Tumour location affects the incidence of cataract and retinopathy after ophthalmic plaque radiation therapy

Paul T Finger

Abstract

Aim—to examine how tumour location affects ocular morbidity after ophthalmic plaque radiotherapy for uveal melanoma.

Methods—69 eyes were irradiated and followed for a mean 42 months. There were 23 anterior uveal melanomas and 46 were posterior to the equator. Anterior and posterior tumours had similar basal dimensions. Their mean apical heights were 4.8 mm (anterior) and 3.5 mm (posterior) which received a mean 88 Gy and 83.4 Gy respectively.

Results—Only one patient (4%) plaqued for an anterior uveal melanoma developed secondary retinopathy (cystoid macular oedema). In contrast, 24 (52%) of the posterior choroidal melanoma patients developed retinopathy (p value <0.0001). Cataract developed in 18 (86%) eyes with phakic anterior tumour compared with seven (17%) eyes with posterior tumours (p value <0.0000). No posterior nasal tumours lost more than two lines of vision though 45% developed retinopathy.

Conclusion—While plaque radiation of anterior melanomas is more likely to cause reversible vision loss secondary to cataract, treatment of posterior tumours is more likely to be associated with irreversible loss because of retinopathy. Nasal location is also protective against severe loss of vision.

(Patients and methods

RADIATION TREATMENT

In a manner similar to the COMS protocol, we calculated the 103Pd seeds as isotropic point sources. No attenuation was attributed to the gold plaque. “Back scatter”, as has been noted with 125I plaque radiotherapy, has not been measured with 103Pd and was not used in COMS calculations.

Our surgical techniques of tumour localisation and episcleral plaque insertion have been described. All patients received one 103Pd brachytherapy session over 5–7 days. Plaque radiotherapy started at insertion and was continued until the prescribed dose was delivered to the tumour’s apex. Anterior tumours were treated to an average apex dose of 88 Gy, while the posterior group was calculated to receive 83.4 Gy (5% less).

Results

The tumour’s base was centred either at or anterior to the equator in 23 eyes, and posterior to the equator in 46. The average tumour size for the anterior tumour group was 10.5 × 9 mm (base) and 4.8 mm in apical height. Similarly, the posterior tumours averaged 10.3 × 9 mm in basal dimension, but they were on average slightly shorter at 3.5 mm in height and therefore received slightly less radiation.

RADIATION RETINOPATHY

No patients in the anterior tumour group developed, posterior pole haemorrhages cotton wool spots, vascular sheathing, or optic neuropathy. One patient (4%) plaqued for a 15 × 15 × 8.4 mm anterior uveal melanoma developed CMO. In contrast, 24 (52%) of the posterior choroidal melanomas developed some form of secondary retinopathy. This dif-

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ference was statistically significant (p < 0.0001). Though 45% of the posterior nasal tumours developed retinopathy none lost more than two lines of vision.

Cataract

Eighteen of the 21 phakic patients (85%) plated for anterior uveal melanomas developed a secondary cataract. All but one of the cataract surgeries were performed within the first 3 years of follow up. Eleven of 21 (52%) had predominantly posterior subcapsular cataracts. Eleven patients had cataract surgery, 10 were improved by visual rehabilitation. Overall, four (17.4%) of the 23 anterior uveal melanoma patients lost three or more lines of vision at their last follow up examination (mean follow up 3.8 years).

In contrast, only seven (17%) of the 42 phakic patients with posterior choroidal melanomas developed a significant cataract. This difference was statistically significant (p value < 0.0000). Five have undergone surgery (all within the first 2 years of follow up). In contrast to the anterior tumours, four (80%) of those patients lost three or more lines of vision despite cataract surgery. Twenty four of 46 (52%) have developed some form of posterior segment complication (radiation or tumour related retinopathy, radiation optic neuropathy, cystoid macular oedema, secondary retinal detachment, vitreous haemorrhage). Overall, 48% of the 46 patients with posterior choroidal melanoma lost three or more lines of vision at their last follow up examination (mean 3.3 years).

Other Findings

One patient from each group required a small prism correction for diplopia, iris neovascularisation occurred twice (solely in the anterior tumour group). No eyelash loss, severe dry eye, or keratopathy was associated with ophthalmic plaque radiation therapy in either group.

Discussion

Ocular radiation distribution affects the type and incidence of complications. Treatment of large tumours increases the amount of radiation delivered to all ocular structures resulting in a higher complication rate. Charged particle irradiation (proton) typically delivers 70% of the dose to the anterior segment with a resultant increase in adnexal and anterior segment complications. In contrast, the gold of low energy eye plaques protects adnexal structures and is therefore associated with a lower incidence of dry eye and neovascular glaucoma.

In our study, we found that shifting the targeted zone toward the anterior segment all but eliminated the incidence of posterior segment complications while increasing the incidence of cataract (Table 1). Similarly, treatment of tumours located in the posterior nasal quadrant resulted in moving the radiation away from the macula giving less profound vision loss. No clinically significant eyelash loss, keratopathy, or dry eye was found in either group.

The visual prognosis for patients treated with ophthalmic plaque radiotherapy is good for anterior and nasal uveal melanomas and poor for most posterior temporal melanomas. These findings are particularly striking in that the anterior uveal tumours were larger (mean 4.8 versus 3.5 mm in height) and received a higher radiation dose (a mean 88 versus 83.4 Gy). Both of these facts might have, but didn’t, skew the results towards more, not fewer, complications after radiation of anterior uveal melanomas (Table 1).

This study has demonstrated that changing the distribution of radiation dose within the eye, affecting the incidence and location secondary complications. Therefore, techniques focused on decreasing the amount of radiation to normal ocular structures will decrease radiation associated complications. It is hoped that this study has revealed information that may be helpful for patient education and informed consent.

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Table 1 Incidence of complications after plaque radiotherapy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tumour location</th>
<th>Cataract</th>
<th>Retinopathy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anterior</td>
<td>(18 of 21) 85%</td>
<td>(1 of 23) 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior</td>
<td>(7 of 42) 17%</td>
<td>(24 of 46) 52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p Value</td>
<td>&lt;0.0000</td>
<td>&lt;0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odds ratio</td>
<td>30.000</td>
<td>0.042</td>
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</table>

Figure 1 Note the shift in radiation distribution when the plaque is either anterior or posterior to the equator. Palladium-103 plaque overlapping a hypothetical 10 × 10 × 5 mm choroidal melanoma both treated to an apex dose of 8000 cGy (80 Gy).

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