

Prevalence of ocular and oculodermal melanocytosis in Spanish population with uveal melanoma

E Carreño¹, MA Saornil^{1,2}, C Garcia-Alvarez^{1,2}, F Lopez-Lara^{2,3}, JM De Frutos-Baraja^{2,3} and A Almaraz⁴

Abstract

Purpose The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of ocular and oculodermal melanocytosis (ODM) among patients with uveal melanoma (UM) in a Spanish population.

Methods Retrospective review of the medical records of patients with ODM among patients with UM.

Results Ten (11 eyes) of 400 patients (2.7%) with UM associated had ODM. The mean age at diagnosis of UM among patients with ODM was 62 years. One patient had bilateral tumours. UM was diagnosed during a routine-examination in two cases. All tumours were medium (7/11) or large (4/11) in size, with a mean maximum base of 13 mm and height of 7 mm. No patient had extraocular extension or metastatic disease at diagnosis. Enucleation was done in five cases and I-125-brachytherapy in six. The mean follow-up was 43 months. One patient died because of metastasis 2 years after enucleation; one patient is currently on treatment of systemic metastasis 11 years after.

Conclusions ODM is more frequent in Spanish population with UM than in American population. Despite the risk of UM in ODM, it is often diagnosed late when a conservative treatment is not indicated.

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Keywords: tumour; melanoma; ocular melanocytosis; oculodermal melanocytosis

Introduction

Ocular melanocytosis (OM), a congenital condition first described by the Japanese dermatologist Ota in 1939,¹ is characterised by

hyperpigmentation of the episclera and uvea^{2,3} due to an increased number of fusiform dendritic melanocytes.⁴ When the disease involves the skin in the distribution of the ophthalmic branch of the trigeminal nerve, it is referred to as oculodermal melanocytosis (ODM) (nevus of Ota). OM/ODM are more common in Asian patients,⁵ but there is a clear association with the presence of uveal melanoma (UM) in Caucasians.^{6–8} Varying involvement of the orbit and meninges can occur.⁹

An association between UM and OM/ODM is supported strongly by previous findings such as the early onset of UM,¹⁰ the ipsilaterality of the OM/ODM with the UM, and sectorial OM/ODM progressing to UM in the affected sector¹¹ as well as cases of bilateral and multifocal UM.^{10,12} The association of ODM with malignant melanomas in the orbit or intracranially also was reported.^{13–15} Despite that, patients with OM/ODM sometimes do not have adequate follow-up.

The aim of this paper was to determine the relative incidence of OM/ODM in patients with UM in Spanish population.

Case reports

Patients from the Intraocular-Tumours-Unit of 'Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid' from 1992 to 2009 with concurrent UM and OM/ODM were included. This study was a case series. Diagnosis of UM was based on ophthalmoscopic appearance and ultrasonographic features. Pigmented lesions > 1 mm in height or base > 5 mm were included based on the criteria of the Collaborative Ocular Melanoma Study (COMS).¹⁶ The COMS size classification and the TNM classification system¹⁷ were used.

¹Ophthalmology Department, Hospital Clínico Universitario, Valladolid, Spain

²Intraocular Tumors Referral Unit National Health System, Hospital Clínico Universitario Valladolid, Spain

³Radiotherapy Department, Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid, Spain

⁴Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine Department, Valladolid University, Spain

Correspondence: E Carreño, Department of Ophthalmology, Hospital Clínico Universitario, C/ Ramón y Cajal 3, Valladolid 47005, Spain
Tel: +34 98 342 0000;
Fax: +34 98 325 7511.
E-mail: carrenito@gmail.com

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Diagnosis of ocular melanocytosis was based on biomicroscopic and ophthalmoscopic appearance, and oculodermal melanocytosis was diagnosed in the presence of dermal involvement.

Demographic information; onset; extent of melanocytosis, fundus-eye examination, B-mode-ultrasound with vector-A; measurement of tumour diameter, height, size, shape, and location were recorded. Ancillary tests were used to detect extraocular extension and identify systemic metastasis. Treatment included enucleation or I-125-brachytherapy. Pathology data were classified according to the modifications of Callender's-classification of UM at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.¹⁸ Follow-up examinations were conducted every 6 months during the first 5 years and yearly thereafter.

Data were codified in a database designed in Microsoft Access. A descriptive analysis was performed.

Eleven eyes (2.7%) (10 patients) of 401 (400 patients) in the UM database of the Intraocular Tumours Unit, with data recorded over the course of 17years, had OM/ODM. Demographic information and clinical features are recorded in Table 1. All patients presented a tumour ipsilateral to the eye with OM/ODM. All cases of OM/ODM showed a diffuse involvement, with affection of episclera, and uvea, plus skin involvement in the cases of ODM. No extraocular extension or metastatic disease was observed at the time of diagnosis of the UM in any patient.

Three patients underwent enucleation at 'Hospital Clínico de Valladolid'; one had the mixed-cell melanoma (case 2), one the spindle-cell melanoma (case 3), and one the epitheloid-cell melanoma (case 6).

In six cases treated with I-125-brachytherapy, the mean-dose to apex was 82.25 Gy. No intraocular tumour recurrence was observed during the follow-up.

One patient died because of metastasis 2 years after enucleation (case 2), and one patient is receiving systemic treatment for metastasis 11years after enucleation (case 3).

Discussion

OM/ODM affect only about 0.038% of the general Caucasian population,¹⁹ and, in this series, 2.7% of patients with UM had OM/ODM, indicating that OM/ODM is about 71 times more common in the UM population. Another series reported it to be about 35 times more common in patients with UM.⁸ Using Bayes' theorem and previous data, and a prevalence for UM of 7.5×10^{-5} ,²⁰ the lifetime prevalence of UM in patients with OM/ODM was 5.32×10^{-3} .

Unfortunately, there are no studies determining the prevalence of OM/ODM in a Spanish population, and the prevalence of 0.038% is from a general Caucasian population in the United States.¹⁹

Compared with other series, the current series presents a higher prevalence of OM/ODM in UM population. The prevalence reported ranged between 1.24 and 1.36%.⁶⁻⁸ The 2.7% prevalence rate in the current series is statistically higher than the 1.24%⁷ rate ($P = 0.03$) and in the limits of statistical significance compared with the 1.36%⁶ rate ($P = 0.057$). This disparity could be explained by differences between populations and environmental conditions. The decreasing north-to-south gradient of the incidences of UM in Europe was reported.²¹ The differences could result from the different eye colours,²¹ or exposure to solar radiation.²² It is then possible to assume that the risk factors for UM, such as OM/ODM, have different roles depending on the geographic area.

Although OM/ODM is a risk factor for UM, with a higher prevalence in our population, most patients have

Table 1 Clinical and tumour characteristics

Case No	Age (Years)	Gender	Eye	OM/ODM	Symptoms At Onset	Ultrasound		Size	Localization	Shape	Treatment	Systemic Metastasis	Follow-Up (months)
						Maximum base (mm)	Height (mm)						
1	63	M	OD	OM	No	13.00	4.45	Medium	Choroid	NODULAR	BRACHYTHERAPY	No	144
2	42	F	OS	OM	Yes	16.10	2.93	Large	Choroid	INFILTRATIVE	ENUCLEATION	YES	15
3	31	M	OS	OM	Yes	13.30	5.10	Medium	Choroid	NODULAR	ENUCLEATION	YES	90
4	79	M	OD	OM	Yes	20.00	14.80	Large	Choroid	MUSHROOM	ENUCLEATION	No	—
5	56	M	OD	OM	Yes	9.79	4.58	Medium	Choroid	NODULAR	BRACHYTHERAPY	No	—
6	84	F	OS	ODM	Yes	18.00	13.00	Large	Choroid	MUSHROOM	ENUCLEATION	No	48
7	78	M	OS	OM	No	11.43	7.63	Medium	Choroid	MUSHROOM	BRACHYTHERAPY	No	24
8	40	F	OS	ODM	Yes	7.45	8.06	Medium	Choroid	MUSHROOM	BRACHYTHERAPY	No	9
9	76	M	OD	OM	Yes	16.80	9.70	Large	Ciliary Body	MUSHROOM	ENUCLEATION	No	—
10	75	M	BE	OM	Yes	10.63	3.74	Medium	Choroid	NODULAR	BRACHYTHERAPY	No	13
						12.69	8.70	Medium	Choroid	MUSHROOM	BRACHYTHERAPY	No	2
Mean	62.40					13.31	7.52						43.13
SD	19.07					3.90	3.86						49.74

Abbreviations: SD, Standard deviation; M, Male; F, Female; OD, Right eye; OS, Left eye; BE, Both eyes; OM, Ocular Melanocytosis; ODM, Oculodermal melanocytosis.

not had adequate follow-up; the main reason for the diagnosis was the development of visual symptoms. Most UM are diagnosed when they are medium to large in size, resulting in a high rate of enucleation. When the tumour is detected early, conservative treatment with brachytherapy is possible and effective and can preserve the eye and, in some cases, the visual acuity.

In conclusion, although OM/ODM are important risk-factors for UM, with a higher prevalence in our population, most patients do not have adequate follow-up. Yearly ocular examinations are recommended to preserve the eye and vision, and improve the prognosis.

Summary

What was known before

- Ocular melanocytosis and oculodermal melanocytosis are more common in Asian patients, but there is a clear association with the presence of uveal melanoma in Caucasians. The prevalence reported in patients with uveal melanoma ranged between 1.24 and 1.36% among series.

What this study adds

- Compared with other series, the current series presents a higher prevalence of ocular melanocytosis and oculodermal melanocytosis in uveal melanoma population (2.7%). It is possible to assume that the risk factors for uveal melanoma, such as ocular melanocytosis and oculodermal melanocytosis, have different roles depending on the geographic area and clinical features of the population. Although oculodermal melanocytosis is a risk factor for uveal melanoma, with a higher prevalence in our population, most patients have not had adequate follow-up; the main reason for the diagnosis was the development of visual symptoms, despite the long-standing clinical signs of episcleral hyperpigmentation, iris heterochromia, or dermal melanocytosis. Therefore, most uveal melanomas are diagnosed when they become symptomatic and are medium-to-large in size, resulting in a high rate of enucleation, even though in many cases the tumour is easily detectable by ophthalmoscopy. When the tumour is detected early, conservative treatment with brachytherapy is possible and effective and can preserve the eye and, in some cases, the visual acuity.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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The study was performed with informed consent, following all the guidelines for experimental investigations required by the Institutional Review Board or Ethics Committee to which all authors are affiliated.

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