Melanotic choroidal mass DDx:
Melanotic choroidal mass DDx:
- Melanoma
- Nevus
- ARMD
- CHRPE
- Melanocytoma
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Osteoma
- Focal choroidal hemangiom
Melanoma DDx:
--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis from the DDx above (some will have more than one)

(Questions start on the next slide)
**U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity:**

(U/S = 'ultrasound')

**Melanoma DDx:**

- --Choroidal nevus
- --CHRPE
- --Suprachoroidal detachment
- --Focal choroidal hemangioma
- --ARMD
- --Melanocytoma
- --Choroidal osteoma
Melanoma DDx:
--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

- U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*:
  Hol up—before we answer this one, let’s talk about *ocular ultrasonography*
Melanoma DDx:
--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

• U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*:

Hol up—before we answer this one, let’s talk about ocular ultrasonography

*What are the two modalities of ocular ultrasonography?*
For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

**Melanoma DDx:**
- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

- **U/S buzzwords**—*high internal reflectivity*:

Hol up—before we answer this one, let’s talk about **ocular ultrasonography**

*What are the two modalities of ocular ultrasonography?*
A scan and B scan
For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

- U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*:

  Hol up—before we answer this one, let’s talk about **ocular ultrasonography**

  *What are the two modalities of ocular ultrasonography?*
  A scan and B scan

  *What is the fundamental difference between the two?*

---

**Melanoma DDx:**

- --Choroidal nevus
- --CHRPE
- --Suprachoroidal detachment
- --Focal choroidal hemangioma
- --ARMD
- --Melanocytoma
- --Choroidal osteoma
- U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*:
  
  Hol up—before we answer this one, let’s talk about **ocular ultrasonography**
  
  *What are the two modalities of ocular ultrasonography?*
  
  A scan and B scan

  *What is the fundamental difference between the two?*
  
  A-scan is one-dimensional, whereas B-scan is two
Ocular U/S. A) A-scan. B) B-scan
U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*:

Hol up—before we answer this one, let’s talk about **ocular ultrasonography**

What are the two modalities of ocular ultrasonography?  
A scan and B scan

What is the fundamental difference between the two?  
A-scan is one-dimensional, whereas B-scan is two

Which modality is being referenced in discussing internal reflectivity?

### Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma
**U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity:**

Hol up—before we answer this one, let’s talk about *ocular ultrasonography*

*What are the two modalities of ocular ultrasonography?*
A scan and *B* scan

*What is the fundamental difference between the two?*
A-scan is one-dimensional, whereas *B*-scan is two

*Which modality is being referenced in discussing internal reflectivity?*
A scan

### Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma
Melanoma DDx:
--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma

--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

- U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity:

Hol up—before we answer this one, let’s talk about **ocular ultrasonography**

*What are the two modalities of ocular ultrasonography?*
A scan and B scan

*What is the fundamental difference between the two?*
A-scan is one-dimensional, whereas B-scan is two

*Which modality is being referenced in discussing internal reflectivity?*
A scan

*An A-scan consists of a series of spikes of varying heights. What causes the spikes, ie, what does the sound wave encounter that makes it reflect?*
U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*:

*Hol up—before we answer this one, let’s talk about* **ocular ultrasonography**

*What are the two modalities of ocular ultrasonography?*

*A scan and B scan*

*What is the fundamental difference between the two?*

*A-scan is one-dimensional, whereas B-scan is two*

*Which modality is being referenced in discussing internal reflectivity?*

*A scan*

*An A-scan consists of a series of spikes of varying heights. What causes the spikes, ie, what does the sound wave encounter that makes it reflect?*  

*The sound reflects when it encounters an *interface* between substances that differ in their acoustic density; no change in density = no reflection = no spike. As a result, there is little to no spiking when the signal passes through a homogeneous structure (eg, the vitreous; a solid tumor)*
Melanoma DDx:
--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

- U/S buzzwords--high *internal reflectivity*:

Hol up—before we answer this one, let’s talk about *ocular ultrasonography*

*What are the two modalities of ocular ultrasonography?*
A scan and B scan

*What is the fundamental difference between the two?*
A-scan is one-dimensional, whereas B-scan is two

*Which modality is being referenced in discussing internal reflectivity?*
A scan

An A-scan consists of a series of spikes of varying heights. *What causes the spikes, ie, what does the sound wave encounter that makes it reflect?*

The sound reflects when it encounters an interface between substances that differ in their acoustic density; no change in density = no reflection = no spike. As a result, there is little to no spiking when the signal passes through a homogeneous structure (eg, the vitreous; a solid tumor), but lots of spiking when it encounters a heterogeneous structure (eg, a vascular tumor; the contents of the retrobulbar orbit).
A-scan of a phakic, normal eye. Take note of the ‘five spikes’
Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma

--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

(2) U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*:

Number of answers

(OK, now answer this question)
For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

**Melanoma DDx:**

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

(2) • U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
Focal choroidal hemangioma. Note the high internal reflectivity of the tumor (represented by the spikes between the arrows)
**Melanoma DDx:**

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma

--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

(2) • U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus → focal choroidal hemangioma

By what other names is this lesion known?

choroidal hemangioma
choroidal hemangioma

focal choroidal hemangioma
For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

Melanoma DDx:
--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

By what other names is this lesion known?
Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
Isolated choroidal hemangioma

(2) U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus:

focal choroidal hemangioma
(2) U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus, focal choroidal hemangioma

---

**Melanoma DDx:**

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

---

**focal choroidal hemangioma**

- By what other names is this lesion known?
  - Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
  - Isolated choroidal hemangioma

- Is it common, or rare?
  - Rare

---

Q: For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)
focal choroidal hemangioma

By what other names is this lesion known?
Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
Isolated choroidal hemangioma

Is it common, or rare?
Rare
Q

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma

--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

focal choroidal hemangioma

By what other names is this lesion known?
Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
Isolated choroidal hemangioma

Is it common, or rare?
Rare

How does it present?
As a reddish-orange mass in the macula

Is it associated with a systemic condition; ie, is it syndromic?
No

U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
Melanoma DDx:
--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

(2) U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus
focal choroidal hemangioma

By what other names is this lesion known?
Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
Isolated choroidal hemangioma

Is it common, or rare?
Rare

How does it present?
As a reddish-orange mass in the macula
Focal choroidal hemangioma
Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

By what other names is this lesion known?

Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
Isolated choroidal hemangioma

Is it common, or rare?
Rare

How does it present?
As a reddish-orange mass in the macula

Is it associated with a systemic condition; ie, is it syndromic?
(2) U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

---

**Melanoma DDx:**

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

---

**By what other names is this lesion known?**

- Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
- Isolated choroidal hemangioma

**Is it common, or rare?**

Rare

**How does it present?**

As a reddish-orange mass in the macula

**Is it associated with a systemic condition; ie, is it syndromic?**

No
Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

By what other names is this lesion known?
- Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
- Isolated choroidal hemangioma

Is it common, or rare?
Rare

But isn't choroidal hemangioma associated with Sturge-Weber syndrome?

Is it associated with a systemic condition; ie, is it syndromic?
No
(2) U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus

- focal choroidal hemangioma

**Melanoma DDx:**
- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

**By what other names is this lesion known?**
- Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
- Isolated choroidal hemangioma

**Is it common, or rare?**
- Rare

**But isn’t choroidal hemangioma associated with Sturge-Weber syndrome?**
Yes and no. SWS is associated with diffuse choroidal hemangioma; we’re talking about focal choroidal hemangioma here.

**Is it associated with a systemic condition; i.e., is it syndromic?**
- No
Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

In one word, what sort of condition is SWS?

Sturge-Weber syndrome

By what other names is this lesion known?

Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma, isolated choroidal hemangioma

Is it common, or rare?

Rare

How does it present?

As a reddish-orange mass in the macula

Is it associated with a systemic condition; is it syndromic?

No

But isn't choroidal hemangioma associated with Sturge-Weber syndrome?

Yes and no. SWS is associated with diffuse choroidal hemangioma; we're talking about focal choroidal hemangioma here.

In one word, what sort of condition is SWS?

A phakomatosis

Phakomatoses usually involve eye and skin findings. What is the classic skin finding in SWS?

The nevus flammus, aka port-wine stain

What is the appearance of the posterior pole when a diffuse choroidal hemangioma is present?

It has a uniformly deep-red appearance that has led to the nickname 'tomato catsup fundus'
(2) U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; **focal choroidal hemangioma**

---

**Melanoma DDx:**

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

---

**By what other names is this lesion known?**

- Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
- Isolated choroidal hemangioma

**Is it common, or rare?**

- Rare

**How does it present?**

- As a reddish-orange mass in the macula

**Is it associated with a systemic condition; i.e., is it syndromic?**

- No

- But isn’t choroidal hemangioma associated with Sturge-Weber syndrome?

- Yes and no. SWS is associated with diffuse choroidal hemangioma; we're talking about focal choroidal hemangioma here.

**In one word, what sort of condition is SWS?**

- A phakomatosis

- Sturge-Weber syndrome

Phakomatoses usually involve eye and skin findings. What is the classic skin finding in SWS?

- The nevus flammeus, aka the port-wine stain

What is the appearance of the posterior pole when a diffuse choroidal hemangioma is present?

- It has a uniformly deep-red appearance that has led to the nickname 'tomato catsup fundus'
U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

Melanoma DDx:
- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

By what other names is this lesion known?
- Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
- Isolated choroidal hemangioma

Is it common, or rare?
- Rare

How does it present?
- As a reddish-orange mass in the macula

Is it associated with a systemic condition; i.e., is it syndromic?
- Yes and no. SWS is associated with diffuse choroidal hemangioma; we're talking about focal choroidal hemangioma here.

In one word, what sort of condition is SWS?
- A phakomatosis

Phakomatoses usually involve eye and skin findings. What is the classic skin finding in SWS?
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What is the appearance of the posterior pole when a diffuse choroidal hemangioma is present?
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Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

(2) • U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

Q/A

**For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)**

**Melanoma DDx:**

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

By what other names is this lesion known?
- Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
- Isolated choroidal hemangioma

Is it common, or rare?
- Rare

How does it present?
- As a reddish-orange mass in the macula

Is it associated with a systemic condition; i.e., is it syndromic?
- No

But isn’t choroidal hemangioma associated with Sturge-Weber syndrome?
- Yes and no. SWS is associated with diffuse choroidal hemangioma; we’re talking about focal choroidal hemangioma here.

In one word, what sort of condition is SWS?
- A phakomatosis

Phakomatoses usually involve eye and skin findings. What is the classic skin finding in SWS?
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- It has a uniformly deep-red appearance that has led to the nickname 'tomato catsup fundus'

In one word, what sort of condition is SWS?
- A phakomatosis

Phakomatoses usually involve eye and skin findings. What is the classic skin finding in SWS?
- The nevus flammas, aka port-wine stain

Sturge-Weber syndrome

Associated with a systemic condition; i.e., is it syndromic?
- Yes
For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

Melanoma DDx:
--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

(2) U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

By what other names is this lesion known?
Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
Isolated choroidal hemangioma

Is it common, or rare?
Rare

How does it present?
As a reddish-orange mass in the macula

Is it associated with a systemic condition; ie, is it syndromic?
No

But isn't choroidal hemangioma associated with Sturge-Weber syndrome?
Yes and no. SWS is associated with diffuse choroidal hemangioma; we're talking about focal choroidal hemangioma here.

In one word, what sort of condition is SWS?
A phakomatosis

Phakomatoses usually involve eye and skin findings. What is the classic skin finding in SWS?
The nevus flammus, aka port-wine stain

Sturge-Weber syndrome

Is it associated with a systemic condition; ie, is it syndromic?
Yes

Phakomatoses usually involve eye and skin findings. What is the classic skin finding in SWS?
The nevus flammus, aka port-wine stain

What is the appearance of the posterior pole when a diffuse choroidal hemangioma is present?
It has a uniformly deep-red appearance that has led to the nickname 'tomato catsup fundus'.
Phakomatoses

Sturge-Weber: Port-wine stain
(2) U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

Melanoma DDx:
- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

By what other names is this lesion known?
In one word, what sort of condition is SWS?
Phakomatosis

Phakomatoses usually involve eye and skin findings. What is the classic skin finding in SWS?
The nevus flammosus, aka port-wine stain

What is the appearance of the posterior pole when a diffuse choroidal hemangioma is present?

In one word, what sort of condition is SWS? A phakomatosis

Sturge-Weber syndrome

SWS is associated with a systemic condition; is it syndromic?
No

By what other name is this lesion known?
Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
Q/A

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma

--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

(2) • U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

By what other names is this lesion known?

Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
Isolated choroidal hemangioma

Is it common, or rare?

Rare

How does it present?

As a reddish-orange mass in the macula

Is it associated with a systemic condition; ie, is it syndromic?

No

But isn't choroidal hemangioma associated with Sturge-Weber syndrome?

Yes and no. SWS is associated with diffuse choroidal hemangioma; we're talking about focal choroidal hemangioma here.

In one word, what sort of condition is SWS?

A phakomatosis

Phakomatoses usually involve eye and skin findings. What is the classic skin finding in SWS?
The nevus flammus, aka port-wine stain

What is the appearance of the posterior pole when a diffuse choroidal hemangioma is present?

It has a uniformly deep-red appearance that has led to the nickname 'tomato catsup fundus', three words

Sturge-Weber syndrome
U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

By what other names is this lesion known?
Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma
Isolated choroidal hemangioma

Is it common, or rare?
Rare

How does it present?
As a reddish-orange mass in the macula

Is it associated with a systemic condition; ie, is it syndromic?
No

But isn't choroidal hemangioma associated with Sturge-Weber syndrome?
Yes and no. SWS is associated with diffuse choroidal hemangioma; we're talking about focal choroidal hemangioma here.

In one word, what sort of condition is SWS?
A phakomatosis

Phakomatoses usually involve eye and skin findings. What is the classic skin finding in SWS?
The nevus flammeus, aka port-wine stain

What is the appearance of the posterior pole when a diffuse choroidal hemangioma is present?
It has a uniformly deep-red appearance that has led to the nickname 'tomato catsup fundus.'
Phakomatoses

SWS: Tomato catsup fundus OD
(2) U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

*In contrast, how would one describe the internal reflectivity of choroidal melanomas?*
In contrast, how would one describe the internal reflectivity of choroidal melanomas?

It is low.
This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.
What does this spike represent?

This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.
This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.
What does this spike represent?
The retina

What does this ultrasonographically hollow portion represent?

This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.
What does this spike represent? The retina

What does this ultrasonographically hollow portion represent? The tumor itself

This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.
What does this spike represent?
The retina

What does this little spike represent?
The sclera

What does this ultrasonographically hollow portion represent?
The tumor itself

This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.
What does this spike represent?
The retina

What does this little spike represent?
The sclera

What does this ultrasonographically hollow portion represent?
The tumor itself

This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.
What does this spike represent? The retina

What does this little spike represent? The sclera

What does this ultrasonographically hollow portion represent? The tumor itself

This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.
What does this spike represent? The retina

What does this little spike represent? The sclera

What does this portion represent? The orbit

What does this ultrasonographically hollow portion represent? The tumor itself

This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.
Put it all together and you have...

This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.
Put it all together and you have… M for melanoma

This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.
(2) ● U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
● Can be serous or hemorrhagic:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Melanoma DDx:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--Choroidal nevus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--CHRPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Suprachoroidal detachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Focal choroidal hemangioma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--ARMD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Melanocytoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Choroidal osteoma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)
U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment

**Melanoma DDx:**

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

(2) For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)
Hemorrhagic suprachoroidal detachments
(2) • U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
• Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
• U/S buzzword--*shadowing*:

---

**Melanoma DDx:**

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma

--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma
(2) ● U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
● U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma

---

**Melanoma DDx:**

- --Choroidal nevus
- --CHRPE
- --Suprachoroidal detachment
- --Focal choroidal hemangioma
- --ARMD
- --Melanocytoma
- --Choroidal osteoma
Choroidal osteoma

*B*-scan. Note the acoustic shadowing behind the lesion
1. U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
2. Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
3. U/S buzzword—*shadowing*: **Choroidal osteoma**

*In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?*
(2)  
- U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: **Choroidal osteoma**

*In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?*
Bone
Bilateral osteomas. Note they are the same density as bone on CT
U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
U/S buzzword--shadowing: Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

Melanoma DDx:
--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

Q

In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?
Bone

Is it common, or rare?
U/S buzzwords-- *high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment

U/S buzzword-- *shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma

**Melanoma DDx:**
- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

(2)
- U/S buzzwords-- *high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword-- *shadowing*: **Choroidal osteoma**

**In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?**
Bone

**Is it common, or rare?**
Very rare
U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
U/S buzzword--shadowing: Choroidal osteoma

**Melanoma DDx:**

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

(2) ● U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
   ● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
   ● U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: **Choroidal osteoma**

*In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?*
Bone

*Is it common, or rare?* Benign, or malignant?
Very rare.
(2) ● U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
● U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: **Choroidal osteoma**

*In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?*  
Bone

*Is it common, or rare? Benign, or malignant?*  
Very rare. Benign.
Q

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

Melanoma DDx:
--Choroidal nevus                           --ARMD
--CHRPE                                   --Melanocytoma
--Suprachoroidal detachment               --Choroidal osteoma
--Focal choroidal hemangioma

(2) ● U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
    ● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
    ● U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma

*In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?*
Bone

*Is it common, or rare? Benign, or malignant? Unilateral, or bilateral?*
Very rare. Benign.
(2) ● U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
● U/S buzzword—*shadowing*: **Choroidal osteoma**

*In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?*  
Bone

*Is it common, or rare? Benign, or malignant? Unilateral, or bilateral?*  
(2)  
- U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword—*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma

**In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?**
Bone

**Is it common, or rare?** Benign, or malignant? **Unilateral, or bilateral?**

**Is there a gender predilection?**
(2) U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma

**In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?**
Bone

**Is it common, or rare? Benign, or malignant? Unilateral, or bilateral?**

**Is there a gender predilection?**
Yes, it is more common in...
For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

Melanoma DDx:
- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

(2) ● U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
● U/S buzzword—*shadowing*: **Choroidal osteoma**

*In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?* Bone

*Is it common, or rare?* *Benign, or malignant?* *Unilateral, or bilateral?*

*Is there a gender predilection?*
Yes, it is more common in females
(2)  
- U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword—*shadowing*: **Choroidal osteoma**

**In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?**
Bone

**Is it common, or rare?** Benign, or malignant? **Unilateral, or bilateral?**

**Is there a gender predilection?**
Yes, it is more common in females

**During what age range does it typically present?**
(2) U/S buzzwords--**high internal reflectivity**: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword--**shadowing**: Choroidal osteoma

In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?
Bone

Is it common, or rare? Benign, or malignant? Unilateral, or bilateral?

Is there a gender predilection?
Yes, it is more common in females

During what age range does it typically present?
Late teens to early adulthood
U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
U/S buzzword--shadowing: Choroidal osteoma

Melanoma DDx:
--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

(2) ● U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
      ● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
      ● U/S buzzword--shadowing: Choroidal osteoma

In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?
Bone

Is it common, or rare? Benign, or malignant? Unilateral, or bilateral?

Is there a gender predilection?
Yes, it is more common in females

During what age range does it typically present?
Late teens to early adulthood

If significant vision loss occurs, what complication is usually the culprit?
U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment

U/S buzzword--shadowing: **Choroidal osteoma**

**Melanoma DDx:**

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

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(2)

- U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword--shadowing: **Choroidal osteoma**

*In a word, what is a choroidal osteoma composed of?*
Bone

*Is it common, or rare? Benign, or malignant? Unilateral, or bilateral?*

*Is there a gender predilection?*
Yes, it is more common in females

*During what age range does it typically present?*
Late teens to early adulthood

*If significant vision loss occurs, what complication is usually the culprit?*
Choroidal neovascular membrane
For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

(2) • U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
• Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
• U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma

(2) • Slightly more common in females:
(2) ● U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
● U/S buzzword—*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
(2) ● Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
Q

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

(2) ● U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
● U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
(2) ● Slightly more common in females: **Melanocytoma**; ARMD (wet)

*What does melanocytoma look like at the slit-lamp?*
What does melanocytoma look like at the slit-lamp?
As the name implies, it is a deeply pigmented lesion
U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma

Slightly more common in females: **Melanocytoma**; ARMD (wet)

What does melanocytoma look like at the slit-lamp? As the name implies, it is a deeply pigmented lesion

Where is it always located?
(2) ● U/S buzzwords—high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
    ● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
    ● U/S buzzword—shadowing: Choroidal osteoma
(2) ● Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)

What does melanocytoma look like at the slit-lamp?
As the name implies, it is a deeply pigmented lesion

Where is it always located?
On some portion of the optic disc
Melanocytoma
U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)

What does melanocytoma look like at the slit-lamp?
As the name implies, it is a deeply pigmented lesion

Where is it always located?
On some portion of the optic disc

Histologically, what sort of lesion is melanocytoma?
For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

- U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
- Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)

**Melanoma DDx:**

- --Choroidal nevus
- --CHRPE
- --Suprachoroidal detachment
- --Focal choroidal hemangioma
- --ARMD
- --Melanocytoma
- --Choroidal osteoma

---

**What does melanocytoma look like at the slit-lamp?**
As the name implies, it is a deeply pigmented lesion

**Where is it always located?**
On some portion of the optic disc

**Histologically, what sort of lesion is melanocytoma?**
It is a magnocellular nevus
(2) ● U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
   ● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
   ● U/S buzzword—*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
   (2) ● Slightly more common in females: **Melanocytoma**; ARMD (wet)

*What does melanocytoma look like at the slit-lamp?*
As the name implies, it is a deeply pigmented lesion

*Where is it always located?*
On some portion of the optic disc

*Histologically, what sort of lesion is melanocytoma?*
It is a magnocellular nevus

*Is it unilateral, or bilateral?*
Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma
- Focal choroidal hemangioma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one).

(2) U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
(2) Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
(2) U/S buzzword--shadowing: Choroidal osteoma
(2) Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)

What does melanocytoma look like at the slit-lamp?
As the name implies, it is a deeply pigmented lesion

Where is it always located?
On some portion of the optic disc

Histologically, what sort of lesion is melanocytoma?
It is a magnocellular nevus

Is it unilateral, or bilateral?
Unilateral
U/S buzzwords—high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword—shadowing: Choroidal osteoma

Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma

Melanocytoma DDx:
- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

(2) - U/S buzzwords—high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

(2) - Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment

(2) - U/S buzzword—shadowing: Choroidal osteoma

(2) - Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma

ARMD (wet)

What does melanocytoma look like at the slit-lamp?
As the name implies, it is a deeply pigmented lesion

Where is it always located?
On some portion of the optic disc

Histologically, what sort of lesion is melanocytoma?
It is a magnocellular nevus

Is it unilateral, or bilateral?
Unilateral

Is it benign, or malignant?
U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment

U/S buzzword--shadowing: Choroidal osteoma

Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)

Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

What does melanocytoma look like at the slit-lamp?
As the name implies, it is a deeply pigmented lesion

Where is it always located?
On some portion of the optic disc

Histologically, what sort of lesion is melanocytoma?
It is a magnocellular nevus

Is it unilateral, or bilateral?
Unilateral

Is it benign, or malignant?
Benign (but rarely undergoes malignant transformation)
For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

- **Melanoma DDx:**
  - --Choroidal nevus
  - --CHRPE
  - --Suprachoroidal detachment
  - --Focal choroidal hemangioma
  - --ARMD
  - --Melanocytoma
  - --Choroidal osteoma

(2) ● U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
● U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
(2) ● Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
● Bilaterality $\rightarrow$ ↑ risk of colon Ca:
U/S buzzwords—high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
U/S buzzword—shadowing: Choroidal osteoma
Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

Melanoma DDx:
--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma
U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
U/S buzzword--shadowing: Choroidal osteoma
Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
Bilaterality $\rightarrow$ ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

Melanoma DDx:
--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

(2) U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
(2) Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
(2) U/S buzzword--shadowing: Choroidal osteoma
(2) Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
(2) Bilaterality $\rightarrow$ ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

Wadda ya mean, ‘none’? Errbody knows the answer is CHRPE. What gives?
(2) U/S buzzwords—high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword—shadowing: Choroidal osteoma

(2) Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
- Bilaterality $\rightarrow$ ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

Wadda ya mean, ‘none’? Errbody knows the answer is CHRPE. What gives? This is a common misunderstanding. Truth is, while the lesion associated with colon cancer is similar in appearance to CHRPE, it is not the same thing!

Let’s talk more about both CHRPE and the CHRPE-like lesion in question…
U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword—*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma

(2) Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)

- Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

*What is the clinical appearance of CHRPE?*
(2)  ● U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
     ● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
     ● U/S buzzword—*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
(2)  ● Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
     ● Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

*What is the clinical appearance of CHRPE?*
Flat, mainly black lesion(s) ranging in size from a 1 mm up to ~10
(2)  ● U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
    ● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
    ● U/S buzzword—*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
(2)  ● Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
    ● Bilaterality $\rightarrow$ ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

*What is the clinical appearance of CHRPE?*
Flat, mainly black lesion(s) ranging in size from a 1 mm up to $\sim$10

*Is it common, or rare?*
For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

(2) ● U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
    ● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
    ● U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma

(2) ● Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
    ● Bilaterality $\rightarrow$ ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

What is the clinical appearance of CHRPE?
Flat, mainly black lesion(s) ranging in size from a 1 mm up to ~10

Is it common, or rare?
Common
What is the clinical appearance of CHRPE?
Flat, mainly black lesion(s) ranging in size from a 1 mm up to ~10

Is it common, or rare?
Common

CHRPE is characterized according to its presentation. In what two ways does it present?
--?
--?
Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

(2)

- U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword—*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma

(2)

- Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
- Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

**What is the clinical appearance of CHRPE?**
Flat, mainly black lesion(s) ranging in size from a 1 mm up to ~10

**Is it common, or rare?**
Common

**CHRPE is characterized according to its presentation. In what two ways does it present?**

- Solitary CHRPE
- Multifocal or Grouped CHRPE
For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

(2) ● U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
    ● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
    ● U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma

(2) ● Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
    ● Bilaterality $\rightarrow$ ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

*What is the clinical appearance of CHRPE?*
Flat, mainly black lesion(s) ranging in size from a 1 mm up to ~10

*Is it common, or rare?*
Common

*CHRPE is characterized according to its presentation. In what two ways does it present?*
--**Solitary** CHRPE
--**Multifocal** or **Grouped** CHRPE
Solitary CHRPE
- U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
- Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
- Bilaterality $\rightarrow$ ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

**Melanoma DDx:**

- --Choroidal nevus
- --CHRPE
- --Suprachoroidal detachment
- --Focal choroidal hemangioma
- --ARMD
- --Melanocytoma
- --Choroidal osteoma

**What is the clinical appearance of CHRPE?**
Flat, mainly black lesion(s) ranging in size from a 1 mm up to ~10

**Is it common, or rare?**
Common

**CHRPE is characterized according to its presentation. In what two ways does it present?**
--**Solitary** CHRPE
--**Multifocal** or **Grouped** CHRPE: Large lesion(s) surrounded by a few smaller ones
For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

**Melanoma DDx:**

- --Choroidal nevus
- --CHRPE
- --Suprachoroidal detachment
- --Focal choroidal hemangioma
- --ARMD
- --Melanocytoma
- --Choroidal osteoma

(2) U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword—*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma

(2) Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)

- Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

What is the clinical appearance of CHRPE?
Flat, mainly black lesion(s) ranging in size from a 1 mm up to ~10

Is it common, or rare?
Common

CHRPE is characterized according to its presentation. In what two ways does it present?
- Solitary CHRPE
- Multifocal or Grouped CHRPE: Large lesion(s) surrounded by a few smaller ones

What descriptive name is used with regard to the appearance of multifocal/grouped CHRPE?
U/S buzzwords—
- high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- shadowing: Choroidal osteoma

U/S buzzword--
- Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
- Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

Melanoma DDx:
- Choroidal nevus
- CHRPE
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- ARMD
- Melanocytoma
- Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

What is the clinical appearance of CHRPE?
Flat, mainly black lesion(s) ranging in size from a 1 mm up to ~10

Is it common, or rare?
Common

CHRPE is characterized according to its presentation. In what two ways does it present?
- Solitary CHRPE
- Multifocal or Grouped CHRPE: Large lesion(s) surrounded by a few smaller ones

What descriptive name is used with regard to the appearance of multifocal/grouped CHRPE?
‘Bear tracks’
Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

(2) ● U/S buzzwords—high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
● U/S buzzword—shadowing: Choroidal osteoma
(2) ● Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
● Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

As mentioned previously, there is a CHRPE-like lesion associated with colon cancer, specifically, a syndrome that includes colon cancer. What is the name (both eponymous and noneponymous) of the potentially fatal syndrome with which the CHRPE-like lesion is associated?
**Melanoma DDx:**

- Choroidal nevus
- ARMD
- CHRPE
- Melanocytoma
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Focal choroidal hemangioma
- Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

1. U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
2. Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
3. U/S buzzword—*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
4. Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)

**Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca:** None

As mentioned previously, there is a CHRPE-*like* lesion associated with colon cancer, specifically, a syndrome that includes colon cancer. **What is the name (both eponymous and noneponymous) of the potentially fatal syndrome with which the CHRPE-like lesion is associated?**

Familial adenomatous polyposis, aka Gardner syndrome
Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
--ARMD
--Melanocytoma
--Choroidal osteoma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

(2) ● U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
● Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
● U/S buzzword--shadowing: Choroidal osteoma
(2) ● Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
● Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

As mentioned previously, there is a CHRPE-like lesion associated with colon cancer, specifically, a syndrome that includes colon cancer. What is the name (both eponymous and noneponymous) of the potentially fatal syndrome with which the CHRPE-like lesion is associated?

**Gardner syndrome**

What is the most clinically important (and ominous) component to Gardner syndrome?
Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
- ARMD
- CHRPE
- Melanocytoma
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Choroidal osteoma
- Focal choroidal hemangioma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

(2)

- U/S buzzwords—high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword—shadowing: Choroidal osteoma

(2)

- Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
- Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

As mentioned previously, there is a CHRPE-like lesion associated with colon cancer, specifically, a syndrome that includes colon cancer. What is the name (both eponymous and noneponymous) of the potentially fatal syndrome with which the CHRPE-like lesion is associated?

Familial adenomatous polyposis, aka Gardner syndrome

What is the most clinically important (and ominous) component to Gardner syndrome?

Pts develop thousands of colonic polyps, a significant number of which are malignant
Familial adenomatous polyposis
Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
- ARMD
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**What is the most clinically important (and ominous) component to Gardner syndrome?**
Pts develop thousands of colonic polyps, a significant number of which are malignant

**Other than the colonic and RPE lesions, what are the findings in Gardner syndrome?**
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--?
--?
Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
- ARMD
- CHRPE
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For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

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*What is the most clinically important (and ominous) component to Gardner syndrome?*
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*Other than the colonic and RPE lesions, what are the findings in Gardner syndrome?*
--Benign tumors of the skin
--Benign tumors of bone
--Dental anomalies
Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
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Familial adenomatous polyposis, aka Gardner syndrome

What proportion of untreated Gardner syndrome pts will develop colon cancer?

All of them

By what age will this occur?

40, maybe a little later

What are the findings in Gardner syndrome?

--Benign tumors of the skin
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Gardner syndrome
Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
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Other than the colon, what are the findings in Gardner syndrome?
- Benign tumors of bone
- Benign tumors of skin
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**Melanoma DDx:**

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- CHRPE
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What proportion of untreated Gardner syndrome pts will develop colon cancer? All of them

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What is the treatment of choice? Prophylactic colectomy
Melanoma DDx:

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Prophylactic colectomy
Melanoma DDx:

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For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

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You see a pt with a CHRPE-like presentation. What characteristics of the lesions would raise concern that these were in fact the CHRPE-like lesions of Gardner syndrome?

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Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus  --ARMD
--CHRPE  --Melanocytoma
--Suprachoroidal detachment  --Choroidal osteoma
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--If the lesions were

--?
--?
Melanoma DDx:
- Choroidal nevus
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2. Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
   - Bilaterality $\Rightarrow$ ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

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You see a pt with a CHRPE-like presentation. What characteristics of the lesions would raise concern that these were in fact the CHRPE-like lesions of Gardner syndrome?
- If the lesions were bilateral
  - ?
  - ?
Bilateral CHRPE-like Gardner lesions
Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
- ARMD
- CHRPE
- Melanocytoma
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For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

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You see a pt with a CHRPE-like presentation. What characteristics of the lesions would raise concern that these were in fact the CHRPE-like lesions of Gardner syndrome?

--If the lesions were *bilateral*
--If they were *distribution pattern when multiple lesions present in the same eye*
**A**

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

Melanoma **DDx:**

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
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--If the lesions were bilateral
--If they were scattered throughout multiple sectors of the eyes, ie, not ‘grouped’
CHRPE-like Gardner lesions: Note how scattered they are
Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
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--If the lesions were bilateral
--If they were scattered throughout multiple sectors of the eyes, ie, not ‘grouped’
--If they were ovoid shape rather than round
Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
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--Focal choroidal hemangioma
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- If they were scattered throughout multiple sectors of the eyes, ie, not ‘grouped’
- If they were ovoid rather than round

What other word is often used to describe the shape of these lesions?

*Pisciform*

What does **pisciform** mean?

It means ‘fish-shaped’
Melanoma DDx:

--Choroidal nevus
--CHRPE
--Suprachoroidal detachment
--Focal choroidal hemangioma
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For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

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(2) Bilaterality \(\rightarrow\) ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

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What other word is often used to describe the shape of these lesions?
‘Pisciform’
Melanoma DDx:

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--CHRPE
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For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

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CHRPE-like Gardner lesions: Note the pisciform shape
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The tails of these fish-shaped lesions have two telltale (tell-tail?) characteristics—what are they?

-?
-?
Q/A

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*Pisciform*—What does this mean?

It means ‘fish-shaped’

The tails of these fish-shaped lesions have two telltale (tell-tail?) characteristics—what are they?

- They are hypopigmented
- *color-related*?
Melanoma DDx:
--Choroidal nevus
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CHRPE-like Gardner lesions: Note the hypopigmented tails
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(2) • U/S buzzwords—*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

• Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment

• U/S buzzword—*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma

(2) • Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)

• **Bilaterality** → ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

As mentioned previously, there is a CHRPE-like lesion associated with colon cancer, specifically, a syndrome that includes colon cancer. What is the name (both eponymous and noneponymous) of the potentially fatal syndrome with which the CHRPE-like lesion is associated?

Familial adenomatous polyposis, aka Gardner syndrome

You see a pt with a CHRPE-like presentation. What characteristics of the lesions would raise concern that these were in fact the CHRPE-like lesions of Gardner syndrome?

--If the lesions were bilateral
--If they were scattered throughout multiple sectors of the eyes, ie, not ‘grouped’
--If they were ovoid rather than round

What other word is often used to describe the shape of these lesions?

**Pisciform**

*The tails of these fish-shaped lesions have two telltale (tell-tail?) characteristics—what are they?*

--They are hypopigmented
--They point orientation
Melanoma DDx:

- Choroidal nevus
- ARMD
- CHRPE
- Melanocytoma
- Suprachoroidal detachment
- Choroidal osteoma
- Focal choroidal hemangioma

For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)

1. U/S buzzwords—high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
2. Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
3. U/S buzzword—shadowing: Choroidal osteoma
4. Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
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**Pisciform**

The tails of these fish-shaped lesions have two telltale (tell-tail?) characteristics—what are they?

- They are hypopigmented
- They point towards the optic nerve head
CHRPE-like Gardner lesions: Note the tail points toward the ONH
U/S buzzwords--high internal reflectivity: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
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Associated with CNVM:

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(2) Bilaterality $\rightarrow$ ↑ risk of colon Ca: None
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(2) 10% show minimal but definite growth over 5 years:
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Q (2)

R (2)

F (2)

H (2)
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(2) • Appearance typically darker than melanoma: CHRPE; melanocytoma
• Nanophthalmos is a risk factor for this:
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(2) Appearance typically darker than melanoma: CHRPE; melanocytoma
    Nanophthalmos is a risk factor for this: Suprachoroidal detachment

(3) Are also on the DDx for an **amelanotic** choroidal mass:
U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma

Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
- Bilaterality $\rightarrow$ ↑ risk of colon Ca: None

Associated with CNVM: ARMD; osteoma
- 10% show minimal but definite growth over 5 years: Melanocytoma

Appearance typically darker than melanoma: CHRPE; melanocytoma
- Nanophthalmos is a risk factor for this: Suprachoroidal detachment

Are also on the DDx for an *amelanotic* choroidal mass: Melanoma; osteoma; focal choroidal hemangioma

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- --Focal choroidal hemangioma
- --ARMD
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