



CATARACT IN RETINOBLASTOMA

PROF.DR ADEL ALEI ELDIN, MD
RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY
HEAD OF PEDIATRIC OPHTHALMOLOGY
AND OCULAR ONCOLOGY DEPARTMENT
CANCER CHILDREN HOSPITAL57357

Retinoblastoma

What is Retinoblastoma?

- Malignant tumor of the Embryonic neural retina (fetal Retinoblasts) that normally differentiate into post-mitotic retinal photoreceptor cells and neurons.

Retinoblastoma

INCIDENCE

- **11%** of Ped. Cancer in the 1st year but only **3%** of all Ped. Cancers up to 15 years.
- 1/13000 birth.
- Nearly 120 new case/year in Egypt.
- 250 case/year in USA.
- Increased in Africa – South America.

RETINOBLASTOMA

CLASSIFICATION

- There are **three** overlapping parameters for classifying retinoblastoma:
 1. **Laterality**: Tumours may be unilateral or bilateral
 2. **Focality**: Tumours may be unifocal or multifocal
 3. **Genetics**: Tumours may be hereditary (40%) or nonhereditary (sporadic 60%)

Unifocal Vs Multifocal

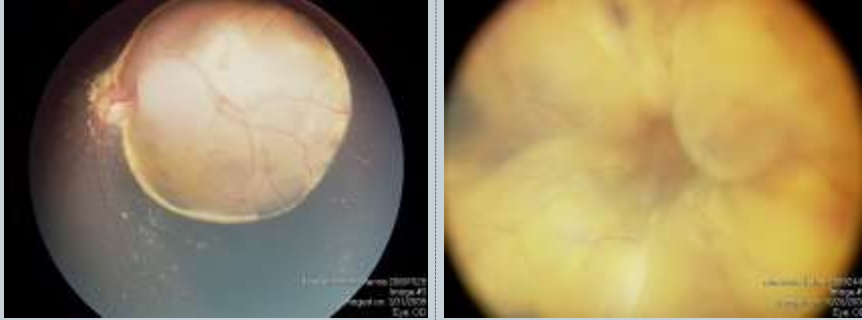


RETINOBLASTOMA

CLASSIFICATION

- Other Method to Classify RB according to pattern of growth:
 - 1-Endophytic
 - 2-Exophytic
 - 3-Surface infiltration
 - 4-Combined

Endophytic Vs Exophytic



RETINOBLASTOMA

CLINICAL PRESENTATION

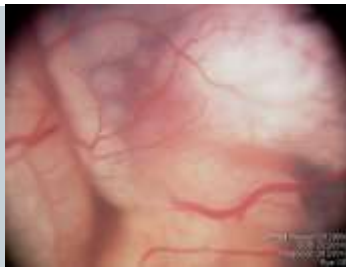
- Leukocoria
- Squint
- Impaired vision
- Others:
 - Glaucoma-Hyphema- Uveitis - Orbital

Group C

Group D



Group E



RETINOBLASTOMA MANAGMENT



Treatment Options

- 1- Chemotherapy
- 2- Radiotherapy
- 3- Local treatment
- 4- Combined approaches

RETINOBLASTOMA MANAGMENT



2- Radiotherapy

A-External Beam Radiotherapy(ERBT)

-Radiosensitive

-Major Complications

Dry eye

Cataract

Retinopathy

Retarded orbital development

Restrictive motility

RETINOBLASTOMA MANAGEMENT



Scleral implantation of radioactive seeds transiently with 40-Gy

- **Cataract Surgery and Intraocular Lens Implantation in Patients With Retinoblastoma**

Maria Portellos, MD; Edward G. Buckley, MD

Arch Ophthalmol. 1998;116:449-452

- **Intraocular Surgery After Treatment of Retinoblastoma**

Santosh G. Honavar, MD; Carol L. Shields, MD; Jerry A. Shields, MD; Hakan Demirci, MD; Thomas J. Naduvilath, MS

Arch Ophthalmol. 2001;119(11):1613-1621. doi:10.1001/archoph.119.11.1613

- **Cataract surgery and intraocular lens implantation in a retinoblastoma case treated by external-beam radiation therapy**

Harsha Bhattacharjee, MS, Kasturi Bhattacharjee, MS, DNB, Debdulal Chakraborty, MBBS, Mrinmoy Talukdar, DO, Dipankar Das, MS

J Cataract Refract Surg 2003; 29:1837-1841 © 2003 ASCRS and ESCRS

- **Pars Plana Lensectomy and Intraocular Lens Implantation in Pediatric Radiation-Induced Cataracts in Retinoblastoma**

Daniel M. Miller, MD, PhD,¹ Timothy G. Murray, MD,^{1,2} Nicole L. Ciciarelli, COMT,¹ Hilda Capo, MD,¹ Arnold M. Markoe, MD, DSc²

Ophthalmology 2005;112:1620-1624

- **Modern cataract surgery for radiation-induced cataracts in retinoblastoma**

Ihab M Osman,¹ Hanç Abouzeid,^{2,3} Aubin Balmer,² Marie-Claire Gaillard,² Philippe Othenin-Girard,² Alessia Pica,⁴ Raphael Moeckli,⁵ Daniel F Schorderet,^{3,6} Francis L Munier^{2,3}

BJO Online First, published on June 24, 2010 as 10.1136/bjo.2009.173401

Precaution or Guidelines in surgery

- cataract surgery in this age group. During surgery, care was taken not to break the posterior capsule and disturb the vitreous face.
- Unlike cataract surgery of other pediatric cataracts, primary posterior capsulorhexis and anterior vitrectomy were not performed as the vitreous might contain retinoblastoma seedlings that could disseminate.
- lensectomy by pars plana route was not used. Reports have documented the spread of retinoblastoma through the sclerotomy wound of the pars plana incision.

NO	STAGE	CAUSE OF CATARACT
1	C	POST RADIO
2	B	UNKNOWN
3	C	POST RADIO
4	B	POST VITRECTOMY
5	B	POST VITRECTIMY

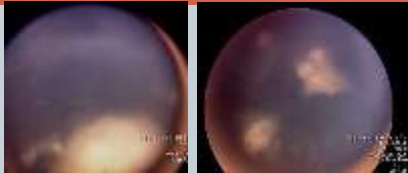
Age at surgery and duration of stability

Age at surgery	Mean age
34ms-51ms	45ms

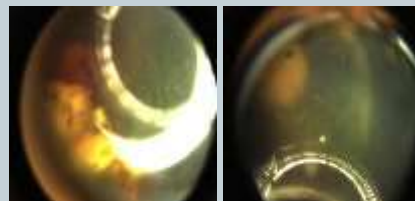
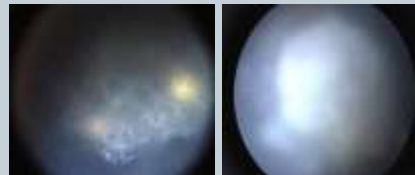
Period of stability of tumours	mean
3-36ms	25ms

Post radiotherapy case

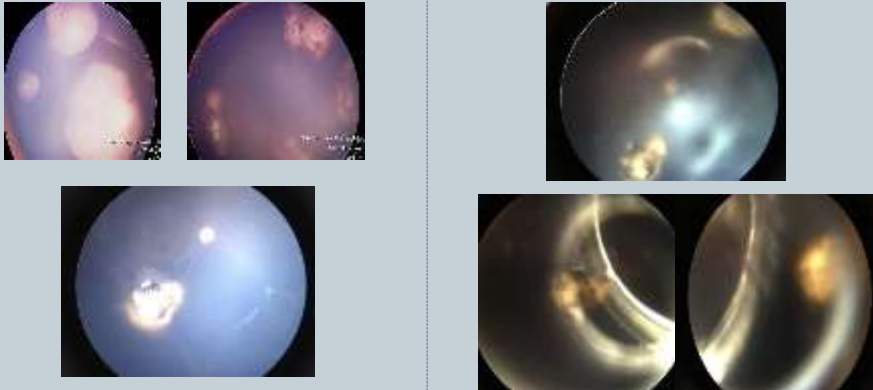
Initial and response to treatment



Post radiotherapy



Post vitrectomy case



Outcome measure criteria

- (1) Recurrence of retinoblastoma,
- (2) need for enucleation, and
- (3) systemic metastasis.
- Overall outcome was defined as favorable in the absence of any of these measures and unfavorable in the presence of 1 or more.

