Ophthalmic Images

Uveal Exposure Following Globe Rupture Simulating Conjunctival Melanoma

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A External slitlamp examination



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Figure. A, Slitlamp examination of the right eye showing pigmented epibulbar mass with subconjunctival pigment dusting and senile scleral plaque inferiorly (black arrowhead). B, Ultrasound biomicroscopy demonstrating prolapsed uveal tissue (white arrowhead) and scleral rupture (yellow arrowhead).

B Ultrasound biomicroscopy

An 89-year-old female patient was referred to Wills Eye Hospital ocular oncology service for evaluation of epibulbar pigmentation in the right eye. Four months prior, the patient experienced blunt



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trauma in her right eye. Visual acuity was 20/100 OD and 20/70 OS. Intraocular pressure was 12 mm Hg and 20 mm Hg in

the right and left eyes, respectively. Slitlamp examination of the right eye demonstrated dispersed subconjunctival pigment and a central black nodule overlying the Tenon fascia with evidence of senile

scleral plaque inferiorly (Figure, A). Ophthalmoscopy demonstrated no traumatic findings. Ultrasound biomicroscopy showed scleral rupture (Figure, B) with subconjunctival thickening. Findings were consistent with globe rupture and exposed uveal tissue plugging the rupture site, preventing hypotony. Given the patient's age, observation was chosen, although surgical repair may otherwise be considered. We previously reported suspected conjunctival melanoma from uveal prolapse.¹ Choovuthayakorn et al² commented that uveal prolapse commonly follows globe rupture (n = 100, 58%).

ARTICLE INFORMATION

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