

Bilateral visual blurring as the first symptom of extra-cranial metastatic lung carcinoma

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A B S T R A C T

Symptomatic choroidal metastasis in a know case of metastatic lung carcinoma is rare. However recent onset blurring of vision in patient of lung carcinoma should raise strong suspicion for choroidal metastasis. Thorough ophthalmological evaluation including bilateral visual activity, fundoscopy, ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging of orbit should be done to establish the diagnosis, palliative external beam radiotherapy given for symptomatic choroidal metastasis leads to preservation of useful vision and functional independence if detected early and hence improved quality of life. We report a case of bilateral symptomatic choroidal metastasis at first sign of lung carcinoma with significant improvement of vision bilaterally after palliative radiotherapy.

Key words: Lung carcinoma, visual blurring, palliative orbital radiotherapy

INTRODUCTION

In developing world, increase prevalence of smoking has led to emergence of lung carcinoma as the most common malignancy surpassing oropharyngeal carcinoma.^[1] More than fifty percent of patients are diagnosed with unresectable or metastatic disease at presentation.^[1,2] Metastatic lung carcinoma can manifest with myriad clinical presentation with deposits in adrenal, bone, contra lateral lung and liver. Choroidal metastasis are the rarest initial presentation in metastatic lung carcinoma with incidence of 5-10%.^[3]

CASE REPORT

A 43-year-old non-smoker female presented with symptoms of blurring of vision in both eyes since the last 15 days. Baseline visual acuity was finger counting at 1 m and 6/48 in the right and left eyes, respectively. On fundoscopy, the appearance was of a pale plateau lesion overlying the macula in the right eye and a temporal elevation at the

equator in the left eye [Figure 1a and b]. Ultrasonographic evaluation revealed irregular nodular mass lesions in the posterior segment of both eyes on A scan. The right- and left-sided lesions were 2.2 mm×2.1 mm×4.5 mm and 3.6 mm×2.1 mm×2.9 mm, respectively. There was irregular echo texture and choroidal infiltration on B scan, suggestive of choroidal metastasis. Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) of the brain did not show any intracranial metastasis except bilateral nodular retinal thickening.



Figure 1: (a) Bilateral choroidal metastasis seen as a pale patch-like appearance on fundoscopy overlying the macula on the right and (b) temporal to the equator on the left. (c) Positron emission tomography-computed tomography showing high-grade neoplasm in the right upper lobe lung with mediastinal lymphadenopathy. (d) Ninety-five percent isodose covering the bilateral orbits delivered by bilateral 15-degree wedged portals

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Quick Response Code:



Website:
www.ijmpo.org

DOI:
10.4103/0971-5851.96969

†Case Records of Tata Memorial Hospital

Positron emission tomography-CT performed to determine the site of primary and extent of metastatic disease revealed high-grade metabolically active disease (Standardized uptake value max=20) within the collapsed apical region of the right lung, suggestive of neoplastic primary with extensive mediastinal, hilar and cervical lymphadenopathy [Figure 1c]. Widespread metastasis involving bilateral adrenals, right pleural effusion, abdominal nodes and entire bone marrow of axial and appendicular skeleton was also seen. Right pleural tap and bronchial washing revealed adenocarcinoma cells with thyroid transcription factor-1 and CK7 positive and CK-20 negative.

The patient was informed about the prognosis, expected survival and palliative intent of treatment and was counselled regarding the various therapeutic options available, including chemotherapy, radiation therapy, targeted therapy and best supportive care. Worsening visual symptoms, which limited functional independence, were decided to be treated first. She received external beam radiotherapy with 15-degree wedged bilateral portals to bilateral orbits to a dose of 3000 cGy in 10 fractions delivered as 300 cGy per fraction, one fraction per day [Figure 1d]. This was followed by the first cycle of carboplatin (Area under curve=6) and paclitaxel (175 mg/m²). Visual acuity measured 7 days after completion of radiotherapy was 6/36 in the right eye and 6/18 in the left eye hence gaining significant useful vision in both eyes. However, the patient succumbed to systemic metastasis 2 weeks after radiotherapy.

DISCUSSION

Lung cancer is among the most common solid malignancies. More than 50% of patients present with locally advanced or metastatic disease with dismal prognosis and limited survival.^[1] With the advent of newer chemotherapy schedules and conformal radiotherapy and early detection of cases due to heightened awareness, the survival has improved, although modestly. As a result, an increasing number of patients are now presenting with adrenal, bone, contralateral lung and liver metastasis with stable or controlled primary.^[2] The incidence of choroidal metastasis in metastatic carcinoma lung is rare but not uncommon.^[3] Only limited cases have so far been reported where choroidal metastasis is the first clinical sign of lung cancer, with the majority of them presenting with unilateral choroidal metastasis.^[4] Our patient had unusual presentation with symptoms of bilateral visual blurring as the first systemic manifestation of disseminated lung cancer and regain in useful vision after palliative radiotherapy to bilateral choroid.

Choroidal metastasis is the sixth common site of lung metastasis, with an incidence of 7%.^[3] One-third of the patients with choroidal metastasis are asymptomatic at detection. Common primary sites in patients with disseminated metastasis are breast (47%) and lung (35%).^[5] However, in patients with unknown primary presenting with choroidal metastasis as the first sign, subsequent work-up reveals lung (35%) as the most common primary, closely followed by breast (20%) and unknown (50%).^[5]

In uvea, choroid (88%) is the most common site of metastasis due to its rich vascular supply followed by iris (9%) and ciliary body (5%).^[5] Common presentation symptoms are blurring of vision, diminution of vision, redness, pain and black spots with flat or plateau amelanotic lesion close to macula and 2–4 disc diameter as the initial sign on fundoscopy.^[4] Thorough ophthalmologic evaluation done by an expert of ipsilateral as well as contralateral eye with meticulous record of baseline visual acuity and field mapping along with ultrasonography, fluorescein angiography, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) orbit and fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) for confirmation in assessable sites are recommended. MRI brain with gadolinium enhancement should be performed as significant patients also have synchronous brain metastasis (22%).^[5] Common differential diagnosis includes primary choroidal melanomas, hemangioma, granuloma, hemorrhage and leukemic deposits.^[5,6] Histopathological confirmation from choroidal lesion by FNAC under sonographic guidance must be obtained for suspicious lesions in the absence of primary or metastatic tumor and to rule out benign pathology.

MANAGEMENT

Radiotherapy as a single modality has been the mainstay of treatment in symptomatic choroidal metastasis. Weigel *et al.* recommended 40 Gy delivered at 2 Gy per fraction as an effective and safe palliative dose for symptomatic choroidal metastasis. About 86% of the patients who were symptomatic had improved vision (36%) or stabilisation of current visual acuity (50%), with preservation of useful vision in a small cohort of 50 patients who were symptomatic for choroidal metastasis.^[7] Rudlers *et al.* showed 98% global preservation rates in 188 patients (233 eyes) with symptomatic choroidal metastasis with restoration of useful vision after palliative radiotherapy, with only 7% having choroidal metastasis progression post-radiotherapy.

Palliative radiotherapy when given to younger patients with good performance status, no brain metastasis, expected

survival more than 3 months, better pre-treatment visual acuity and tumor diameter <15 mm is likely to restore useful vision and improve functional independence.^[8] Many of these features were present in our case. The role of chemotherapy is still to be defined conclusively in choroidal metastasis; however, use of palliative chemotherapy has the potential to decrease the incidence of subsequent choroidal metastasis in disseminated breast carcinoma.^[9] We chose 3 Gy/fraction (30 Gy) instead of 4 Gy/fraction (20 Gy) to reduce the risk of neuropathy.

Late toxicity data of radiotherapy for choroidal metastasis are scarce, with the incidence reported to be about 5%.^[7] It includes retinopathy, neovascularisation, keratopathy, cataract, glaucoma and optic neuropathy. Dose more than 40 Gy has been associated with higher rates of retinopathy, which is a dose-limiting toxicity. Report of incidence of late toxicity with disseminated lung metastasis is anecdotal as most patients succumb to systemic disease within few weeks to months of diagnosis, unlike in the breast, where the median survival can be more than 10 months.^[7]

SUMMARY

Patients with disseminated metastasis with new-onset blurring of vision should be evaluated for choroidal metastasis and offered palliative radiotherapy. For a new patient with visual blurring as the first symptom, strong clinical suspicion with characteristic fundoscopic finding should prompt for a thorough systematic work-up for search of primary and palliative radiotherapy for early restoration of useful vision and functional independence.

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How to cite this article: Prabhash K, Pandey A, Kar R, Munshi A, Naronah V, Agarwal JP. Bilateral visual blurring as the first symptom of extra-cranial metastatic lung carcinoma. *Indian J Med Paediatr Oncol* 2012;33:48-50.

Source of Support: Nil, **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.