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Introduction

Eye cancer, also known as intraocular or ocular cancer, refers to the abnormal growth of cells within the eye. These tumors can be benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous) and may originate from different structures within the eye, including the iris, retina, choroid, conjunctiva, or orbit (the bony socket surrounding the eye) [1,2].

Methodology

The exact cause of eye cancer remains unclear, although certain risk factors may increase the likelihood of developing ocular tumors. These factors originate from pigment-producing cells within the uvea (the middle layer of the eye). It is the most common primary intraocular malignancy in adults and can potentially metastasize to other organs, particularly the liver [3-5].

Choroidal hemangioma: A benign tumor composed of blood vessels that forms in the choroid, the vascular layer of the eye. While typically non-cancerous, choroidal hemangiomas can cause visual disturbances and may require treatment if they affect vision.

Conjunctival melanoma: A malignant tumor that arises from the conjunctiva, the thin membrane covering the white part of the eye. Conjunctival melanoma is relatively rare but can be aggressive and may spread to nearby tissues if not detected early [6,7].

Symptoms and diagnosis

The symptoms of ocular cancer can vary depending on the type, size, and location of the tumor. Common signs may include:

- Blurred or distorted vision

as timely intervention can prevent disease progression and preserve vision whenever possible. Through comprehensive eye examinations, including imaging studies and biopsies, ocular oncologists can accurately diagnose and stage ocular tumors, guiding personalized treatment strategies.

Treatment options for ocular cancer may encompass surgical resection, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, targeted therapies, and immunotherapy, tailored to the specific characteristics of the tumor and the individual patient. Additionally, advancements in minimally invasive surgical techniques and novel therapeutic agents continue to expand the treatment armamentarium, offering new hope for patients with ocular malignancies.

Conclusion

Collaboration among multidisciplinary teams, including ophthalmologists, oncologists, pathologists, and radiologists, is essential in delivering comprehensive and integrated care to patients with eye cancer. By advancing research, promoting early detection, and optimizing treatment approaches, ocular oncology strives to improve outcomes and enhance the well-being of individuals affected by ocular malignancies.

References

1. World Health Organization. Blindness and vision impairment prevention
- 2.