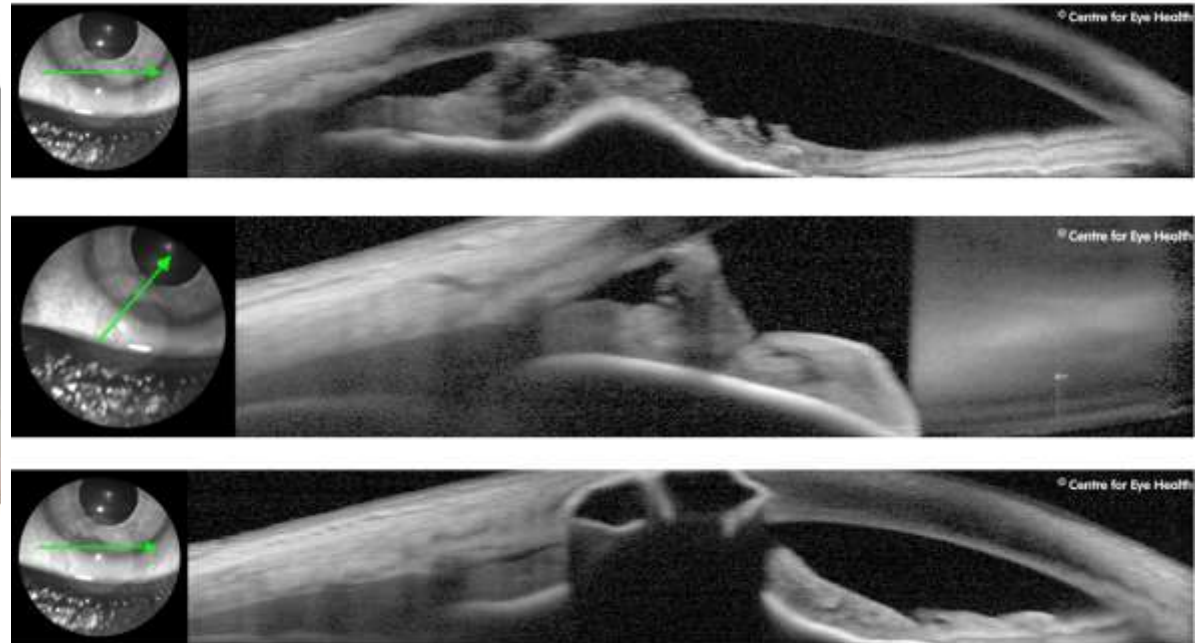
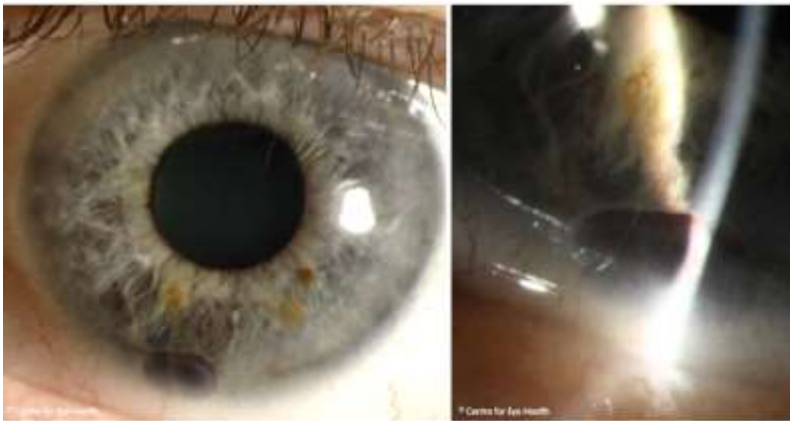




CFEH Facebook Case #135

A 64 year old male was referred for assessment of an iris lesion which he reports was first noticed when he was 5 years of age. His general health was unremarkable and his vision in this eye was 6/6. What is the most likely diagnosis for this lesion, based on the images provided? Please note there is a shadow artefact obscuring the view of the iris centrally in the final OCT image.



Answer

The iris lesion is darkly pigmented and elevated with iridocorneal contact with no sentinel vessels visible. Anterior OCT showed significant iris elevation, iridocorneal contact and also corneal involvement (stroma and endothelial layers). These findings are consistent with a diagnosis of long-standing primary pigment epithelial cyst.

Primary iris pigment epithelial cysts are cavities that arise between the iris pigment epithelial layers. They can occur at the pupillary margin, in the mid-iris or peripherally in the iridociliary sulcus, as in our case. They may also be found free-floating in the anterior chamber or vitreous. Most iris pigment epithelial cysts are non-progressive and rarely cause secondary ocular complications.

An ultrasound biomicroscopy examination has been scheduled to confirm this diagnosis and provide a baseline for future review. A 6 month review was recommended to establish stability.