Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence?
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.
Pediatric Leukemia and the Eye

Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence?

It is #1 by a mile

Leukemia accounts for what proportion of childhood malignancies?
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence?

**It is #1 by a mile**

Leukemia accounts for what proportion of childhood malignancies?
About 1/3
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence?

It is #1 by a mile

Leukemia accounts for what proportion of childhood malignancies?
About 1/3

How many new cases of childhood leukemia occur every year in the US?
Pediatric Leukemia and the Eye

Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence?

*It is #1 by a mile*

Leukemia accounts for what proportion of childhood malignancies?
About 1/3

How many new cases of childhood leukemia occur every year in the US?
About 4000
Pediatric Leukemia and the Eye

Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence?

It is #1 by a mile

Leukemia accounts for what proportion of childhood malignancies?

About 1/3

How many new cases of childhood leukemia occur every year in the US?

About 4000

To put this in perspective: How many new cases of retinoblastoma are there every year in the US?
Pediatric Leukemia and the Eye

Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence?
It is #1 by a mile

Leukemia accounts for what proportion of childhood malignancies?
About 1/3

How many new cases of childhood leukemia occur every year in the US?
About 4000

To put this in perspective: How many new cases of retinoblastoma are there every year in the US?
Only 200-300 or so
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous?
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic?
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? **Lymphocytic**

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? **Acute**

*Putting it all together, what sort of leukemia occurs in most pediatric cases?*
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? **Lymphocytic**

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? **Acute**

Putting it all together, what sort of leukemia occurs in most pediatric cases? **Acute lymphocytic (ALL)**
Pediatric Leukemia and the Eye

Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? **Lymphocytic**

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? **Acute**

Putting it all together, what sort of leukemia occurs in most pediatric cases? Acute lymphocytic (ALL)

*My way to remember that ALL is the pediatric leukemia:*
  *I think of ALL as standing for ‘Adults Least Likely’*
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous?

- **Lymphocytic**

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic?

- **Acute**

Putting it all together, what sort of leukemia occurs in most pediatric cases?

- *Acute lymphocytic (ALL)*

My way to remember that ALL is the pediatric leukemia:

I think of ALL as standing for ‘Adults Least Likely’

In contrast, the common form in adults is acute *myelogenous* leukemia, AML = ‘Adults Most Likely’
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia?
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia? Indeed it is
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic.

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute.

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia? Indeed it is.

Clinical involvement of which ophthalmic structures is common? -- -- -- -- --.
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic.

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute.

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia? Indeed it is.

Clinical involvement of which ophthalmic structures is common?--The orbit--The anterior chamber--The iris--The retina--The optic nerve.
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic.

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute.

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia? Indeed it is.

Clinical involvement of which ophthalmic structures is common? --The orbit --The anterior chamber --The iris --The retina --The optic nerve

Which structure is most commonly affected by leukemia?
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia? Indeed it is

Clinical involvement of which ophthalmic structures is common? --The orbit --The anterior chamber --The iris --The retina --The optic nerve

Which structure is most commonly affected by leukemia? The choroid
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic.

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute.

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia? Indeed it is.

Clinical involvement of which ophthalmic structures is common?
--- The orbit
--- The anterior chamber
--- The iris
--- The retina
--- The optic nerve

Say what? The choroid isn’t even on the list. What the deal?

Which structure is involved? The choroid.
Pediatric Leukemia and the Eye

Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic.

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute.

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia? Indeed it is.

Clinical involvement of which ophthalmic structures is common?
--The orbit
--The anterior chamber
--The iris
--The retina
--The optic nerve.

Say what? The choroid isn’t even on the list. What the deal? The deal is this: Being the most vascular structure in the eye, it should come as no surprise that the choroid is the structure most likely to be involved with a hematologic malignancy. That said…

The choroid
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic.

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute.

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia? Indeed it is.

Clinical involvement of which ophthalmic structures is common?
-- The orbit
-- The anterior chamber
-- The iris
-- The retina
-- The optic nerve

Say what? The choroid isn’t even on the list. What the deal? The deal is this: Being the most vascular structure in the eye, it should come as no surprise that the choroid is the structure most likely to be involved with a hematologic malignancy. That said... leukemic choroidal lesions are very subtle, and thus easily missed on exam.
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia? Indeed it is.

**Clinical involvement** of which ophthalmic structures is common?
--The orbit
--The anterior chamber
--The iris
--The retina
--The optic nerve

Say what? The choroid isn’t even on the list. What the deal? The deal is this: Being the most vascular structure in the eye, it should come as no surprise that the choroid is the structure most likely to be involved with a hematologic malignancy. That said…leukemic choroidal lesions are very subtle, and thus easily missed on exam. For this reason, the choroid doesn’t make the list of ophthalmic structures likely to manifest clinical involvement in leukemia.
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic.

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute.

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia? Indeed it is.

Clinical involvement of which ophthalmic structures is common?
-- The orbit?
-- The anterior chamber?
-- The iris?
-- The retina?
-- The optic nerve?

OK, smart guy, which structure is clinically involved most frequently? The choroid.

Which structure is most commonly affected by leukemia? The choroid.
Pediatric Leukemia and the Eye

Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic.

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute.

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia? Indeed it is.

Clinical involvement of which ophthalmic structures is common? --The orbit --The anterior chamber --The iris --The retina!

OK, smart guy, which structure is clinically involved most frequently? The retina.

Which structure is most commonly affected by leukemia? The retina.

The choroid.
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic.

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute.

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia? Indeed it is.

Clinical involvement of which ophthalmic structures is common?
---The orbit
---The anterior chamber
---The iris
---The retina
---The optic nerve
---The vitreous?

The vitreous isn’t on the list. Is it like the choroid, ie, commonly involved but clinically inapparent?

Which structure is most commonly affected by leukemia? The choroid.
Pediatric Leukemia and the Eye

Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence?
It is #1 by a mile

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous?
Lymphocytic

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic?
Acute

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia?
Indeed it is

Clinical involvement of which ophthalmic structures is common?
--The orbit
--The anterior chamber
--The iris
--The retina
--The optic nerve
--The vitreous? No!

Which structure is most commonly affected by leukemia?
The choroid

The vitreous isn’t on the list. Is it like the choroid, ie, commonly involved but clinically inapparent?
No, just the opposite--vitreous involvement is very rare in leukemia
Where does leukemia rank among childhood malignancies in terms of incidence? It is #1 by a mile.

Re its histology: Does pediatric leukemia tend to be lymphocytic, or myelogenous? Lymphocytic.

Does it tend to be acute, or chronic? Acute.

Is ophthalmic involvement common in leukemia? Indeed it is.

Clinical involvement of which ophthalmic structures is common? --The orbit --The anterior chamber --The iris --The retina!

Next, we will drill down on retinal involvement in leukemia.

--The optic nerve

Which structure is most commonly affected by leukemia? The retina.
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy is more common than in adult leukemias
A

- Pediatric leukemia and the eye
  - Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemias
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemias
- Most common eye finding: (abb.) + one word
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemias
- Most common eye finding: **RNFL hemorrhages** (Retinal nerve fiber layer)
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemias
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
- Can be specific appearance
Q/A

- **Pediatric leukemia and the eye**
  - Retinopathy **less** common than in adult leukemics
  - Most common eye finding: **RNFL hemorrhages**
    - Can be **white centered (aka eponym)**
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
Piediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemias
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)

What is the DDx for Roth spots?
--Leukemia (duh)
--
--
--(There are many others)
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy **less** common than in adult leukemias
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be **white centered** (aka *Roth spots*)

*What is the DDx for Roth spots?*
- Leukemia (duh)
- Subacute bacterial endocarditis
- Anemia
- Endophthalmitis
  - *(There are many others)*
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemias
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)

What is the DDx for Roth spots?
- Leukemia?
- Subacute bacterial endocarditis?
- Anemia?
- Endophthalmitis?
--(There are many others)
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemias
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)

Of these, which is the most commonly cause of Roth spots? SABE

What is the DDx for Roth spots?
--Leukemia
--Subacute bacterial endocarditis!
--Anemia
--Endophthalmitis
--(There are many others)
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)

Note: There is inconsistency across Academy sources with regard to the term Roth spots:
--Early in the BCSC Path book, Roth spot and white-centered hemorrhage are used interchangeably and are said to occur “in a number of conditions;” later, the term pseudo-Roth spot is used to refer to white-centered hemorrhages secondary to leukemia. (Per the Master Index, pseudo-Roth spot appears nowhere else in the BCSC.)
--The Uveitis book uses Roth spots when referring to white-centered hemorrhages secondary to bacterial endophthalmitis, but not when referring to those secondary to leukemia (these are termed ‘white-centered hemorrhages’).
--The Peds book simply says retinal hemorrhages in leukemia “may have white centers.”
--The online source EyeWiki uses Roth spot to refer to white-centered hemorrhages of any cause.
--Puzzlingly, neither Roth spot nor white-centered hemorrhage appear in the index of the Retina book.
What’s the correct usage? I dunno. Caveat emptor.
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
- ONH can be infiltrated: papilledema-like appearance

(Optic nerve head)
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemias

Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)

ONH can be infiltrated: Papilledema-like appearance
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
- ONH can be infiltrated: Papilledema-like appearance
  - Early ONH involvement $\rightarrow$ permanent loss of central vision: Medical emergency—need emergent treatment
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
- ONH can be infiltrated: Papilledema-like appearance
  - Early ONH involvement → permanent loss of central vision: Medical emergency—need emergent radiation therapy
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy **less** common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: **RNFL hemorrhages**
  - Can be white centered (aka **Roth spots**)
- ONH can be infiltrated: **Papilledema-like** appearance
  - Early ONH involvement → permanent loss of central vision:
    Medical emergency—need emergent **radiation therapy**
    - Note: Chemo patients are abnormally sensitive to radiation therapy—blinding **complication** can occur!
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
- ONH can be infiltrated: Papilledema-like appearance
  - Early ONH involvement → permanent loss of central vision:
    Medical emergency—need emergent radiation therapy
    - Note: Chemo patients are abnormally sensitive to radiation therapy—blinding ONH atrophy can occur!
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
- ONH can be infiltrated: Papilledema-like appearance
  - Early ONH involvement → permanent loss of central vision: Medical emergency—need emergent radiation therapy
    - Note: Chemo patients are abnormally sensitive to radiation therapy—blinding ONH atrophy can occur!

Leukemic infiltration of anterior segment can produce:

- The three H's of anterior segment leukemic infiltration
  - Heterochromia iridis
  - Hypopyon
  - Hyphema
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemias
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
- ONH can be infiltrated: Papilledema-like appearance
  - Early ONH involvement → permanent loss of central vision: Medical emergency—need emergent radiation therapy
    - Note: Chemo patients are abnormally sensitive to radiation therapy—blinding ONH atrophy can occur!

Leukemic infiltration of anterior segment can produce:

- Heterochromia iridis
- Hypopyon
- Hyphema
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
- ONH can be infiltrated: Papilledema-like appearance
  - Early ONH involvement → permanent loss of central vision: Medical emergency—need emergent radiation therapy
  - Note: Chemo patients are abnormally sensitive to radiation therapy—blinding ONH atrophy can occur!

- Leukemic infiltration of anterior segment can produce:
  - Heterochromia
  - Hypopyon
  - Hyphema

Is it a hypopyon, or pseudohypopyon?
*Pediatric leukemia and the eye*

- Retinopathy *less* common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka *Roth spots*)
- ONH can be infiltrated: *Papilledema-like* appearance
  - Early ONH involvement $\rightarrow$ permanent loss of central vision: Medical emergency—need emergent *radiation therapy*
    - Note: Chemo patients are abnormally sensitive to radiation therapy—blinding *ONH atrophy* can occur!
- Leukemic infiltration of *anterior segment* can produce:
  - Heterochromia
  - *Hypopyon*?
  - Hyphema

*Is it a hypopyon, or pseudo-*hypopyon*?*
As with *Roth spots* vs *Pseudo-Roth spots* vs *white-centered hemorrhages*, the BCSC is unclear in this regard. Caveat emptor.
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemias
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
- ONH can be infiltrated: Papilledema-like appearance

Eyes with leukemic manifestations in the anterior chamber are at risk for the development of glaucoma, by two separate mechanisms. What are they?

- Tumor cells and/or RBCs can physically clog the TM, impeding aqueous egress
- Posterior synechiae can develop, leading to pupillary seclusion and pupillary-block glaucoma

- Leukemic infiltration of anterior segment can produce:
  - Heterochromia iridis
  - Hypopyon
  - Hyphema
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemias
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
- ONH can be infiltrated: Papilledema-like appearance

Eyes with leukemic manifestations in the anterior chamber are at risk for the development of glaucoma, by two separate mechanisms. What are they?
-- Tumor cells and/or RBCs can physically clog the TM, impeding aqueous egress
-- Posterior synechiae can develop, leading to pupillary seclusion and pupillary-block glaucoma

- Heterochromia iridis
- Hypopyon
- Hyphema
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
- ONH can be infiltrated: Papilledema-like appearance
  - Early ONH involvement → permanent loss of central vision: Medical emergency—need emergent radiation therapy
    - Note: Chemo patients are abnormally sensitive to radiation therapy—blinding ONH atrophy can occur!

Leukemic infiltration of anterior segment:

- Heterochromia iridis
- Hypopyon
- Hyphema

If a child (or adult, for that matter) presents with hypopyon, what general sort of condition is likely to top the initial DDx?
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
- ONH can be infiltrated: Papilledema-like appearance
  - Early ONH involvement → permanent loss of central vision: Medical emergency—need emergent radiation therapy
    - Note: Chemo patients are abnormally sensitive to radiation therapy—blinding ONH atrophy can occur!

- Leukemic infiltration of anterior segment can produce:
  - Heterochromia iridis
  - Hypopyon
  - Hyphema

If a child (or adult, for that matter) presents with hypopyon, what general sort of condition is likely to top the initial DDx? Uveitis
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
- ONH can be infiltrated: Papilledema-like appearance
  - Early ONH involvement → permanent loss of central vision:
    - Medical emergency—need emergent radiation therapy
      - Note: Chemo patients are abnormally sensitive to radiation therapy—blinding ONH atrophy can occur!

Leukemic infiltration of anterior segment (e.g., conjunctiva)
- Heterochromia iridis
- Hypopyon
- Hyphema

If a child (or adult, for that matter) presents with hypopyon, what general sort of condition is likely to top the initial DDx?
- Uveitis

What is the general term for the set of conditions that can present like uveitis, but are not infectious/inflammatory (ie, not uveitides)?
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
- ONH can be infiltrated: Papilledema-like appearance
  - Early ONH involvement → permanent loss of central vision: Medical emergency—need emergent radiation therapy
    - Note: Chemo patients are abnormally sensitive to radiation therapy—blinding ONH atrophy can occur!

Leukemic infiltration of anterior segment (i.e., anterior uvea)

- Heterochromia iridis
- Hypopyon
- Hyphema

If a child (or adult, for that matter) presents with hypopyon, what general sort of condition is likely to top the initial DDx?
Uveitis

What is the general term for the set of conditions that can present like uveitis, but are not infectious/inflammatory (i.e., not uveitides)? Masquerade syndromes
Pediatric leukemia and the eye

- Retinopathy less common than in adult leukemics
- Most common eye finding: RNFL hemorrhages
  - Can be white centered (aka Roth spots)
- ONH can be infiltrated: Papilledema-like appearance
  - Early ONH involvement → permanent loss of central vision: Medical emergency—need emergent radiation therapy
    - Note: Chemo patients are abnormally sensitive to radiation therapy—blinding ONH atrophy can occur!

Leukemic infiltration of anterior segment

- Heterochromia iridis
- Hypopyon
- Hyphema

If a child (or adult, for that matter) presents with hypopyon, what general sort of condition is likely to top the initial DDx? Uveitis

Let’s do a brief overview of masquerade syndromes then call it a day...

Masquerade syndromes
Masquerade Syndrome

A very basic distinction

Q
Masquerade Syndrome

Neoplastic

A very basic distinction

Nonneoplastic
Masquerade Syndrome

Neoplastic

A very basic distinction

Nonneoplastic
Masquerade Syndrome

Neoplastic

Nonneoplastic

Solid

Hematologic

A very basic distinction
Masquerade Syndrome

Neoplastic

Solid

Nonneoplastic

Hematologic

ditto

?
Masquerade Syndrome

- Neoplastic
  - Solid
    - Hematologic
      - ditto
      - Leukemic
    - Lymphoid
Masquerade Syndrome

- Neoplastic
  - Solid
    - Hematologic
      - Leukemic
    - Lymphoid
      - ?
      - ?
      - ?
Masquerade Syndrome

Neoplastic

Hematologic

Leukemic

Solid

Lymphoid

Primary CNS lymphoma
Secondary to systemic lymphoma
Lymphoproliferative dz
Masquerade Syndrome

Nonneoplastic

Neoplastic

Solid

Hematologic

Leukemic

Lymphoid

Primary CNS lymphoma
Secondary to systemic lymphoma
Lymphoproliferative dz
Masquerade Syndrome

Nonneoplastic

Neoplastic

Solid

Hematologic

Leukemic

Lymphoid

Leukemia

Primary CNS lymphoma

Secondary to systemic lymphoma

Lymphoproliferative dz

There it is…
Masquerade Syndrome

Neoplastic

Nonneoplastic

Hematologic

Solid

Leukemic

Lymphoid

Primary CNS lymphoma

Secondary to systemic lymphoma

Lymphoproliferative dz
Masquerade Syndrome

Neoplastic

Solid

Nonneoplastic

Primary

Mets
ditto

Hematologic

Leukemic

Lymphoid

Primary CNS lymphoma
Secondary to systemic lymphoma
Lymphoproliferative dz

Leukemia
Masquerade Syndrome

Nonneoplastic

Neoplastic

Solid

Mets

Primary

Hematologic

Leukemic

Lymphoid

Primary CNS lymphoma

Secondary to systemic lymphoma

Lymphoproliferative dz
Masquerade Syndrome

Neoplastic

Solid

Mets

Primary

Uveal melanoma

Rb

Hematologic

Leukemic

Leukemia

Lymphoid

Primary CNS lymphoma

Secondary to systemic lymphoma

Lymphoproliferative dz

Nonneoplastic
Masquerade Syndrome

Nonneoplastic

Neoplastic

Solid

Mets

Primary

Uveal melanoma

Rb

Leukemia

Hematologic

Leukemic

Lymphoid

Primary CNS lymphoma

Secondary to systemic lymphoma

Lymphoproliferative dz
Masquerade Syndrome

Neoplastic

Solid

Mets
- Lung
- Breast

Primary
- Uveal melanoma
- Rb

Hematologic
- Leukemic
  - Leukemia

Lymphoid
- Primary CNS lymphoma
- Secondary to systemic lymphoma
- Lymphoproliferative dz
Masquerade Syndrome

Neoplastic

Hematologic

Leukemic

Leukemia

Lymphoid

Primary CPC lymphoma

Secondary to systemic lymphoma

Lymphoproliferative dz

Solid

Mets

Lung

Breast

Uveal melanoma

Rb

Nonneoplastic
Masquerade Syndrome

Neoplastic

Hematologic

Leukemic

Leukemia

Lymphoid

Primary CNS lymphoma

Secondary to systemic lymphoma

Lymphoproliferative dz

Leukemic

Lymphoma

Primary

Uveal melanoma

Rb

Solid

Mets

Lung

Breast

Nonneoplastic

Retinitis pigmentosa

Ocular ischemic syndrome

Chronic rhegmatogenous RD

Intraocular foreign body

Pigment dispersion syndrome

Juvenile xanthogranuloma

Secondary to systemic lymphoma

Lymphoproliferative dz