

# Q

- Melanotic choroidal mass DDx:
  - ?
  - ?
  - ?
  - ?
  - ?
  - ?
  - ?
  - ?



# A

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



### ***Melanoma DDx:***

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

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

*(Questions start on the next slide)*

Q

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- U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*.  
(U/S = 'ultrasound')

Q

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

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*What are the two modalities of ocular ultrasonography?*

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*What are the two modalities of ocular ultrasonography?*

A scan and B scan

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A scan and B scan

*What is the fundamental difference between the two?*



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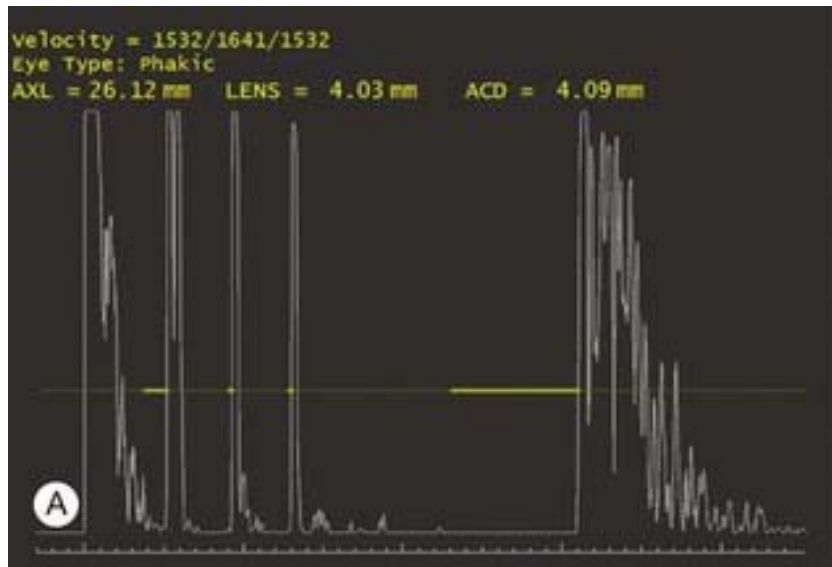
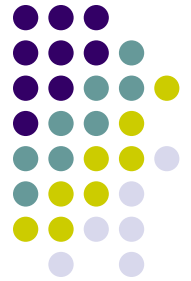
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*What are the two modalities of ocular ultrasonography?*

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

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

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*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?*

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*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)

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

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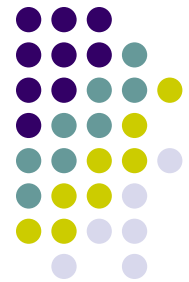
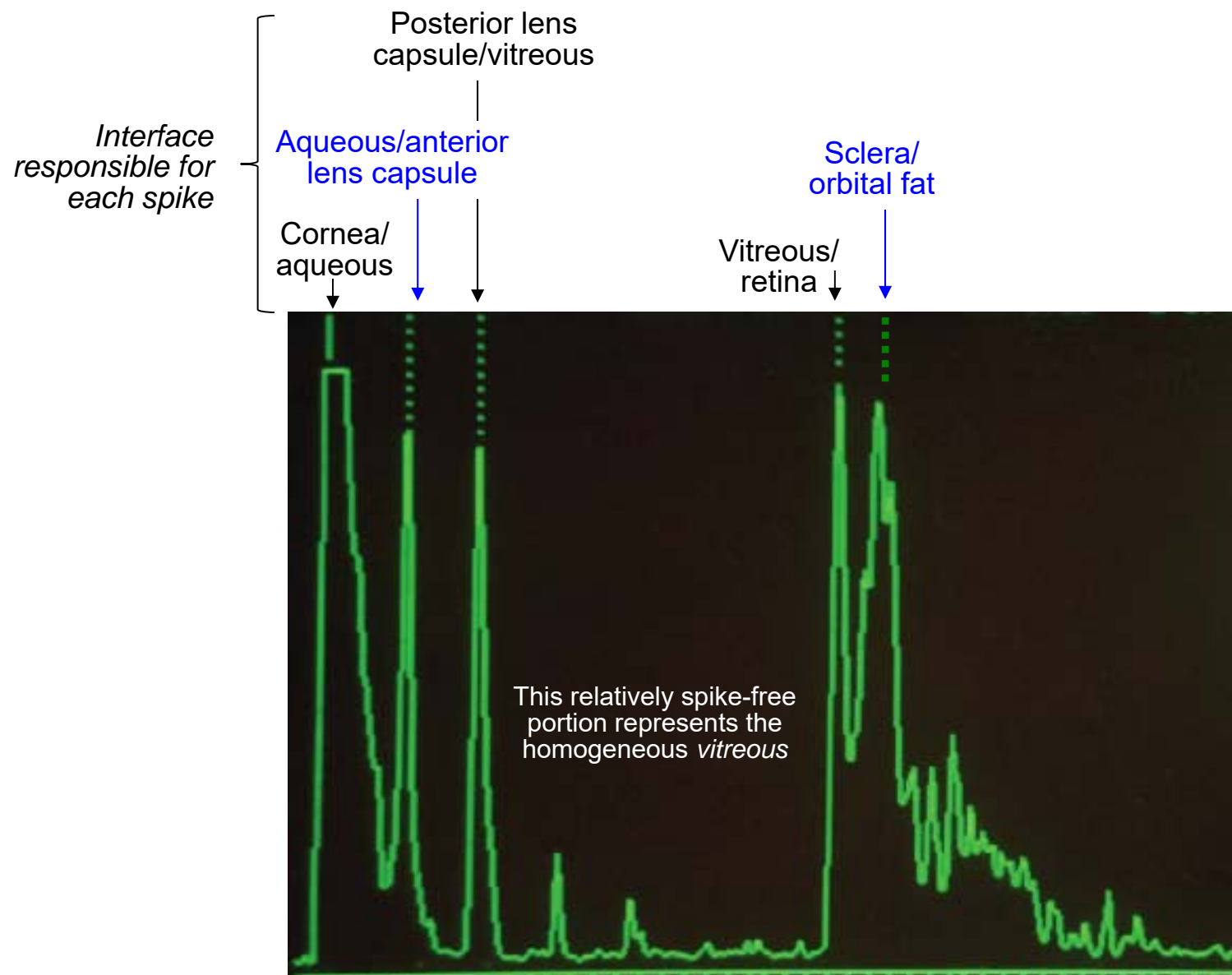
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*Which modality is being referenced in discussing internal reflectivity?*

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'



**Q**

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

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

(OK, now answer this question)

Number of answers

**A**

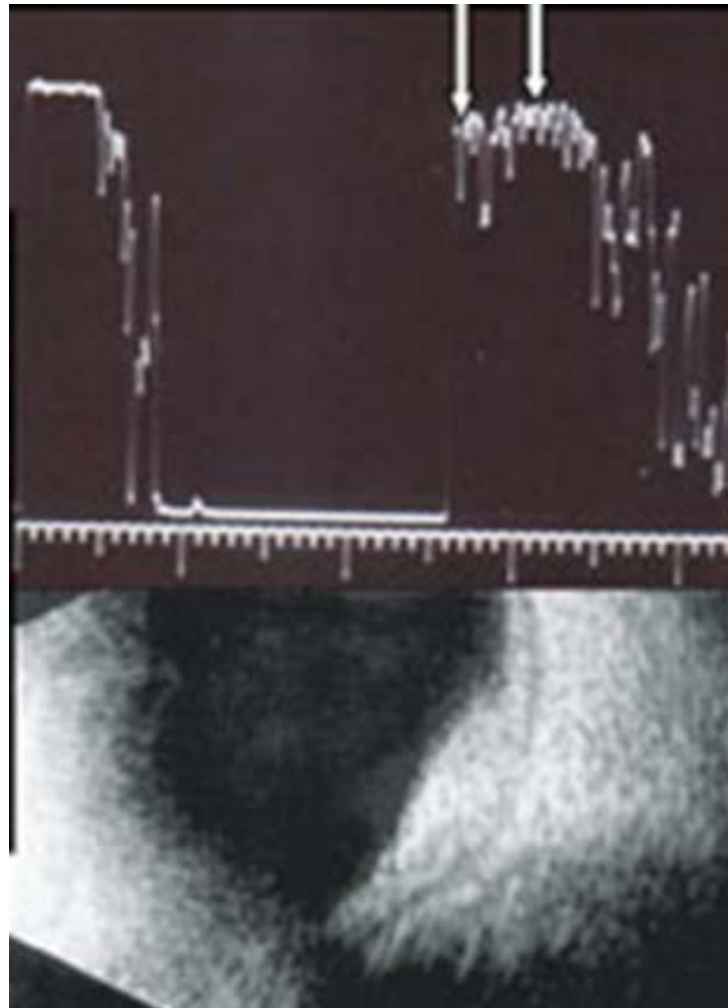
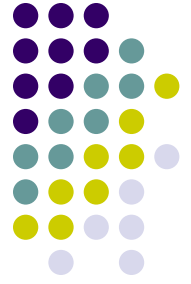
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- (2) • U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: **Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma**



Focal choroidal hemangioma. Note the high internal reflectivity of the tumor (represented by the spikes between the arrows)

Q

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

*By what other names is this lesion known?*

choroidal hemangioma

choroidal hemangioma

**A**

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

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- (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

Q

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*By what other names is this lesion known?*

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*Is it common, or rare?*

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*Is it common, or rare?*

Rare

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*How does it present?*



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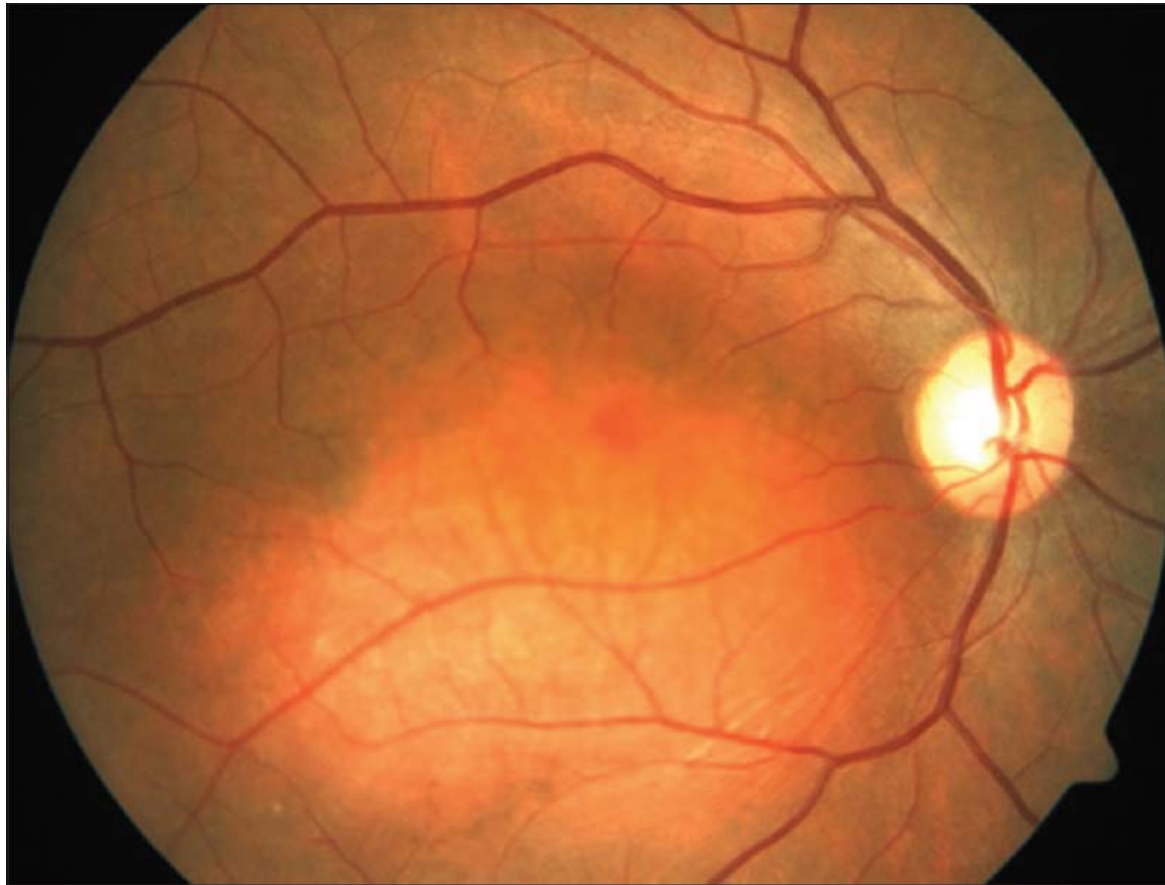
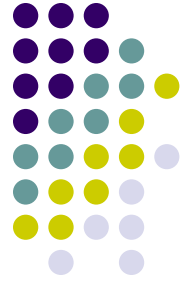
**Isolated** choroidal hemangioma

*Is it common, or rare?*

Rare

*How does it present?*

As a reddish-orange mass in the macula



Focal choroidal hemangioma

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*By what other names is this lesion known?*

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*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?*

A

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

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

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*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

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

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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;  
ie, **is it syndromic?**

No

Q

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

In one word, what sort of condition is SWS?

By what other names is this lesion known?

**Circumscribed** choroidal hemangioma

choroidal hemangioma

non, or rare?

**Sturge-Weber syndrome**

choroidal hemangioma; we're talking

associated with a systemic condition;

**syndromic?**

No

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

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

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

By what other names is this lesion known?

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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?

By what other names is this lesion known?

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non, or rare?

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choroidal hemangioma; we're talking

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No

# Q/A

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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

three words

By what other names is this lesion known?

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non, or rare?

**Sturge-Weber syndrome**

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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**

By what other names is this lesion known?

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choroidal hemangioma

non, or rare?

**Sturge-Weber syndrome**

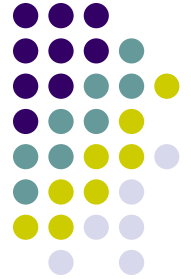
choroidal hemangioma; we're talking

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**Syndromic?**

No

# Phakomatoses



Sturge-Weber: Port-wine stain

Q

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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?

By what other names is this lesion known?

**Circumscribed** choroidal hemangioma  
choroidal hemangioma

non, or rare?

**Sturge-Weber syndrome**

choroidal hemangioma; we're talking

associated with a systemic condition;

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No

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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 ' three words ',

By what other names is this lesion known?

**Circumscribed** choroidal hemangioma

choroidal hemangioma

non, or rare?

**Sturge-Weber syndrome**

choroidal hemangioma; we're talking

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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**'

By what other names is this lesion known?

**Circumscribed** choroidal hemangioma  
choroidal hemangioma

non, or rare?

**Sturge-Weber syndrome**

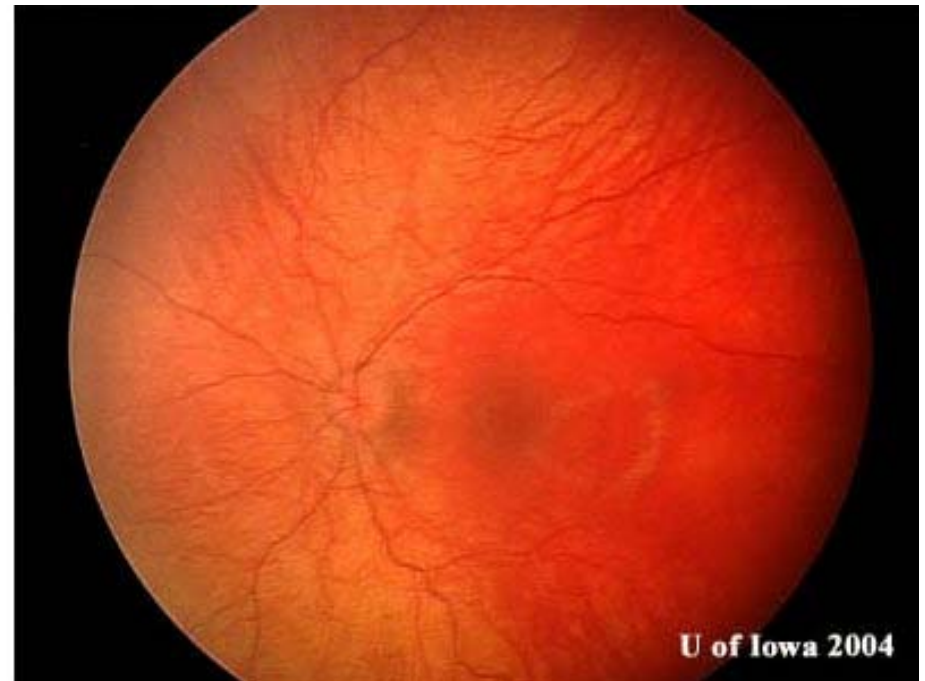
choroidal hemangioma; we're talking

associated with a systemic condition;

syndromic?

No

# Phakomatoses



SWS: Tomato catsup fundus OD



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

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

**A**

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

**Melanoma DDx:**

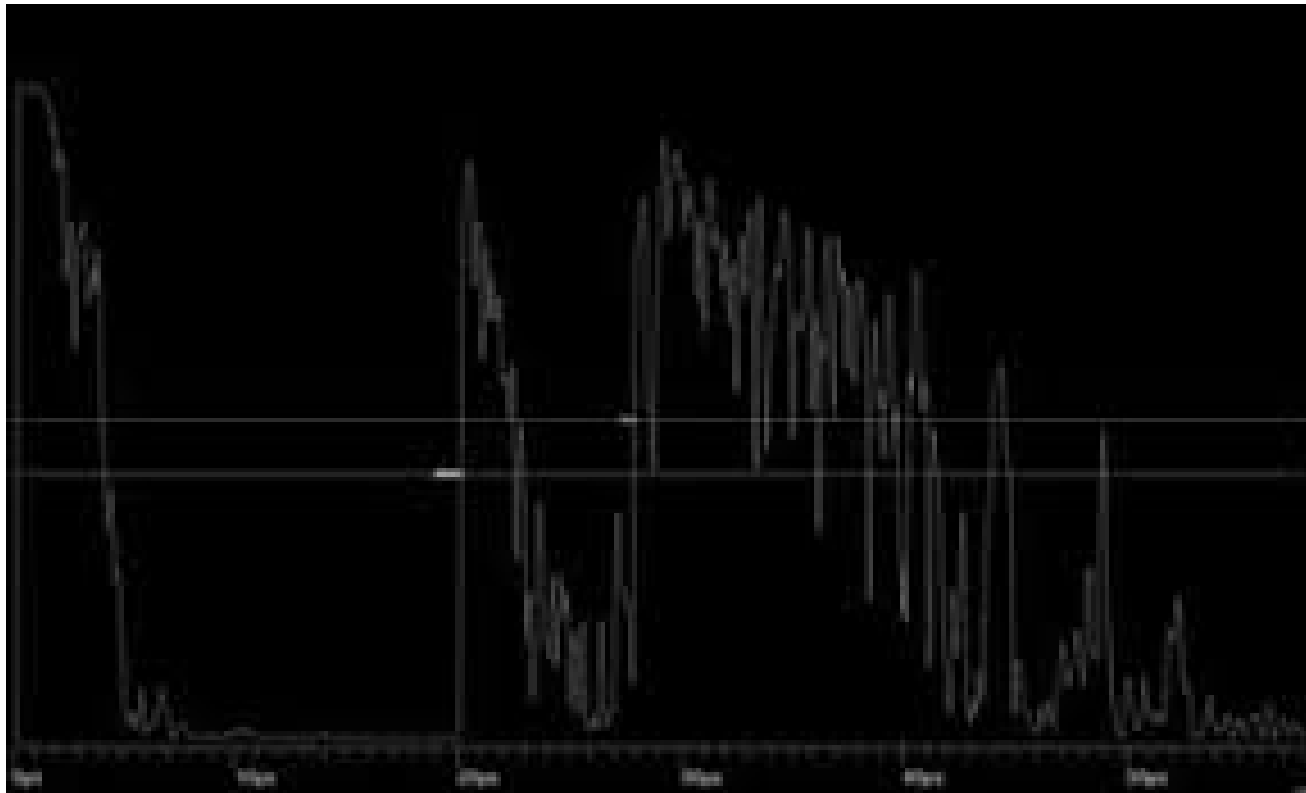
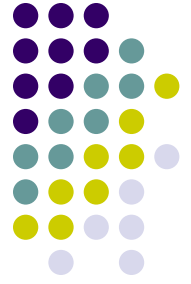
- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
| --Suprachoroidal detachment  | --Choroidal osteoma |
| --Focal choroidal hemangioma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



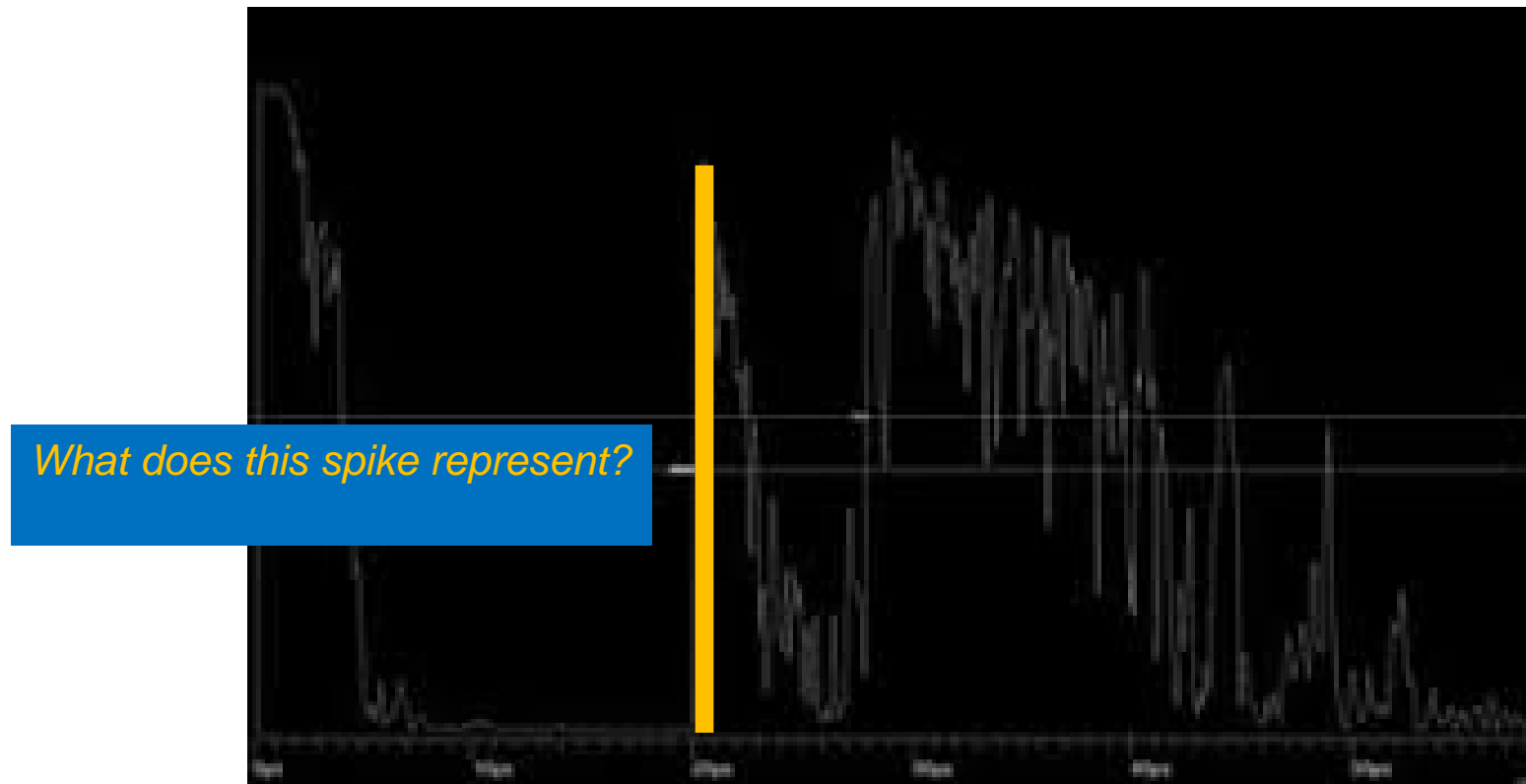
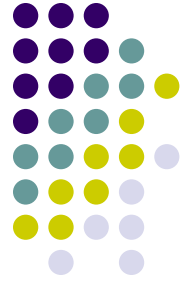
- (2) ● U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma

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

It is **low**



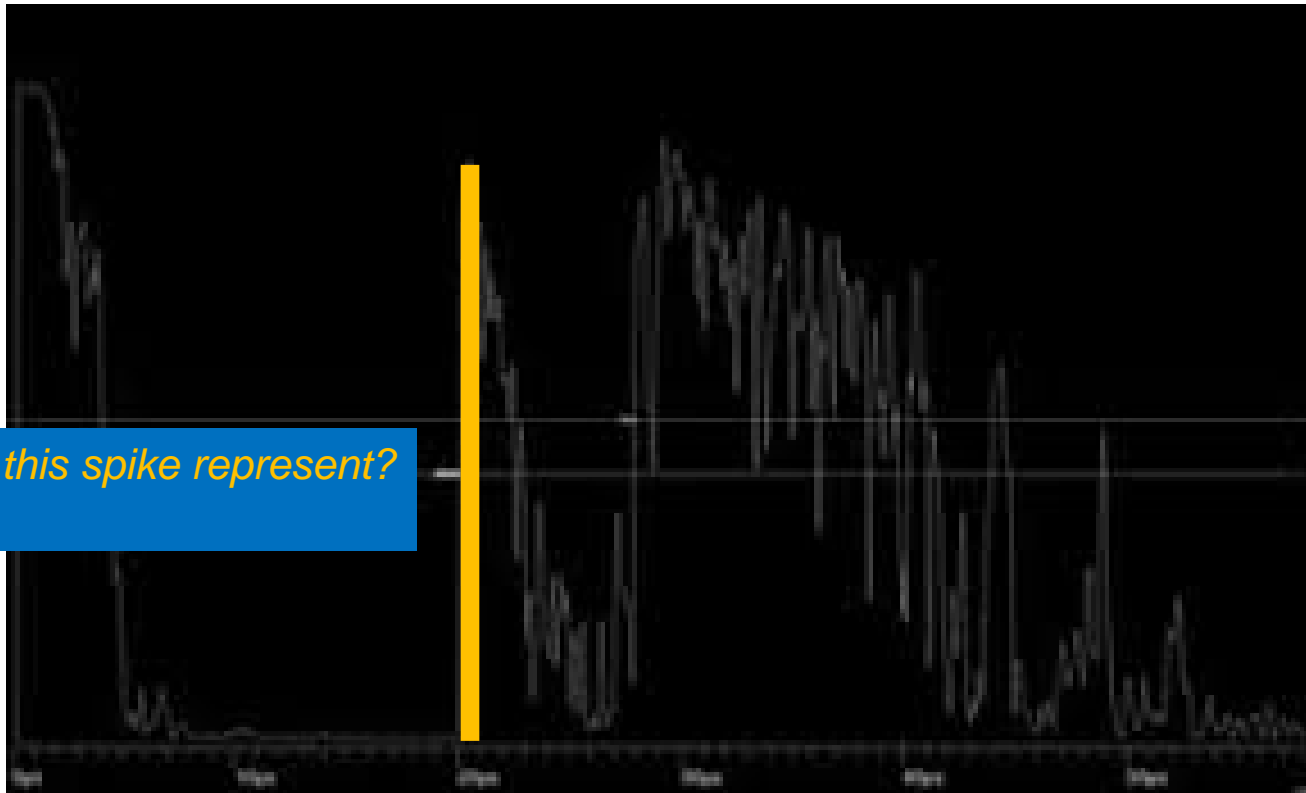
This is an *A*-scan of a choroidal melanoma.



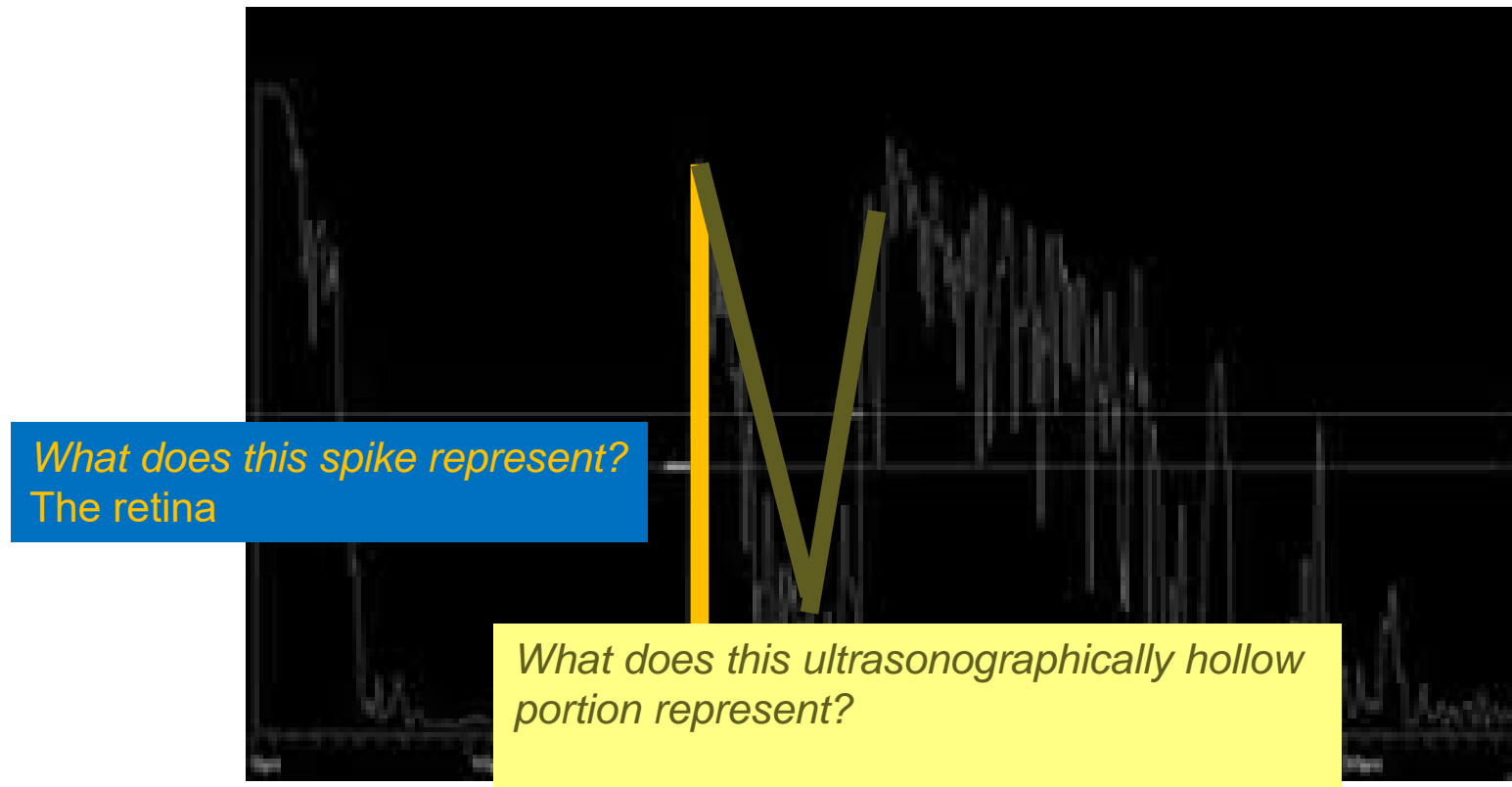
This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.



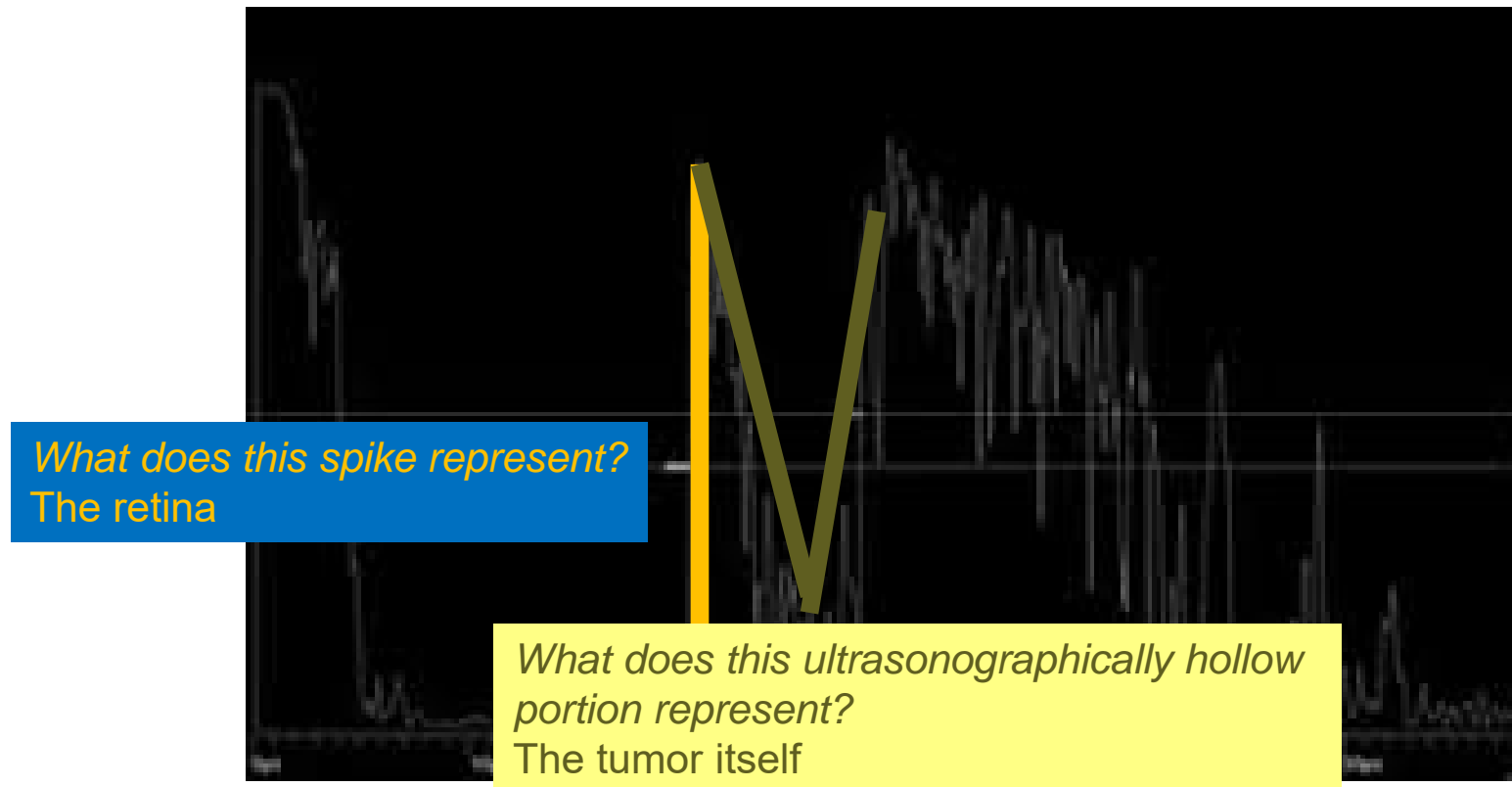
*What does this spike represent?*  
The retina



This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.



This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.



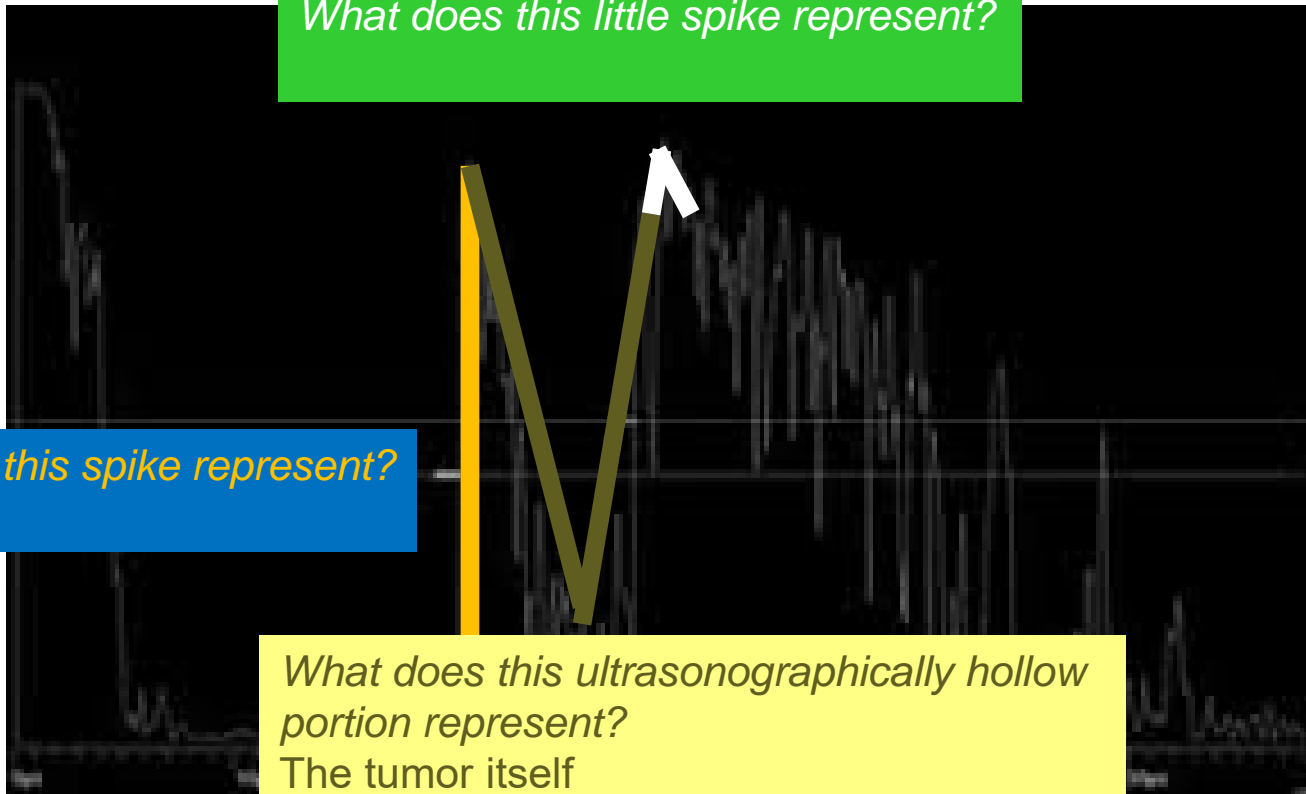
This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.



*What does this little spike represent?*

*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.

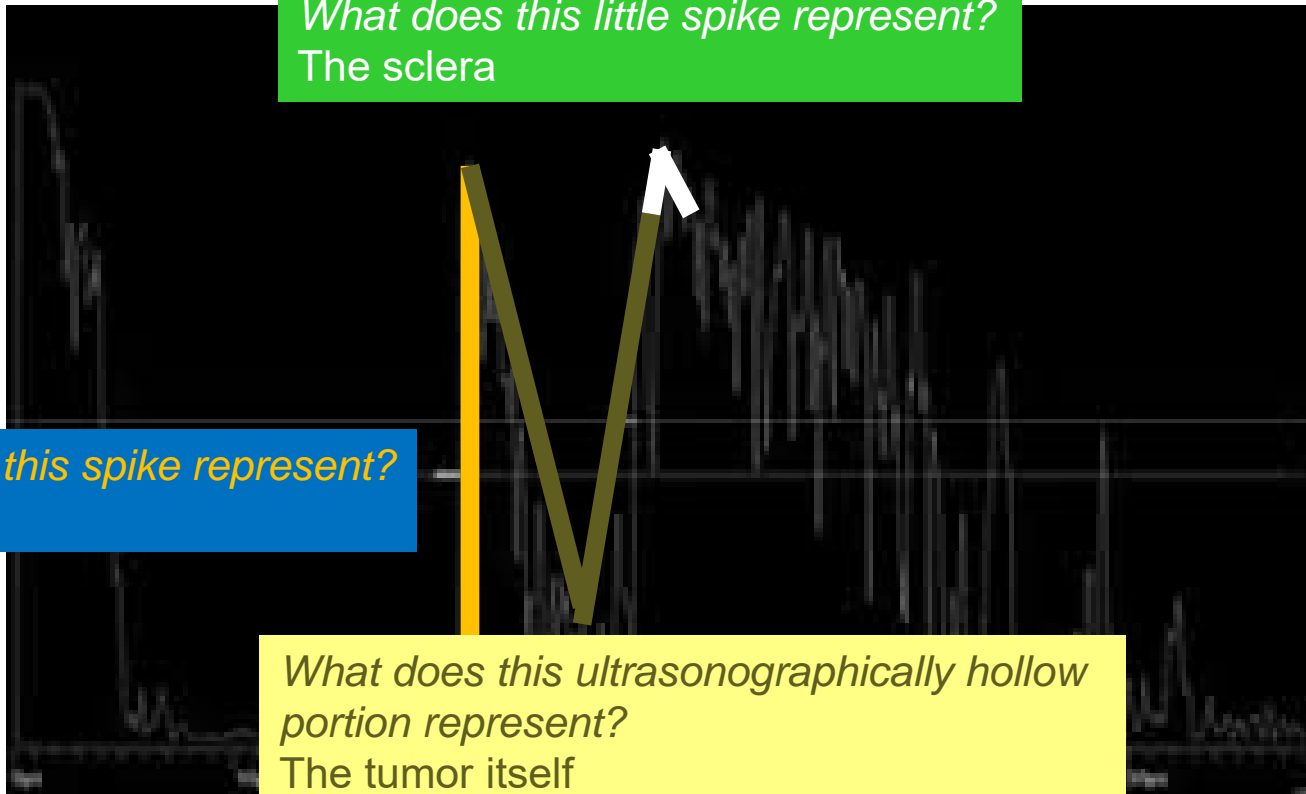




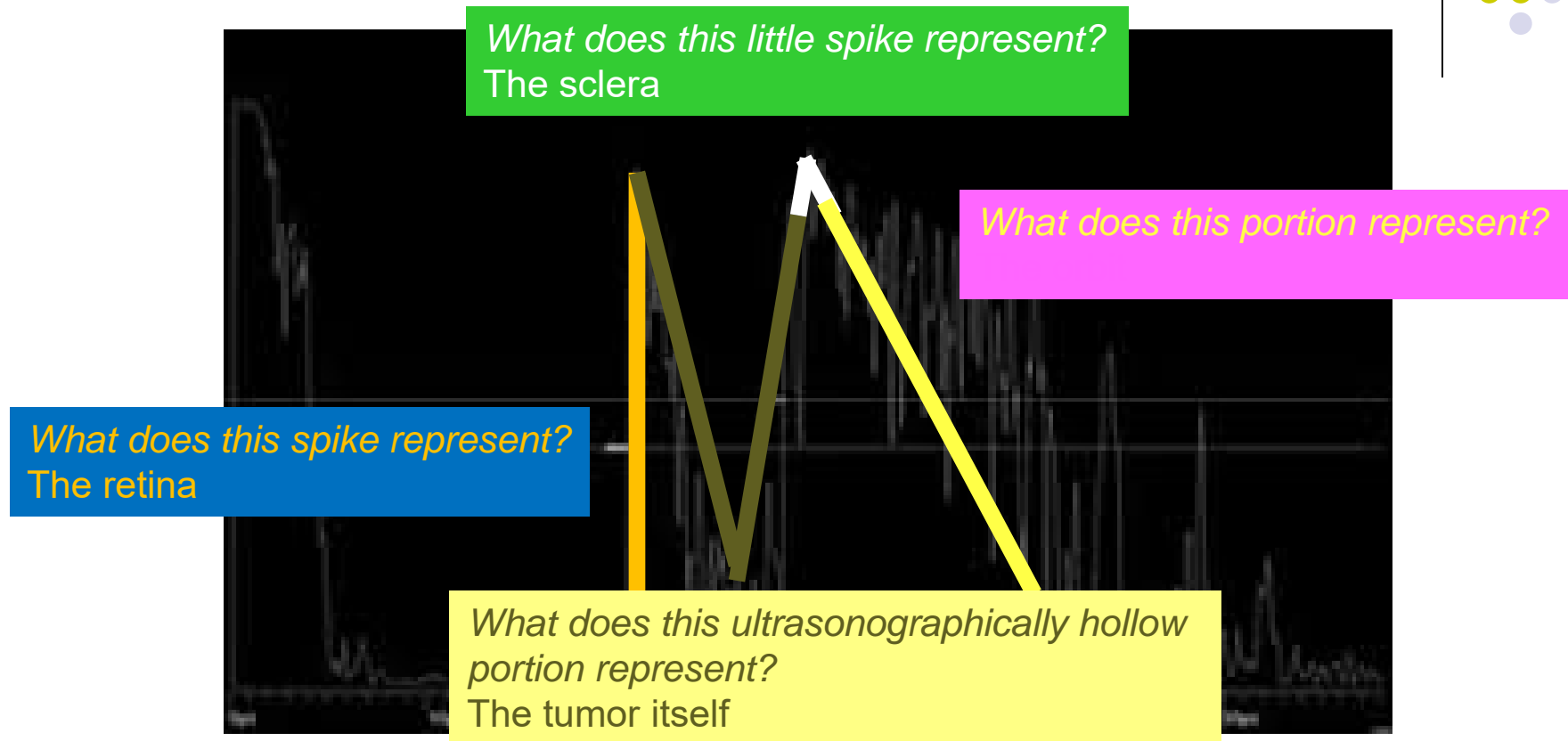
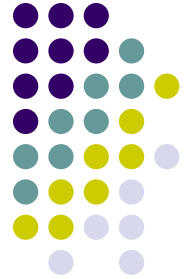
*What does this little spike represent?*  
The sclera

*What does this spike represent?*  
The retina

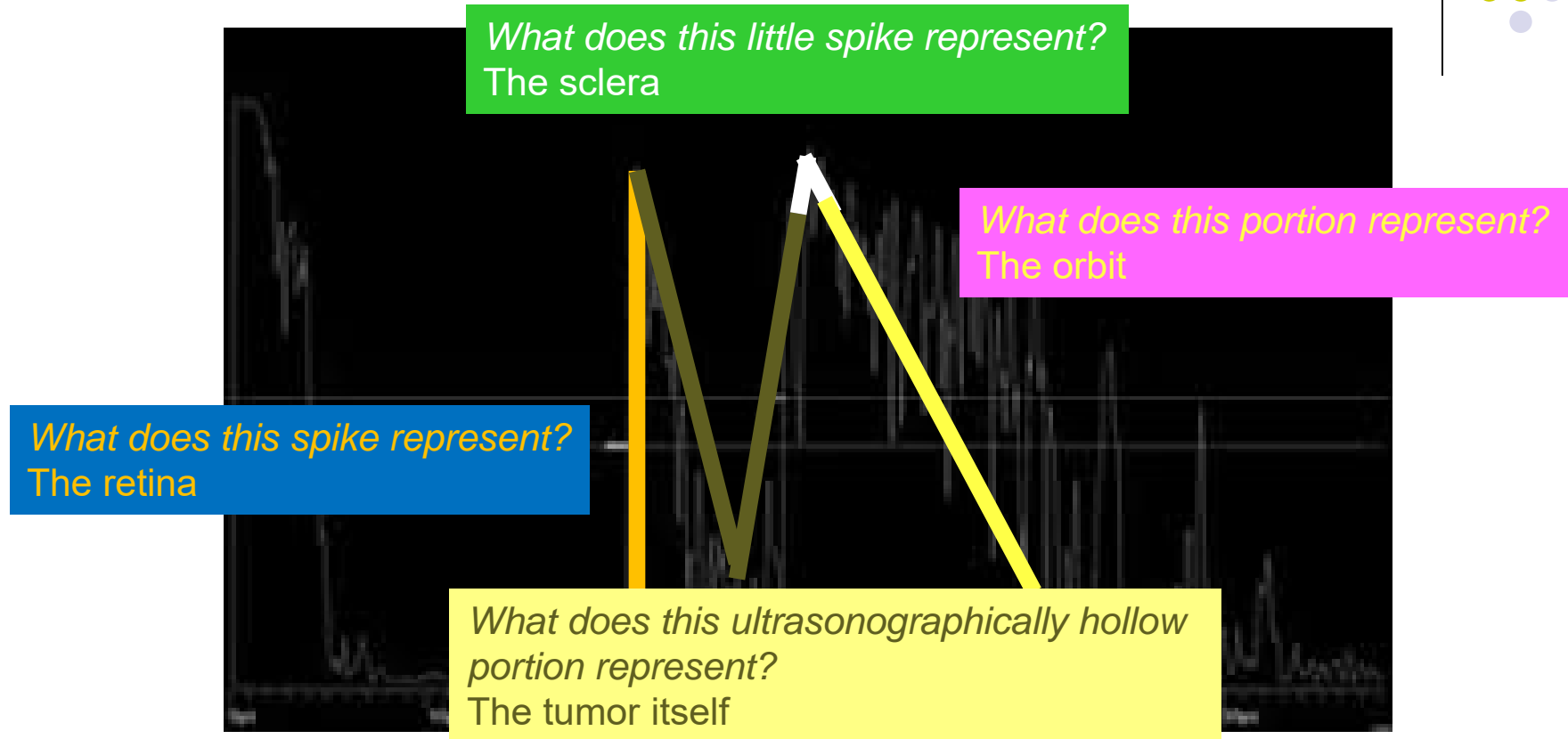
*What does this ultrasonographically hollow  
portion represent?*  
The tumor itself



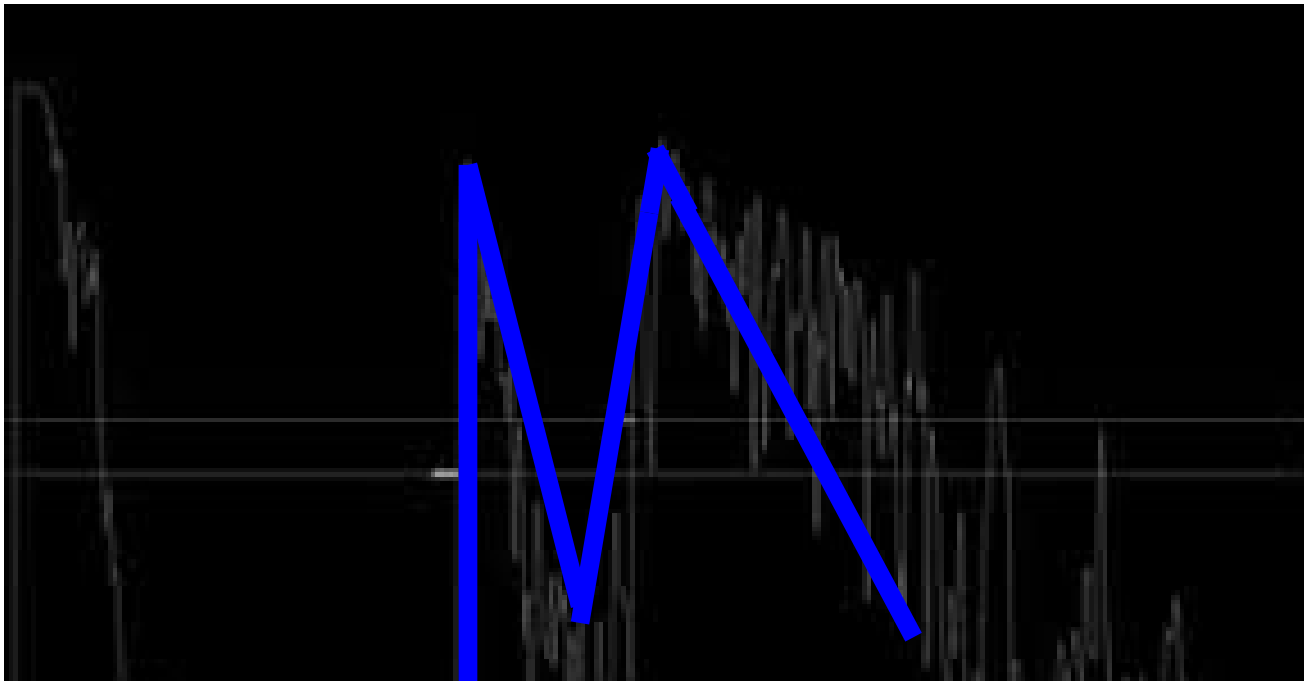
This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.



This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.

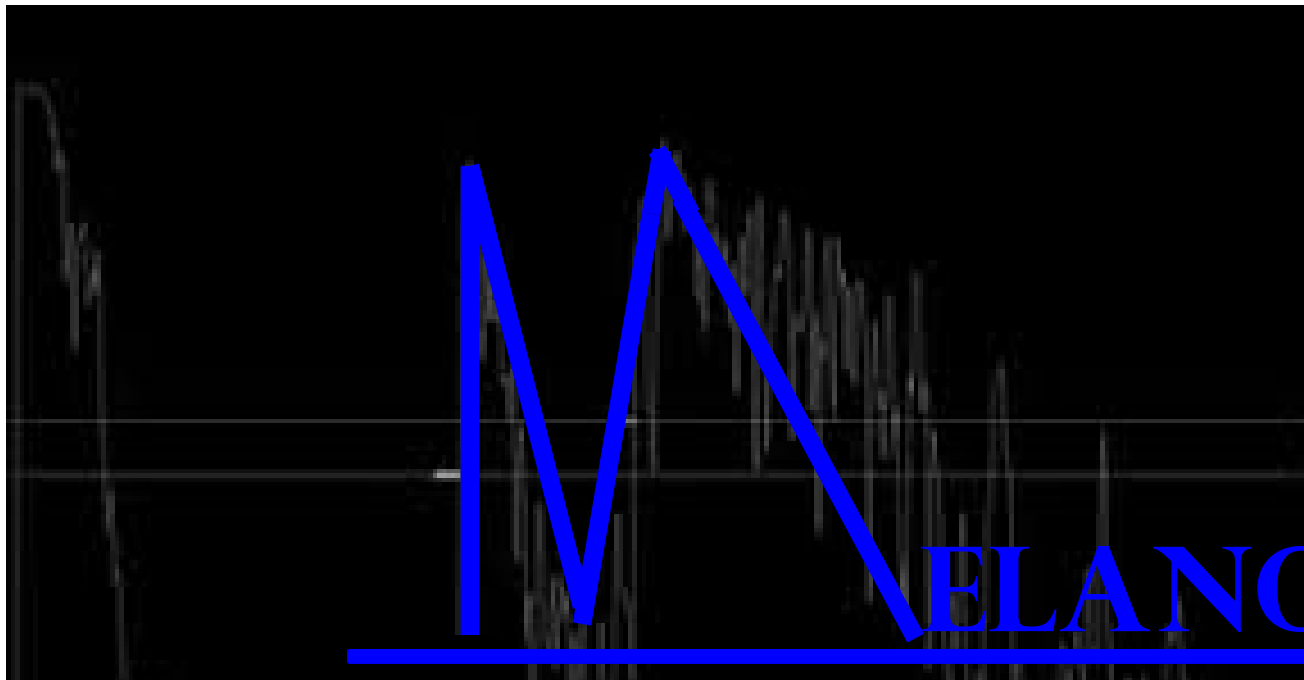
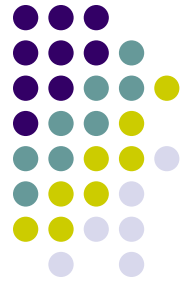


This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.



*Put it all together and you have...*

This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.



**MELANOMA!**

*Put it all together and you have...**M** for melanoma*

This is an A-scan of a choroidal melanoma.

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:

**A**

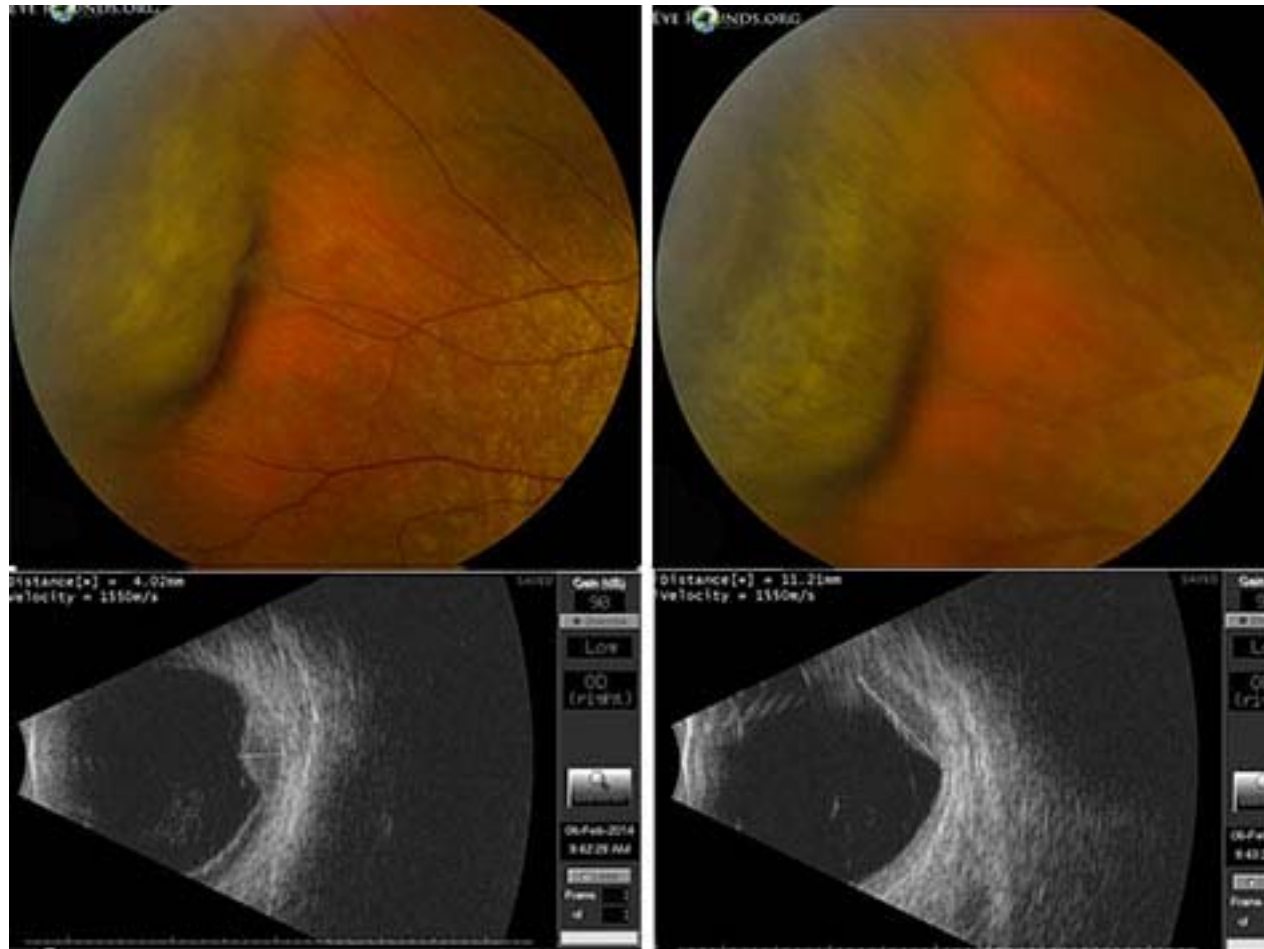
*For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)*

**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**



Hemorrhagic suprachoroidal detachments





# 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*:

**A**

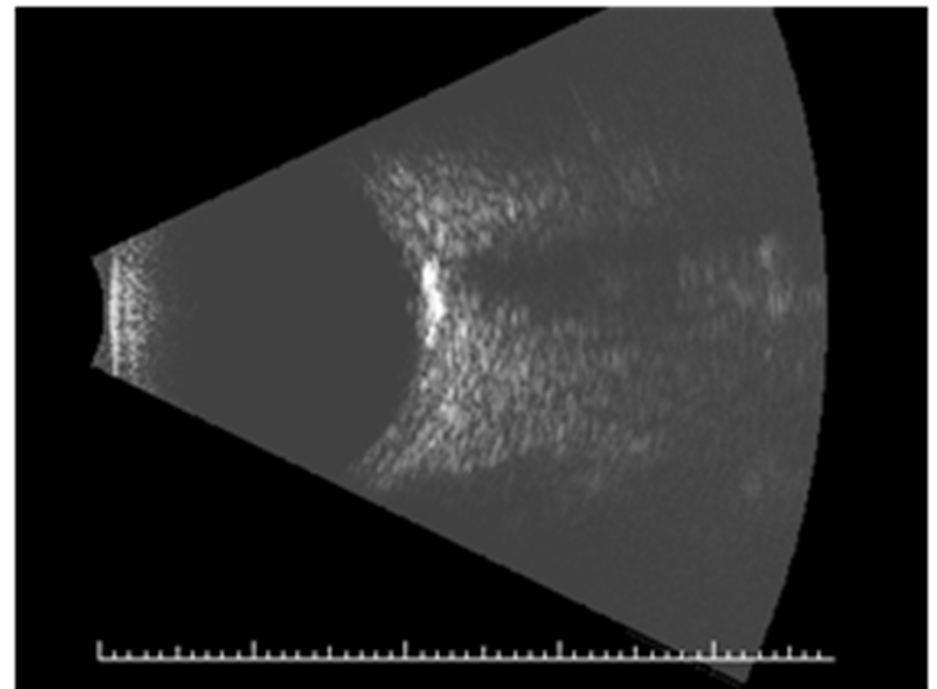
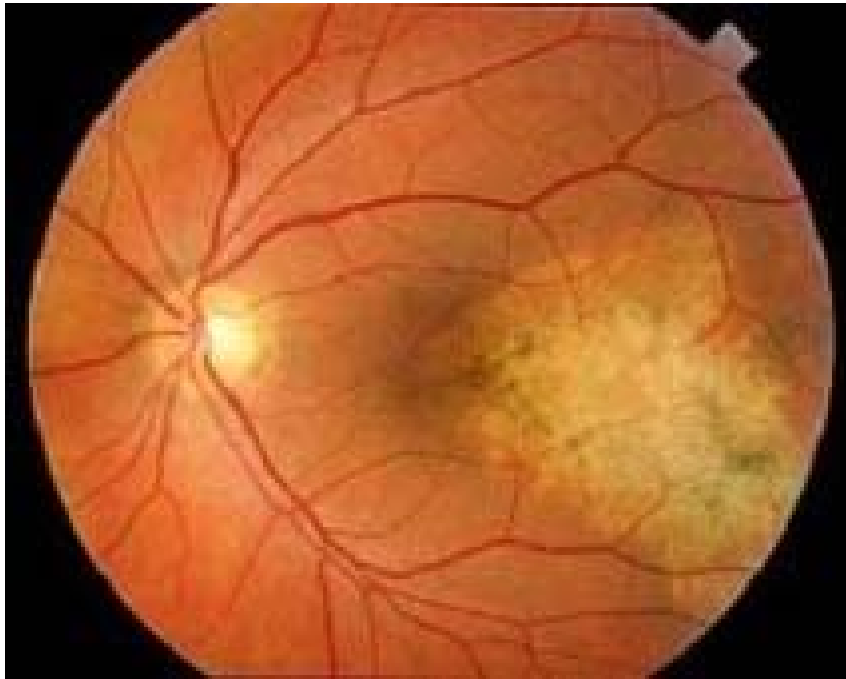
*For each fact, assign the appropriate diagnosis (some will have more than one)*

**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**



*B*-scan. Note the acoustic shadowing behind the lesion

Choroidal osteoma



# 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?*



# A

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

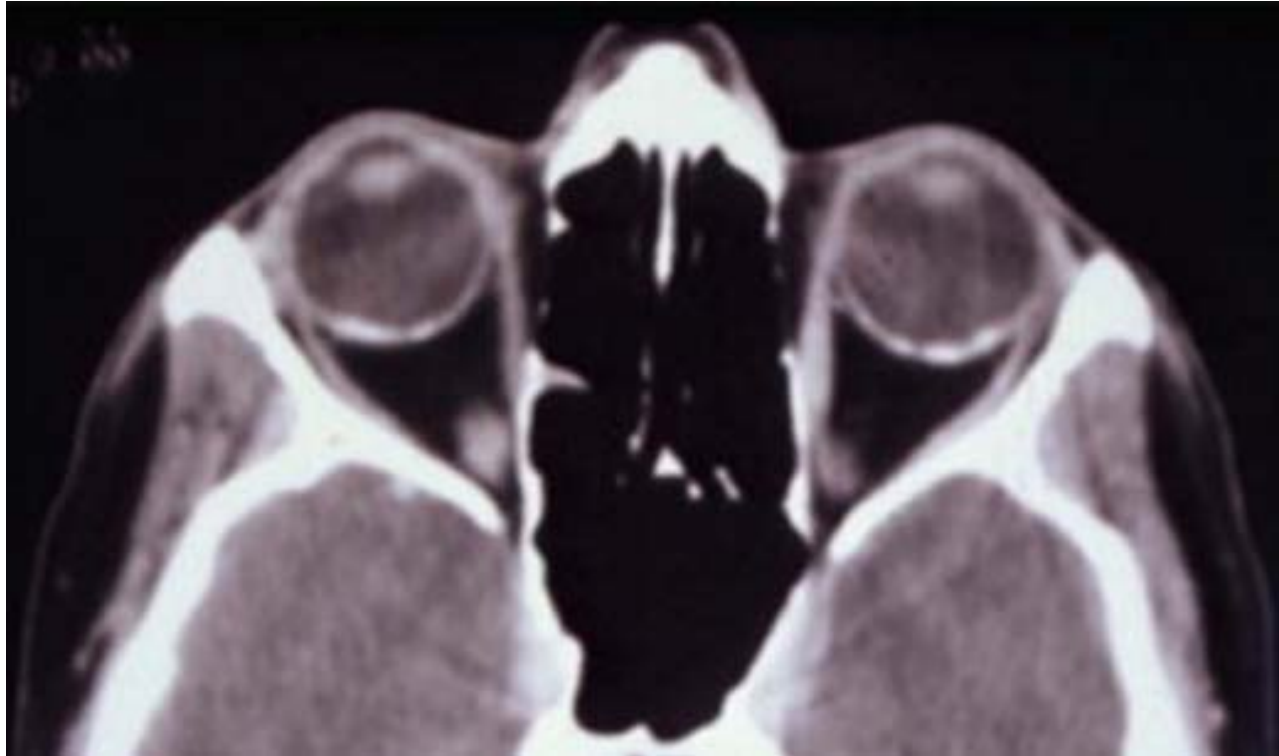
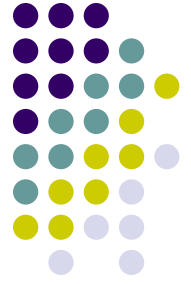
## **Melanoma DDX:**

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|------------------------------|---------------------|
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| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
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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



Bilateral osteomas. Note they are the same density as bone on CT



Q

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

**Melanoma DDX:**

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
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- 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?*

A

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

### Melanoma DDx:

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
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  - 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



Q

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

### Melanoma DDX:

- |                              |                     |
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| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
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- (2)
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  - 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.



# A

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

## **Melanoma DDX:**

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

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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)

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|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
| --Suprachoroidal detachment  | --Choroidal osteoma |
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  - U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: **Choroidal osteoma**

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

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

Very rare. Benign.

A

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

### Melanoma DDX:

- |                              |                     |
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| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
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*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. Usually unilateral.



Q

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

### Melanoma DDX:

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| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
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- 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. Usually unilateral.

*Is there a gender predilection?*

# Q/A

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

## Melanoma DDX:

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
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- 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. Usually unilateral.

*Is there a gender predilection?*

Yes, it is more common in



# A

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

## **Melanoma DDX:**

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
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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?*

Very rare. Benign. Usually unilateral.

*Is there a gender predilection?*

Yes, it is more common in females



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 |
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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?*

Very rare. Benign. Usually unilateral.

*Is there a gender predilection?*

Yes, it is more common in females

*During what age range does it typically present?*



# A

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

## Melanoma DDX:

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
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  - 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. Usually unilateral.

*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

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 |
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- 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. Usually unilateral.

*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?*

A

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

### Melanoma DDX:

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
| --Suprachoroidal detachment  | --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?*

Very rare. Benign. Usually unilateral.

*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

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**
- (2) ● Slightly more common in females:

# A

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

*What does melanocytoma look like at the slit-lamp?*



# A

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

## **Melanoma DDX:**

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
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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)

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



Q

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

### **Melanoma DDX:**

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
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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)

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

*Where is it always located?*



A

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 |                     |



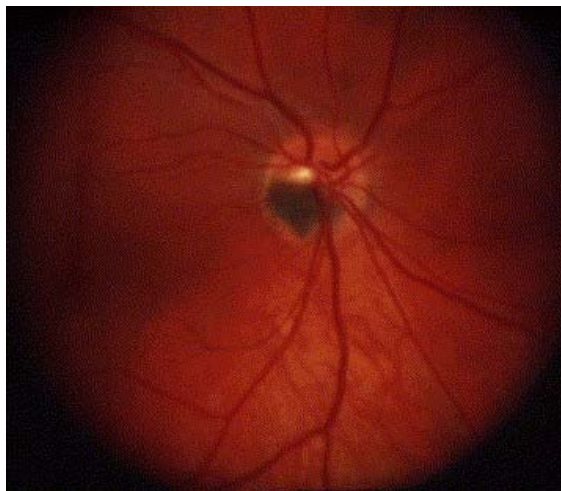
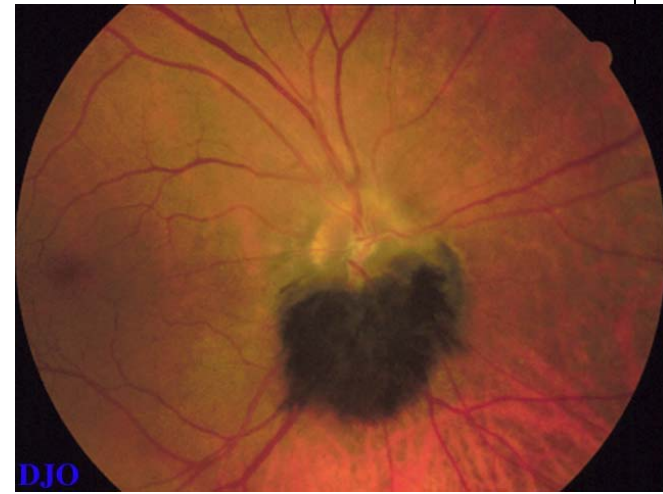
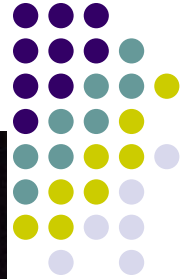
- (2) ● U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
- (2) ● Slightly more common in females: **Melanocytoma**; ARMD (wet)

*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

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
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- (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?*

A

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

### Melanoma DDX:

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
| --Suprachoroidal detachment  | --Choroidal osteoma |
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*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 melanocellular nevus

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 |                     |



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- (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 melanocellular nevus

*Is it unilateral, or bilateral?*

A

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 |                     |



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- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
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*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 melanocellular nevus

*Is it unilateral, or bilateral?*

Unilateral



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 |
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- (2) • U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
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*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 melanocellular nevus

*Is it unilateral, or bilateral?*

Unilateral

*Is it benign, or malignant?*

A

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
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*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 melanocellular nevus

*Is it unilateral, or bilateral?*

Unilateral

*Is it benign, or malignant?*

Benign (but rarely undergoes malignant transformation)



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 |
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- 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:

# A

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

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 |
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- U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
- (2) ● Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
- **Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: None**

*Wadda ya mean, 'none'? Errbody knows the answer is CHRPE. What gives?*

# A

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

## Melanoma DDX:

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
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- U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
- (2) ● Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
- **Bilaterality → ↑ 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...



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 |
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- 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?*

# A

**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
- (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



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 |
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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

*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?*



# A

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

## **Melanoma DDX:**

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
| --Suprachoroidal detachment  | --Choroidal osteoma |
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- (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



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 |
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- 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?*

--?

--?

# Q/A

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

## Melanoma DDx:

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
| --Suprachoroidal detachment  | --Choroidal osteoma |
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- U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
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- 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?*

--[ ] CHRPE

--[ ] or [ ] CHRPE

# A

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

## Melanoma DDX:

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
| --Suprachoroidal detachment  | --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
- (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

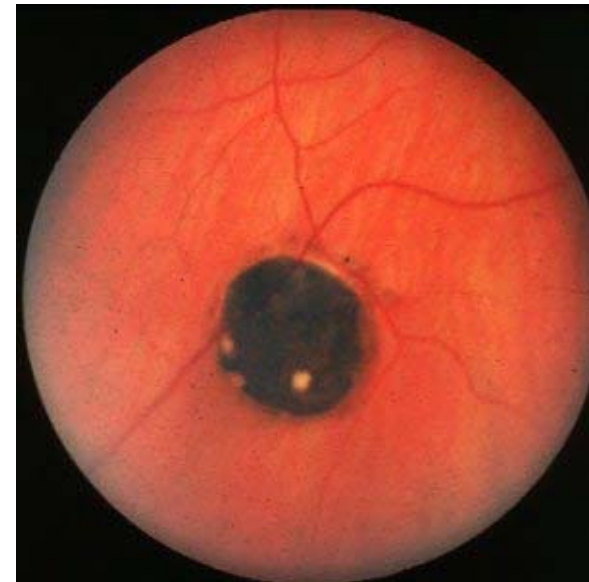
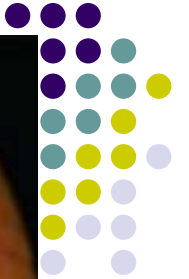
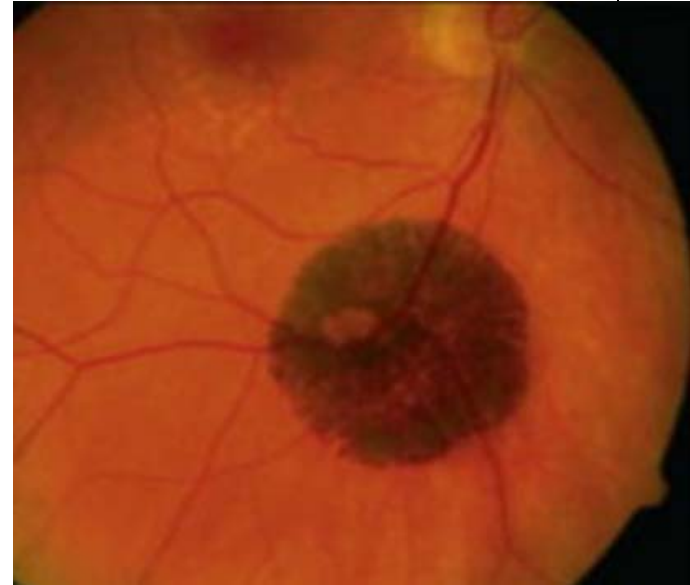
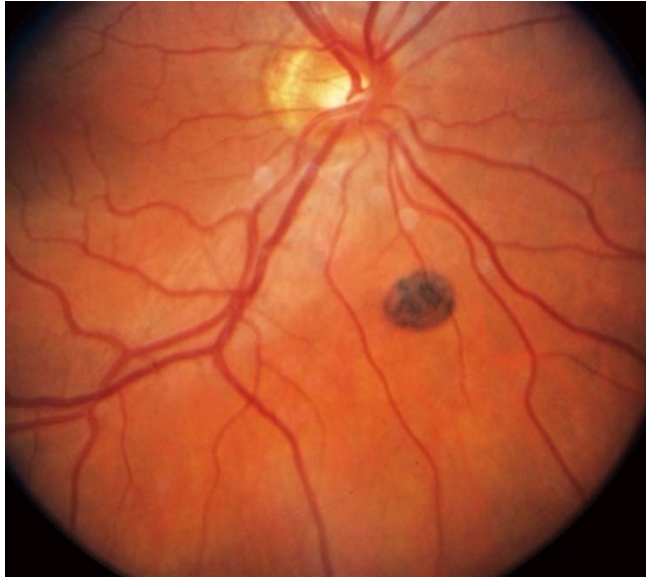
*Is it common, or rare?*

Common

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

--**Solitary** CHRPE

--**Multifocal** or **Grouped** CHRPE



Solitary CHRPE

# A

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

## Melanoma DDx:

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
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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

*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

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 |
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- 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?

# A

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
- (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?

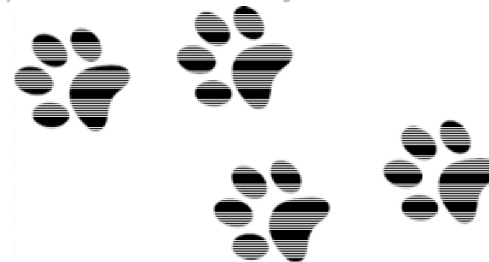
Common

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

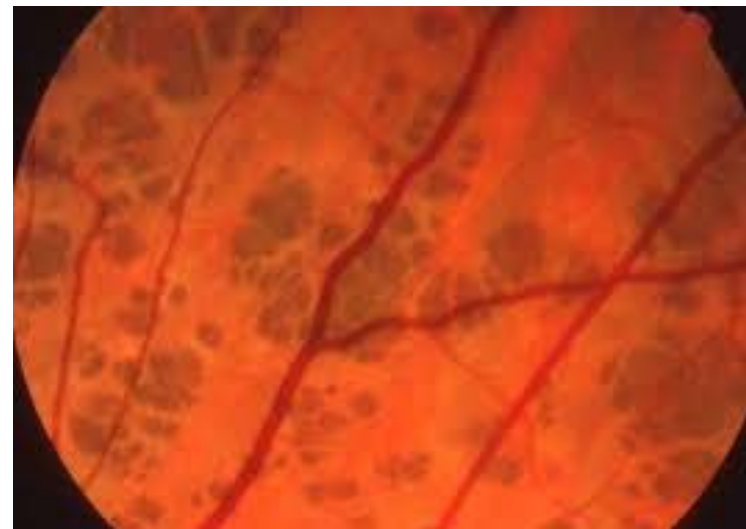
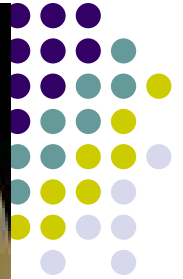
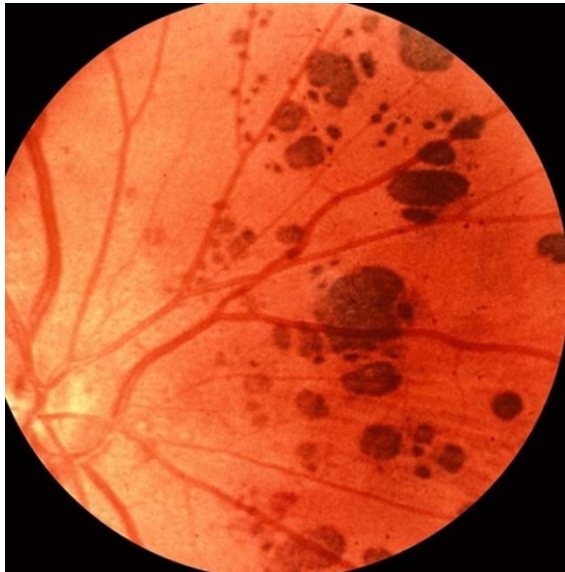
--Solitary CHRPE

--**Multifocal or Grouped CHRPE**: Large lesion(s) surrounded by a few smaller ones

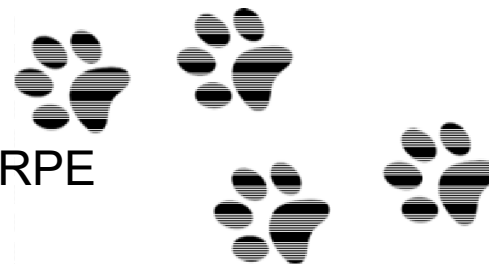
What descriptive name is used with regard to the appearance of multifocal/grouped CHRPE?  
**'Bear tracks'**







Grouped CHRPE





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

A

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

### Melanoma DDX:

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
| --Suprachoroidal detachment  | --Choroidal osteoma |
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Familial adenomatous polyposis, aka Gardner syndrome

Q

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

### Melanoma DDX:

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
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Familial adenomatous polyposis, aka **Gardner syndrome**

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

A

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 |                     |

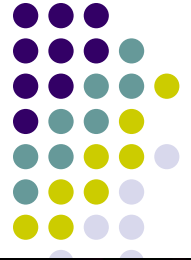


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- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: Suprachoroidal detachment
- U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: Choroidal osteoma
- (2) ● Slightly more common in females: Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)
- **Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: None**

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

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

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Other than the colonic and RPE lesions, what are the findings in Gardner syndrome?

- ?
- ?
- ?

# A

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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?  
--Benign tumors of the skin  
--Benign tumors of bone  
--Dental anomalies



Q

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Familial adenomatous polyposis, aka **Gardner syndrome**

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

What is the most common extra-colonic manifestation of Gardner syndrome?  
Pts develop thousands of polyps

Other than the colon, what other organs can be affected by Gardner syndrome?  
--Benign tumors of the skin  
--Benign tumors of the bone  
--Dental anomalies

What is the most common extra-colonic manifestation of Gardner syndrome?  
**malignant**

What is the most common extra-colonic manifestation of Gardner syndrome?



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

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Familial adenomatous polyposis, aka **Gardner syndrome**

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

What is the most common extra-colonic manifestation of Gardner syndrome?  
Pts develop thousands of polyps

Other than the colon, what other organs can be affected by Gardner syndrome?  
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What is the most common extra-colonic manifestation of Gardner syndrome?  
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Pts develop thousands of polyps

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All of them

What is the most common extra-colonic manifestation of Gardner syndrome?  
**malignant**

Other than the colon, what other organs are affected by Gardner syndrome?  
--Benign tumors of the thyroid  
--Benign tumors of the bone  
--Dental anomalies

By what age will this occur?

What is the most common extra-colonic manifestation of Gardner syndrome?

A

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

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- |                              |                     |
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Familial adenomatous polyposis, aka

**Gardner syndrome**

What is the most common extraocular manifestation of Gardner syndrome?  
Pts develop thousands of

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

Other than the colon, what other organs can be affected by Gardner syndrome?  
--Benign tumors of the thyroid  
--Benign tumors of the parathyroid glands  
--Dental anomalies

By what age will this occur?  
40, maybe a little later

What is the most common extraocular manifestation of Gardner syndrome?  
**malignant**

What is the most common extraocular manifestation of Gardner syndrome?

Q

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

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- |                              |                     |
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Familial adenomatous polyposis, aka

**Gardner syndrome**

What is the most common complication of Gardner syndrome?  
Pts develop thousands of polyps

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

What is the treatment of choice?

Gardner syndrome?  
**malignant**

Other than the colon, what other organs are affected by Gardner syndrome?  
By what age will this occur?  
--Benign tumors of the thyroid  
40, maybe a little later  
--Benign tumors of the bone  
--Dental anomalies

A

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Pts develop thousands of polyps

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

What is the treatment of choice?  
Prophylactic colectomy

Other than the colon, what other organs are affected by Gardner syndrome?  
By what age will this occur?  
--Benign tumors of the thyroid  
40, maybe a little later  
--Benign tumors of the bone  
--Dental anomalies

Gardner syndrome?  
**malignant**

Gardner syndrome?

Q

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--?

--?

--?

# Q/A

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--If the lesions were  

--?

--?

A

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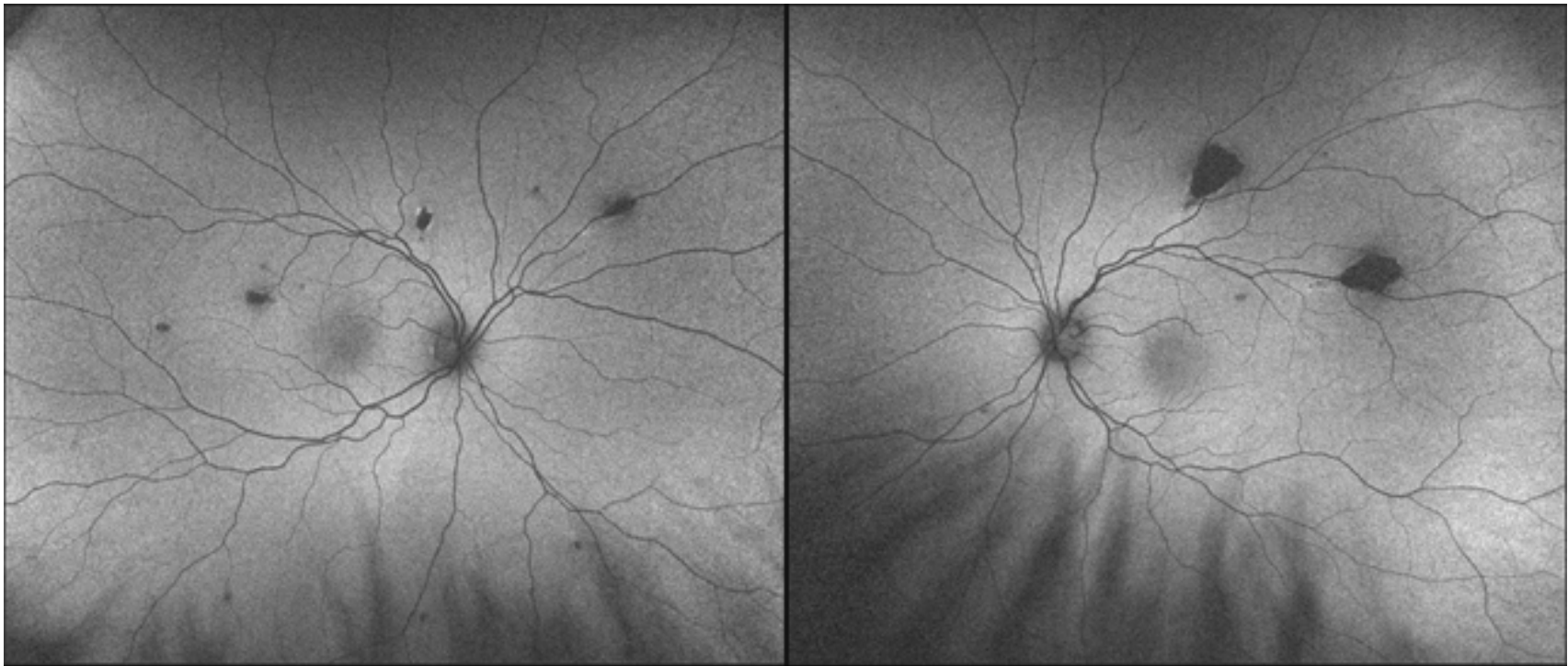
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--If the lesions were bilateral

--?

--?





Bilateral CHRPE-like Gardner lesions

Q

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--If the lesions were bilateral

--If they were

distribution pattern when multiple lesions present in the same eye

--?

# A

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- |                              |                     |
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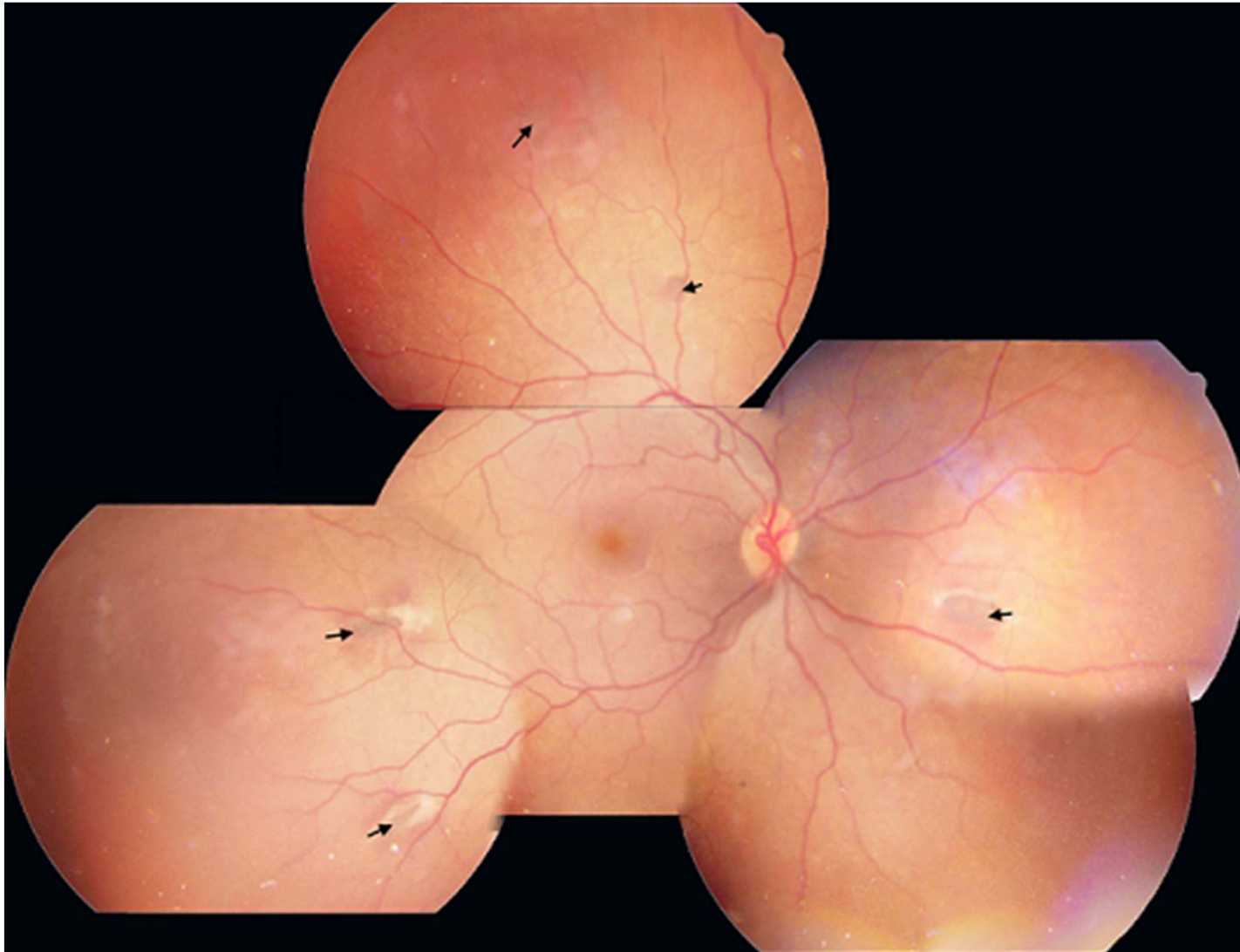
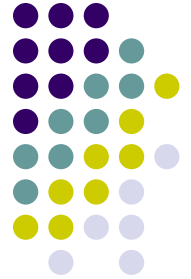
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--If the lesions were bilateral

--If they were scattered throughout multiple sectors of the eyes, ie, not 'grouped'

--?



CHRPE-like Gardner lesions: Note how scattered they are

Q

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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 shape rather than round

# A

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- |                              |                     |
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- If they were ovoid rather than round

Q

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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 same as the ones associated with the syndrome?

- If the lesions were bilateral
- If they were **scattered** throughout multiple quadrants
- If they were **ovoid** rather than round

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



# A

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 characteristic of these lesions would raise concern that these were in fact the same as the ones associated with Gardner syndrome?

- If the lesions were bilateral
- If they were scattered throughout multiple quadrants
- If they were pisciform rather than round

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

'Pisciform'



Q

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

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Familial adenomatous polyposis, aka Gardner syndrome

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

- If the lesions were bilateral
- If they were scattered throughout multiple quadrants
- If they were pisciform rather than round

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

'Pisciform'

What does pisciform mean?

# A

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

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- If they were scattered throughout multiple quadrants
- If they were **pisciform** 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'



CHRPE-like Gardner lesions: Note the pisciform shape

Q

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

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

--If the lesions were bilateral

--If they were scattered throughout multi

--If they were *pisciform* or *ovoid* rather than

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?

--?

--?

# Q/A

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
- (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 other characteristics of the lesions would raise concern that these were in fact the same?

--If the lesions were bilateral

--If they were scattered throughout multiple quadrants

--If they were *pisciform*

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 color-related

--?

A

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
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Familial adenomatous polyposis, aka Gardner syndrome

You see a pt with a CHRPE-like presentation. What characteristic of the lesions would raise concern that these were in fact the same as the ones you just mentioned?

--If the lesions were bilateral

--If they were scattered throughout multiple quadrants

--If they were *pisciform*

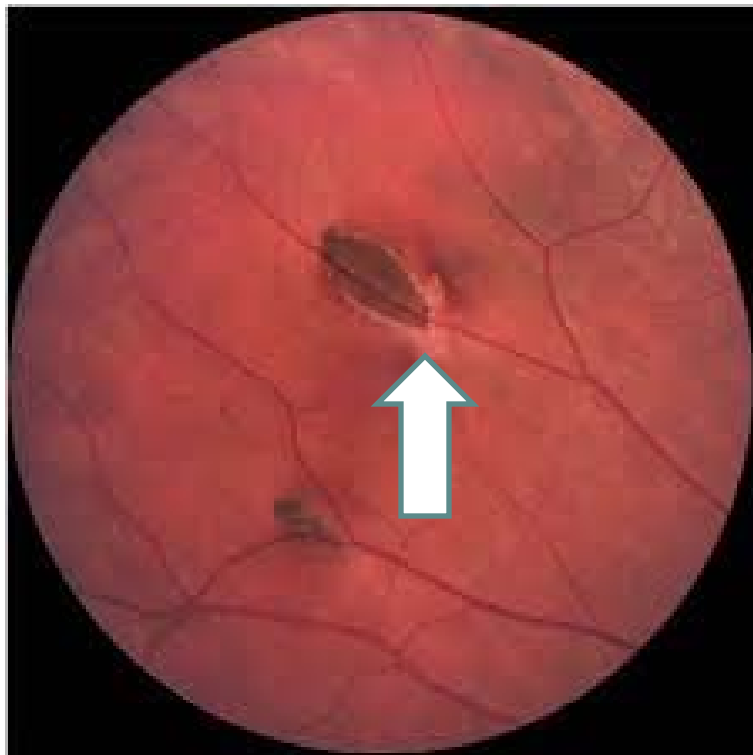
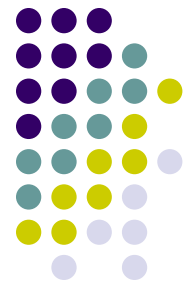
What other word is often used to describe the shape of these lesions?

**Pisciform**

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

--They are hypopigmented

--?



CHRPE-like Gardner lesions: Note the hypopigmented tails

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

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--If the lesions were bilateral

--If they were scattered throughout multiple quadrants

--If they were *pisciform*

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



A

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 |                     |



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

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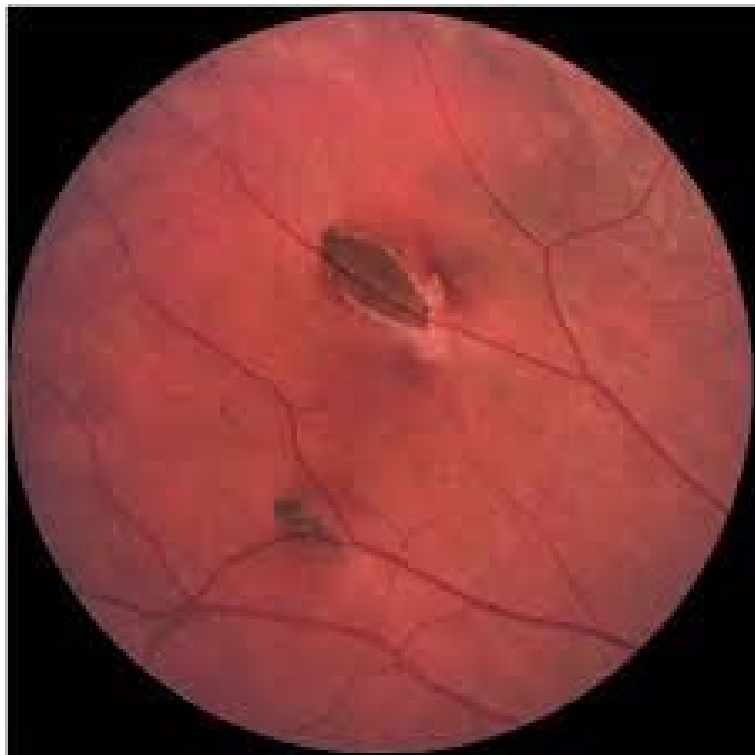
What other word is often used to describe the shape of these lesions?

**Pisciform**

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

--They are **hypopigmented**

--They point towards the optic nerve head



CHRPE-like Gardner lesions: Note the tail points toward the ONH

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 |
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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**
- (2) • Associated with CNVM:

# A

*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**
- (2) ● Slightly more common in females: **Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)**
- Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: **None**
- (2) ● Associated with CNVM: **ARMD; osteoma**

Q

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

### Melanoma DDX:

- |                              |                     |
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| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
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- U/S buzzword--*shadowing*: **Choroidal osteoma**
- (2) • Slightly more common in females: **Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)**
- Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: **None**
- (2) • Associated with CNVM: **ARMD; osteoma**
- 10% show minimal but definite growth over 5 years:

# A

*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**
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- (2) ● Slightly more common in females: **Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)**
- Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: **None**
- (2) ● Associated with CNVM: **ARMD; osteoma**
- 10% show minimal but definite growth over 5 years: **Melanocytoma**

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**
- (2) • Slightly more common in females: **Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)**
- Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: **None**
- (2) • Associated with CNVM: **ARMD; osteoma**
- 10% show minimal but definite growth over 5 years: **Melanocytoma**
- (2) • Appearance typically darker than melanoma:

# A

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

## Melanoma DDX:

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
| --Suprachoroidal detachment  | --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**
- (2) ● Slightly more common in females: **Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)**
- Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: **None**
- (2) ● Associated with CNVM: **ARMD; osteoma**
- 10% show minimal but definite growth over 5 years: **Melanocytoma**
- (2) ● Appearance typically darker than melanoma: **CHRPE; melanocytoma**



Q

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

### Melanoma DDX:

- |                              |                     |
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- (2) • Slightly more common in females: **Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)**
- Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: **None**
- (2) • Associated with CNVM: **ARMD; osteoma**
- 10% show minimal but definite growth over 5 years: **Melanocytoma**
- (2) • Appearance typically darker than melanoma: **CHRPE; melanocytoma**
- Nanophthalmos is a risk factor for this:

# A

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

## Melanoma DDX:

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
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- (2) ● Slightly more common in females: **Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)**
- Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: **None**
- (2) ● Associated with CNVM: **ARMD; osteoma**
- 10% show minimal but definite growth over 5 years: **Melanocytoma**
- (2) ● Appearance typically darker than melanoma: **CHRPE; melanocytoma**
- Nanophthalmos is a risk factor for this: **Suprachoroidal detachment**

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
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- (2) ● U/S buzzwords--*high internal reflectivity*: **Nevus; focal choroidal hemangioma**
- Can be serous or hemorrhagic: **Suprachoroidal detachment**
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- (2) ● Slightly more common in females: **Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)**
- Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: **None**
- (2) ● Associated with CNVM: **ARMD; osteoma**
- 10% show minimal but definite growth over 5 years: **Melanocytoma**
- (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:

# A

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

## Melanoma DDx:

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| --Choroidal nevus            | --ARMD              |
| --CHRPE                      | --Melanocytoma      |
| --Suprachoroidal detachment  | --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**
- (2) ● Slightly more common in females: **Melanocytoma; ARMD (wet)**
- Bilaterality → ↑ risk of colon Ca: **None**
- (2) ● Associated with CNVM: **ARMD; osteoma**
- 10% show minimal but definite growth over 5 years: **Melanocytoma**
- (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: **Melanoma; osteoma; focal choroidal hemangioma**