

LEUKOCOREA AND RETINOBLASTOMA

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- Leukocoria → “**white pupil**”
- Greek → “leukos” (white) and “kore” (pupil)
- It refers to the reflection of white light seen upon direct illumination of the fundus through the pupil, in contrast to the usual red glow

Etiology

- Tumors
 - Retinoblastoma
- Congenital malformations
 - Persistent Fetal Vasculature
 - Chorioretinal or optic nerve coloboma
 - Retinal dysplasia
- Media opacities
 - Cataract
 - Corneal opacity
 - Organizing vitreous hemorrhage

- **Vascular diseases**

- Retinopathy of prematurity
- Coats disease
- Familial exudative vitreoretinopathy

- **Inflammatory diseases**

- Ocular Toxocariasis
- Congenital Toxoplasmosis

Retinoblastoma



- malignant (cancer) cells form in the tissues of the retina
- Heritable
- Non heritable

Clinical Features

- Leukocorea
- Strabismus
- Decreased Vision
- Incidental finding
- Redness
- Orbital Cellulitis

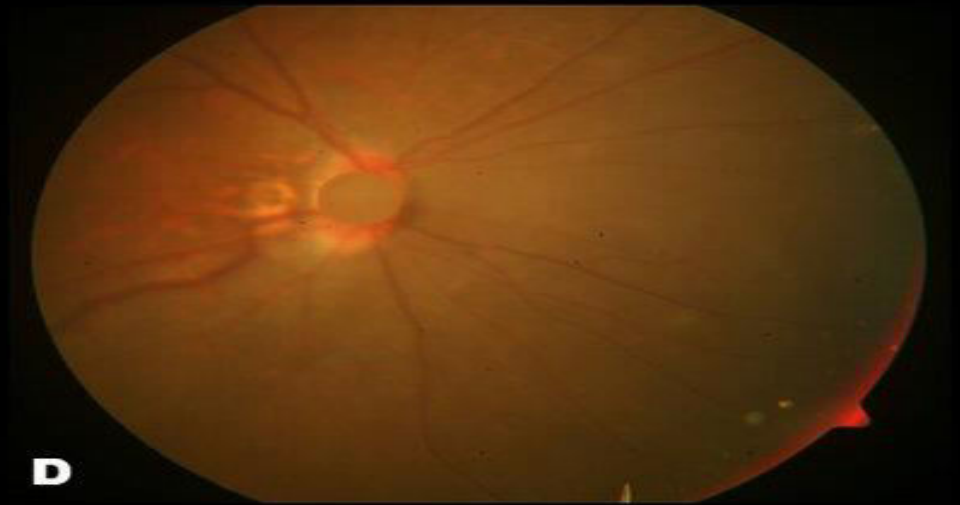
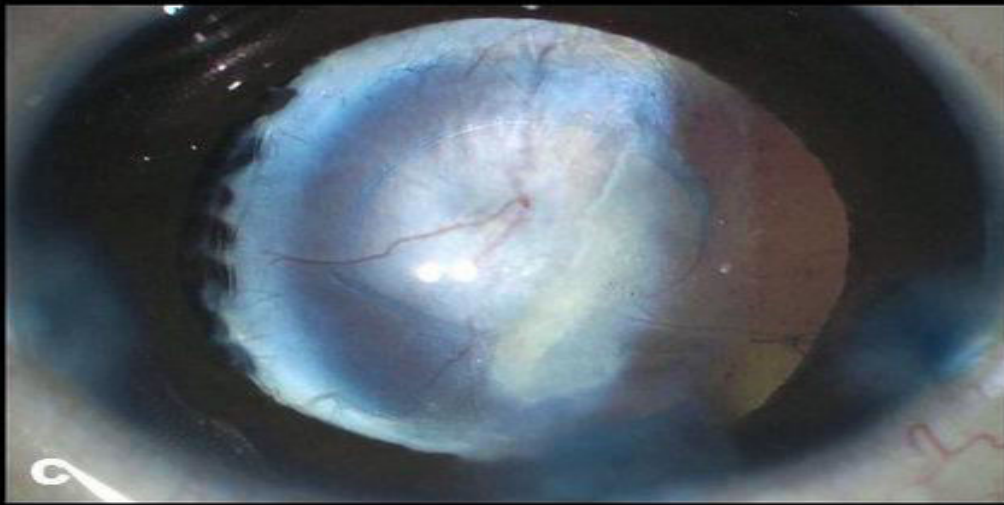
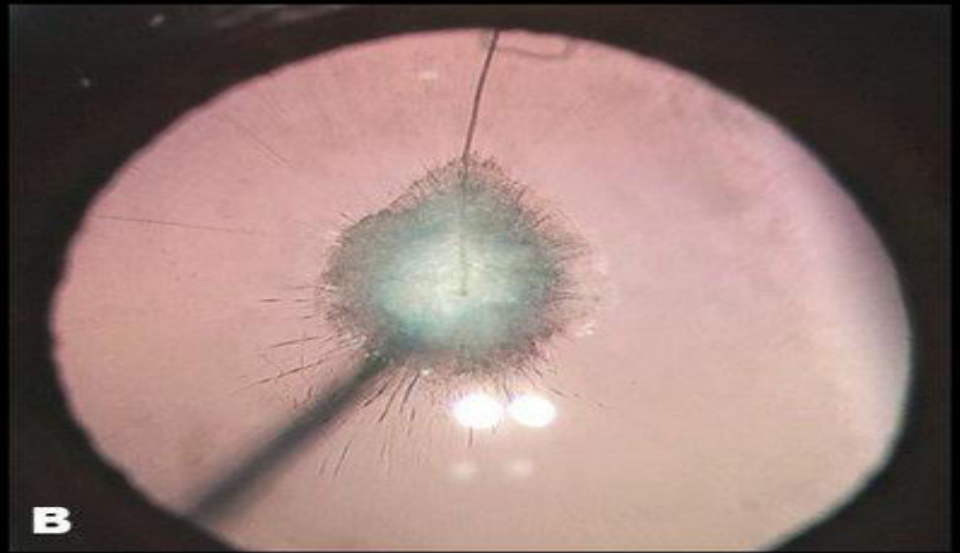
Investigations

- Ophthalmoscopy
- B Scan
- MRI
- CT

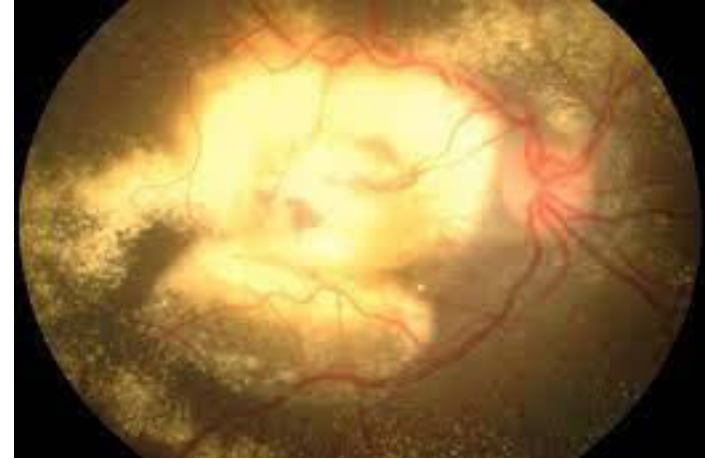
Treatment

1. Chemotherapy
2. Laser photocoagulation
3. Thermotherapy
4. Brachytherapy
5. Enucleation
6. Exentration

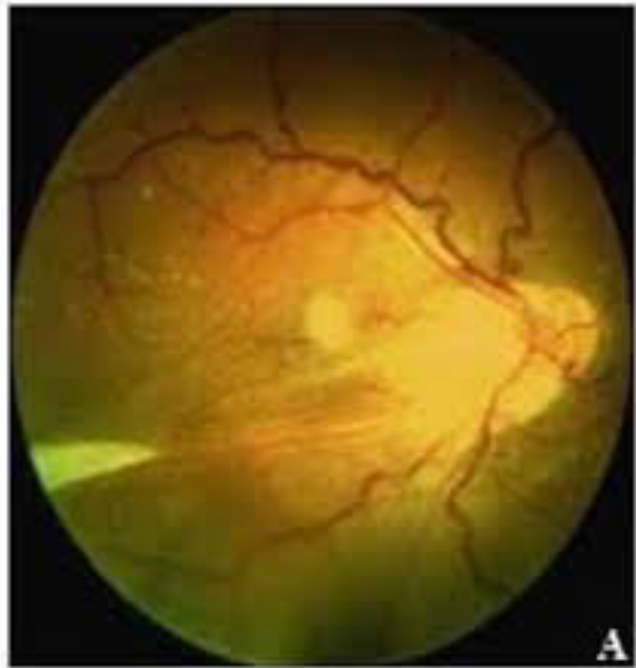
PFV/PHPV



COATS DISEASE



TOXOCARIASIS



ROP

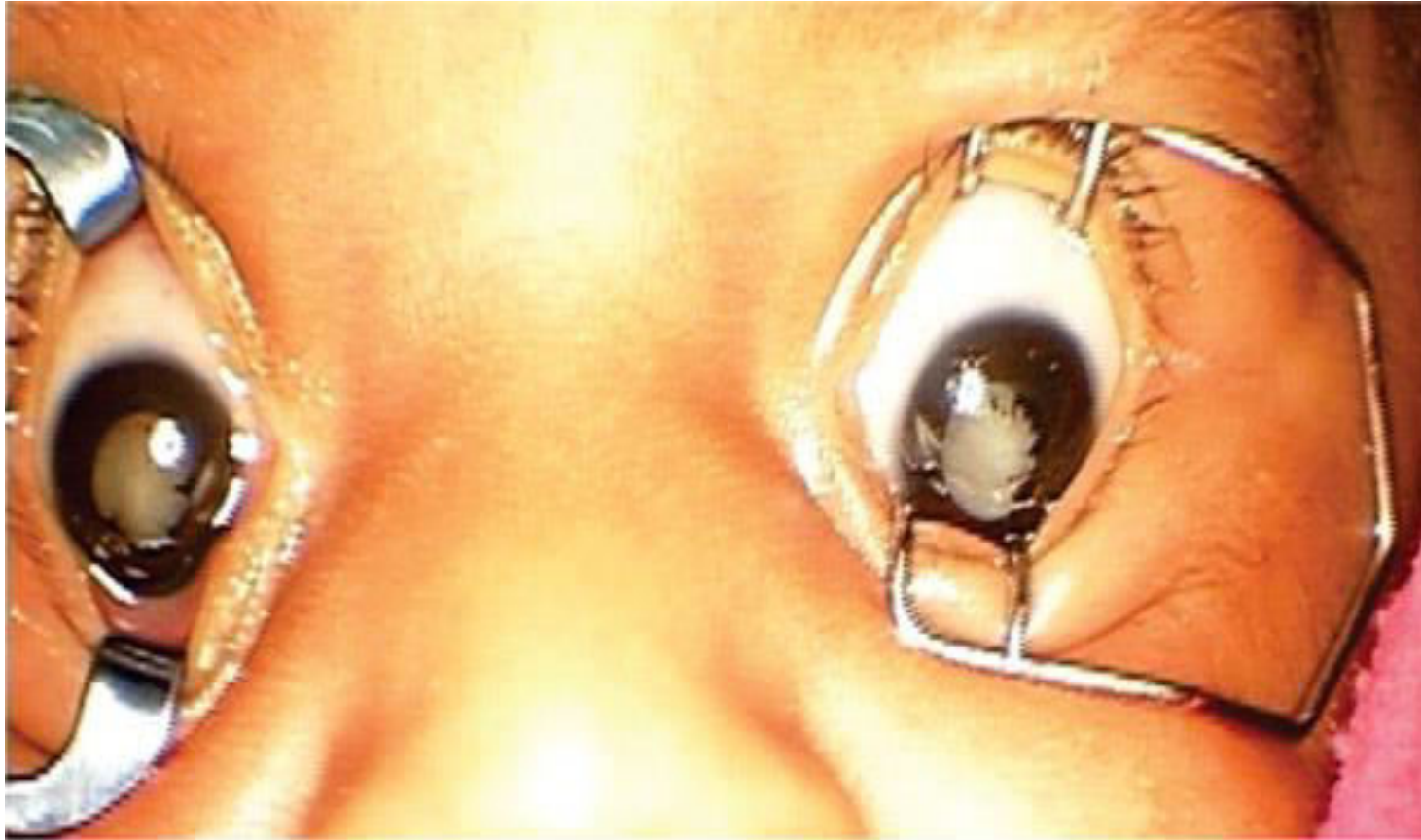


Figure 5: Showing total retinal detachment in both eyes (ROP Stage 5).

FEVR



