiographic finding was believed to be characteristic of persistent fetal vasculature. **Method:** a Case report. **Results:** A 28 months old girl, who initially presented to a paediatrician with acute paraplegia and urinary retention, was referred to ophthalmology for evaluation of abnormal reflex of her right eye. Her ocular history was significant for leucocoria at 18 months of age; however, she was only referred to an ophthalmologist at 24 months of age and was diagnosed to have right secondary glaucoma due to persistent fetal vasculature based on radiographic findings on MRI. Her repeat imaging findings were highly suggestive of spinal metastasis disease. The radiographic findings showed a mass in the right vitreous cavity with local and leptomeningeal extension metastases in the brain and spine, associated with mild hydrocephalus and syringomyelia. Ocular examination under anaesthesia revealed circumcorneal injection, a hazy cornea with early band keratopathy. The anterior chamber was deep and formed, with a blood clot and white material in iris tissue that could possibly be metastatic tissue. There was reddish-yellowish hue retrocentrally. However, there was no fundus view. Left eye examination appeared unremarkable. No intrinsic calcification of mass was noted on ultrasonography. The clinical diagnosis was strongly suggestive of right retinoblastoma. Results of a full metastatic workup were negative of any malignant cells. Right enucleation with an acrylic ball was carried out after 3 cycles of chemoreduction with intrathecal methotrexate and HPE results revealed retinoblastoma with Bruch membrane and focal choroidal invasion. **Conclusion:** An atypical case of retinoblastoma may lead to a diagnostic dilemma. The diagnosis of retinoblastoma was complicated by MRI imaging findings consistent with PFV at initial presentation

## KEY WORDS:

*Atypical retinoblastoma*

# Both eyes sudden loss of vision in 4 years old boy: An unusual presentation of suprasellar mass

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** We describe a case of an unusual presentation of suprasellar mass. **Method:** a Case report. **Results:** A 4 years old boy, presented to the Emergency complaining of both eyes sudden loss of vision for 1 day. There was no history of trauma to the eyes or head. No eye pain or redness associated. There was a history of admission for fever of unknown origin and history of gingivitis for 1 month. Not on any medications. No significant past ocular history and the vision was normal before. Associated thirst and drinking large amounts of water per day for 2 weeks. History of generalized malaise and being sleepy most of the day. Examination of both eyes revealed VA of HM both eyes. Normal anterior segment and the fundus of both eyes were found normal. Cranial vault lesions noticed on examination. CT scan of Brain and Orbit showed the presence of a large suprasellar mass enhanced avidly with the presence of cystic lesions within. Differentials include hemangiopericytoma and craniopharyngioma with secondary metastatic lesions to the cranial vault and soft tissue extension into adjacent spaces. With a diagnosis of Hypopituitarism secondary to suprasellar mass, the patient started treatment on steroids and thyroxine. Improvement noticed and vision of the patient improved to 6/12 both eyes over 2 weeks. The patient is still on follow up.