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USE OF BEVACIZUMAB IN EYE METASTASIS OF BRONCHIC EPIDERMOID CARCINOMA: A CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Metastasis are the most common eye malignancy¹⁻³ and, therefore, have great clinical relevance.

We describe a case of uveal metastasis from bronchial squamous cell carcinoma with good response to intravitreal use of Bevacizumab, with a 6-month follow-up.

CASE REPORT

57-year-old male patient was admitted to the Ophthalmology Service at UNICAMP with a complaint of low visual acuity and pain in the right eye that started 7 days ago. The patient was followed up at HC-Unicamp due to a lung squamous cell carcinoma already with bone metastasis.

Patient had BCVA of 0.1 in OD and 10 mmHg IOP. Biomicroscopy showed conjunctival hyperemia, a 2+ anterior chamber reaction and a whitish nodular lesion in the lower region of the iris, with expansion to the lower cameral angle (*figure 1*). Upon examination in mydriasis, a lesion was observed in the lower pupillary border posterior to the iris (*figure 2*), which is also seen on gonioscopy (*figure 3*) Fundus examination was unremarkable.

Ultrasound identified a hyperechogenic mass in the region of the ciliary body, measuring 8.4 mm of base and 6.5 mm of thickness, with an irregular aspect, invading the posterior region of the iris (*figure 4*).

A hypothesis of metastasis of lung squamous cell carcinoma to the ciliary body with iris involvement and cameral angle was made, and application of Bevacizumab 1.25mg / 0.05mL intravitreal was performed.

15 days after administration, BCVA improved to 0.3. Due to clinical improvement, a new injection was performed.

30 days after the first injection, the patient reported absence of pain, with BCVA of 0.5, absence of anterior chamber reaction and lesion with aspect and size maintained. Chosen to maintain the treatment with monthly injections.

After a 6-month follow-up, the patient maintains a stable clinical course with BCVA of 0.5, without a significant increase in the size of the lesion.

DISCUSSION

Administration of antiangiogenic therapy for the control of metastatic ocular tumor has been used as a viable therapy for the clinical control of the disease. Reports in the literature cite improvement in visual acuity in up to 59% of cases, reduction or stabilization of tumor size in 77% of cases, in addition to a reduction in subretinal fluid in 77% of cases⁴. However, the therapeutic regimen and dose of the drug for this purpose are not well established.

Our report shows a successful case of treatment of metastatic carcinoma using intravitreal bevacizumab biweekly until clinical control and monthly maintenance dose that demonstrated clinical and anatomical tumor stabilization during the 6-month follow-up.

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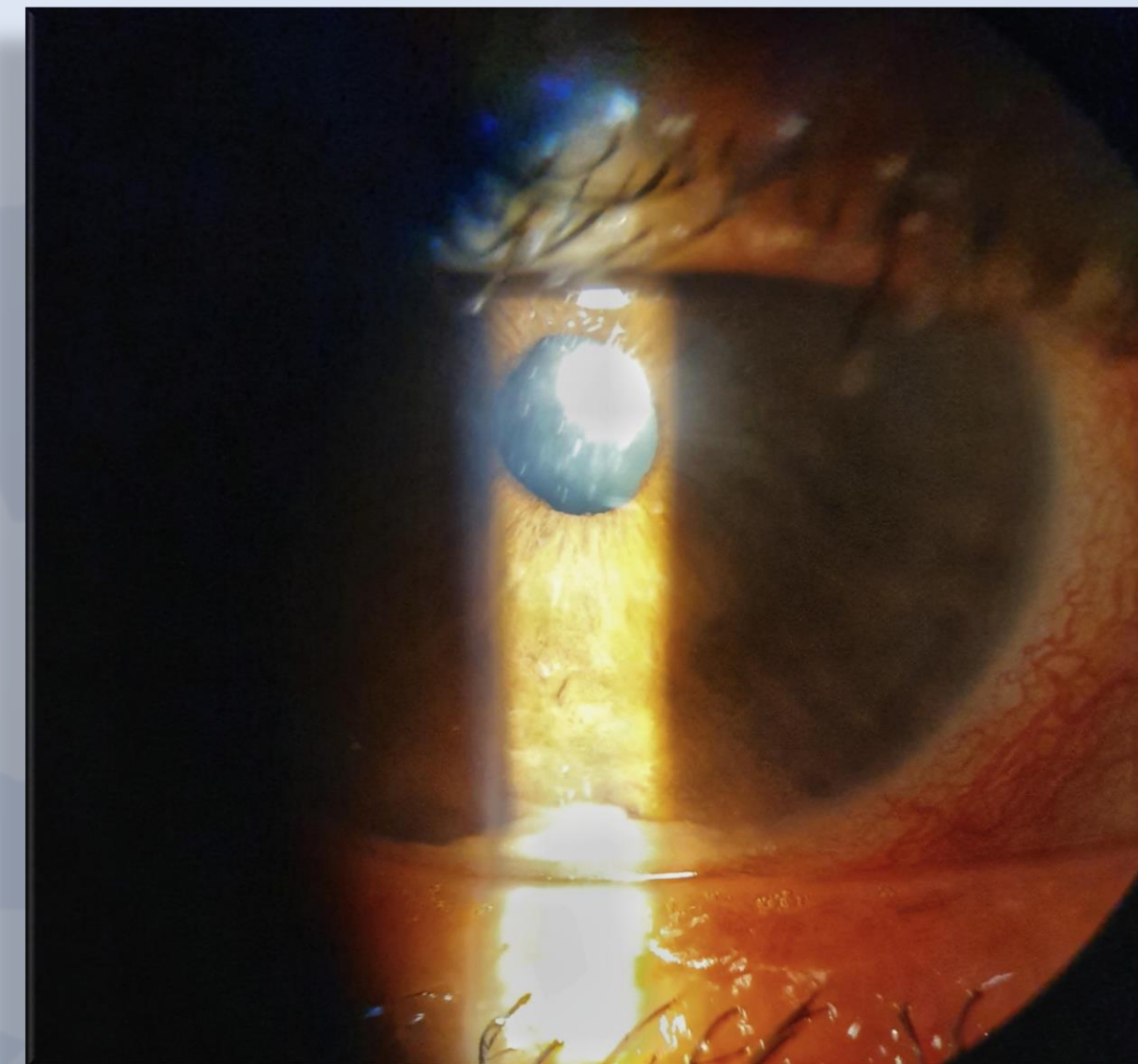


Figure 1

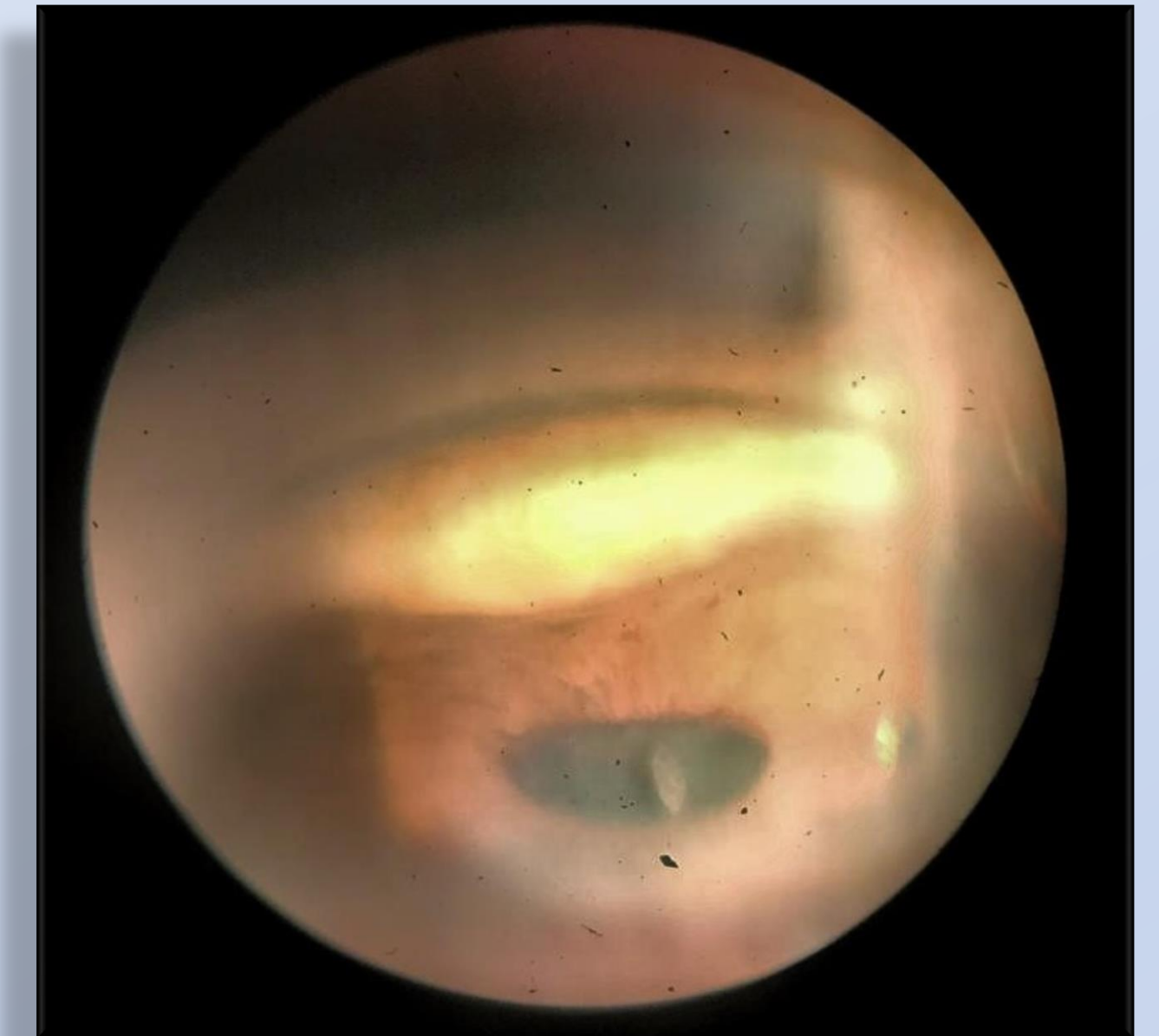


Figure 3

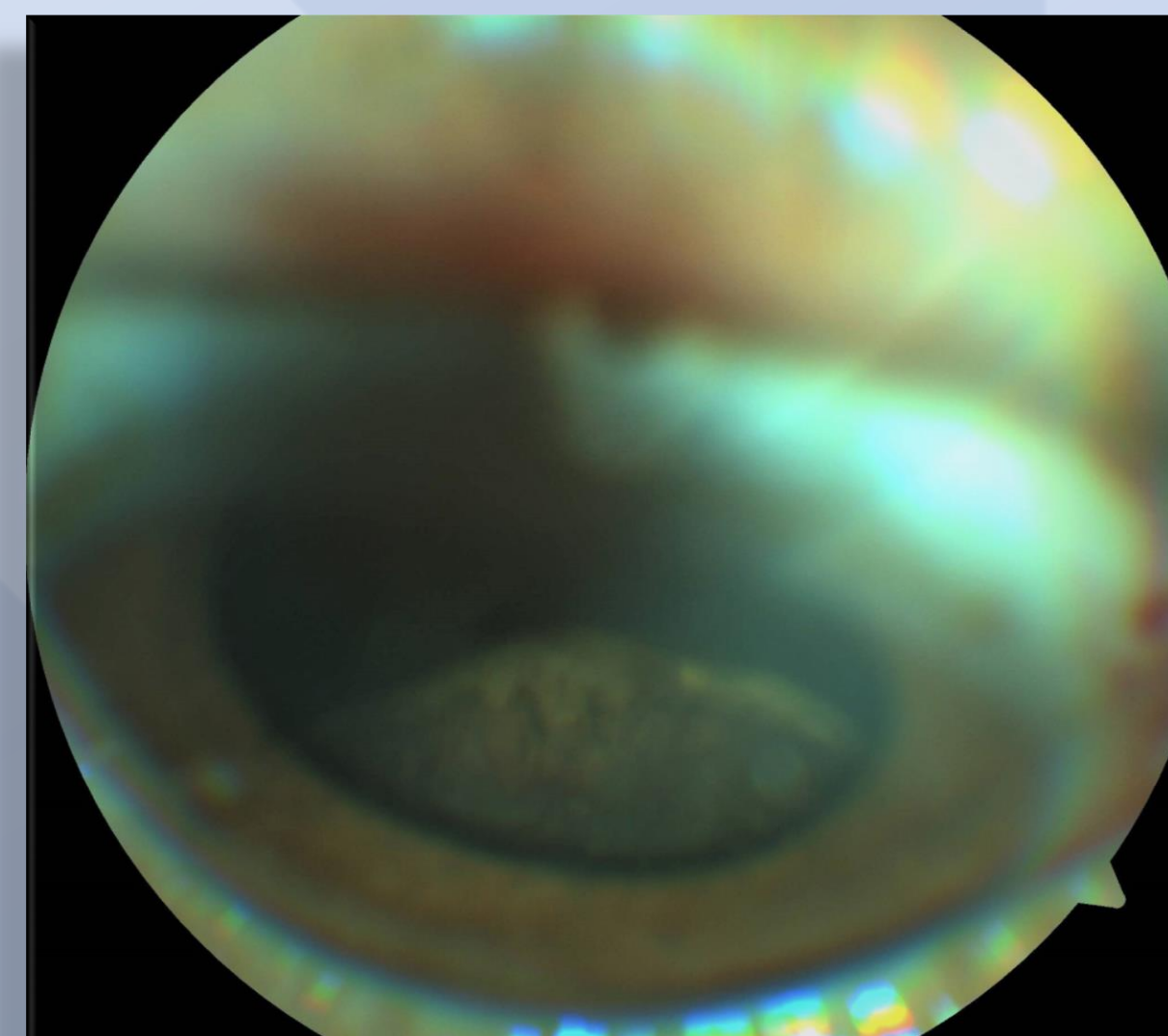


Figure 2

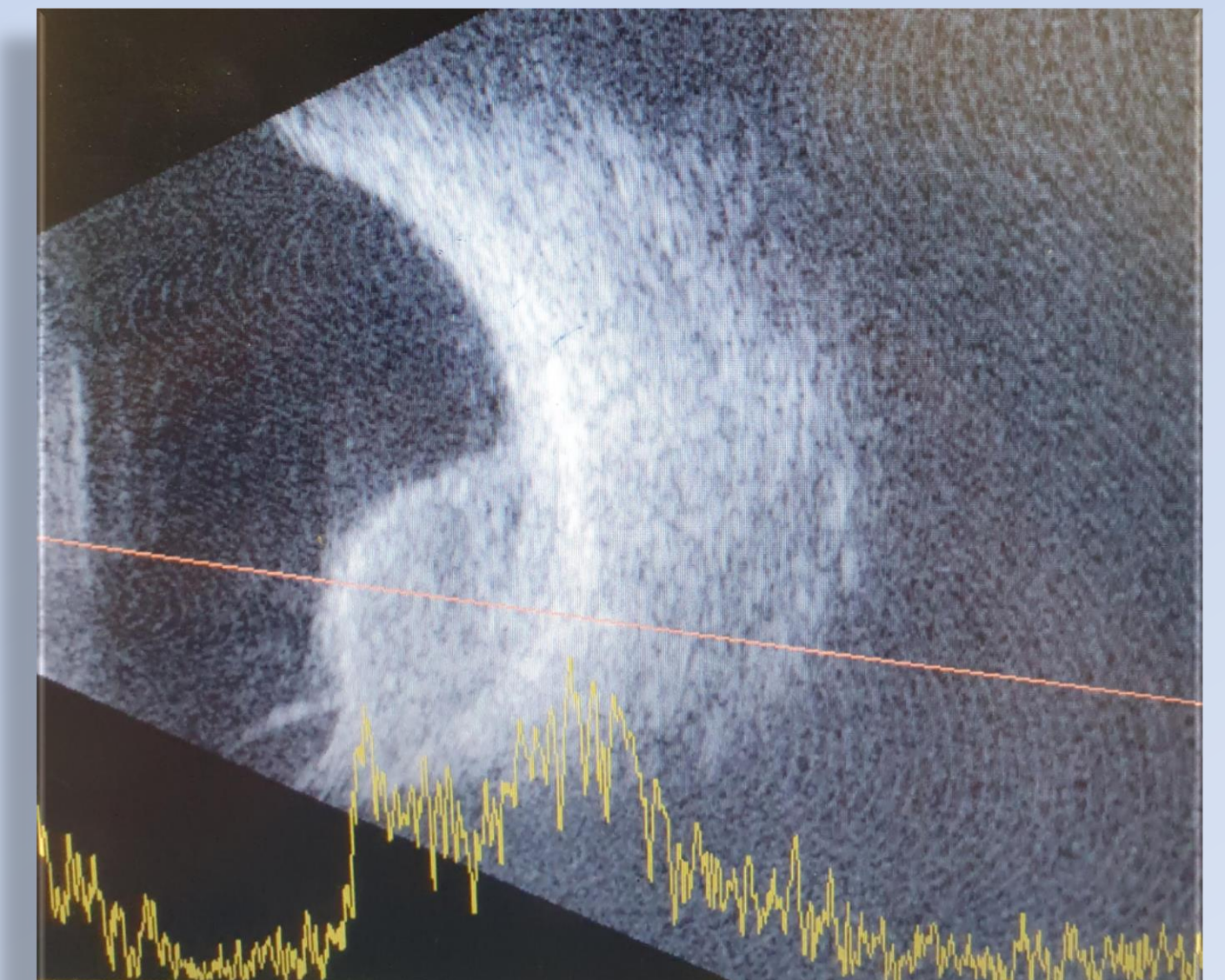


Figure 4