# Ocular burkholderia pseudomallei, rare variant in presentation: A case series

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Objective: To report three cases of different rare ocular presentations in patients with positive melioidosis serology in Pahang state. Method: Retrospective Case series Results: Case 1: 32 years old Malay gentleman, presented with sudden onset painless, left eye reduced vision with preceding history of swimming in a river in Pahang state. At presentation, visual acuity was 6/6 OD and HM OS. Anterior segment examination revealed left eye conjunctival injection, anterior chamber cells 4+. B scan showed features of choroidal abscess with inferior retinal detachment. All investigations were negative except for his melioidosis serology which was positive. He was treated with intravenous ceftazidime and was referred to vitreoretinal team for unresolved vitritis. However, patient refused for surgery. Case 2: 14 years old Malay gentleman, complaining of left eye painless, reduced vision with preceding history of parotid gland swelling. His visual acuity was 6/6 OD, and 6/36 OS. Dilated fundus examination left eye showed optic disc swelling with macula star. Infective workup showed melioidosis IgM positive. Intravenous ceftazidime and oral prednisolone were commenced and he responded well with treatment. Case3: 10 years old Malay Boy, presented with sudden onset painless, left eye blurring of vision. His visual acuity was 6/6 OD and CF OS. Fundus left eye showed optic disc granuloma and subtotal exudative retinal detachment inferiorly with area of vasculitis. He also successfully treated with intravenous ceftazidime followed by oral Azithromycin. Conclusion: Ocular meliodosis should always be a consideration in any patient suspected with infectious uveitis. Thus high index of suspicion is required in order to initiate early and prompt treatment.

### **KEY WORDS:**

Ocular melioidosis, Burkholderia pseudomallei

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## Ocular presentations as doorway to diagnose lung carcinoma

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### **ABSTRACT**

Objective: To report on eye manifestations of metastatic lung carcinoma among two patients in Sarawak General Hospital. Method: Case series. Results: The incidence of ocular metastases among patients with lung cancer has been reported to be 11%. Metastasis can occur in adnexa, globe, orbit, and optic nerve. We are reporting two cases of metastatic lung carcinoma in which patient presented with ocular manifestations first which on further work out confirmed the primary diagnosis. Patient A, a 75 year old lady presented with one month history of left eye partial ptosis associated with 3rd and 4th cranial nerve palsy. Contrast-Enhanced Computed Tomography (CECT) of orbit showed left superior orbital fissure lesion. As we proceeded with CT thorax, abdomen and pelvis it revealed multiple lung modules hence metastatic lung carcinoma was diagnosed. Patient B, a 53 year old gentleman complained of left eye painless blurring of vision for two weeks duration associated with floaters. Fundus examination showed exudative retinal detachment. CECT of orbit exhibited left enhancing intraocular lesion. CT Thorax, Abdomen and Pelvis confirmed right lung carcinoma metastases. Conclusion: These case series illustrate that metastatic lung carcinoma has varied presentations in the eye. A high index of suspicion of metastatic lung carcinoma to the orbital region is crucial especially when managing patients with risk factors such as elderly and chronic smokers. Manifestations of metastatic lesions in the eye can be a doorway to confirm an undiagnosed malignant condition especially if visual signs and symptoms precede the diagnosis, such as illustrated in these cases.

### **KEY WORDS:**

Metastasis, lung carcinoma, retinal detachment, ptosis, cranial nerve palsy