

Primary Intraocular Lymphoma – 2 Case Reports

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Introduction: Primary intraocular lymphoma (PIOL) is a subtype of central nervous system (CNS) lymphoma, that originates or is first diagnosed in the eye. The majority of PIOLs are large diffuse B-cell lymphomas and are categorized as non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. Up to 80% of PIOLs could have CNS involvement. PIOLs have a high mortality rate with mean survival time of 23 month.

Objective: To demonstrate the diagnostic difficulties of PIOL on two case-reports.

Methods: Two female patients have been examined for a vision decrease with a clinical finding of posterior uveitis. The first patient has been treated for suspicion of acute retinal necrosis with systemic acyclovir in combination with low-dosed systemic corticosteroids. The second patient was repeatedly treated for non-infectious posterior uveitis with systemic corticosteroids alone and in combination with azathioprin. In both cases the following examination revealed a poor therapeutical response and progression of the clinical finding. Therefore was performed a diagnostic vitrectomy with cytological and histopathological analysis of vitreous specimen that established the diagnosis of PIOL.

Conclusion: The primary intraocular lymphomas are rare but serious eye diseases with great impact on the patient quality of life and survival. PIOLs are involved in the "masquerade syndromes" of uveitis and should always be considered in the differential diagnosis of chronic non-infectious uveitis which doesn't respond to the therapy.