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Service (sector) Tumor and Pathology N° CEP

### **Circumscribed choroidal hemangiomas treated with brachytherapy using Ru-106**

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C.M.Erwenne Purpose: Circumscribed choroidal hemangiomas are rare, slowly growing vascular tumours , which can cause visual loss due to serous retinal detachments involving the macula. When symptomatic , they are generally treated. Therapy in the past has included cryotherapy, vitrectomy with SRF drainage, photocoagulation, transpupillary thermotherapy , and brachytherapy. Photocoagulation is the most common treatment and is applied in order to flatten the serous detachment onto the retinal surface to promote resorption of fluid. The treatment often has to be re-applied several times. Brachytherapy aims to destroy the tumour itself, with resorption of fluid as a secondary effect. We report our experience using brachytherapy with Ru 106 to treat these tumours. Methods: We diagnosed 14 patients with CCH between January 2000 and August 2003. Six patients with circumscribed choroidal hemangioma in one eye were treated with brachytherapy Ru106. Five of the six were located in the left eye, 3/6 were associated with a serous retinal detachment, vision ranged from 20/100 to counting fingers, symptoms existed for 1 month to 22 months prior to diagnosis. One patient had been treated for CCH with photocoagulation in 1993, but his symptoms recurred 4 months prior to treatment with Ru106. Average tumour height was 3.80mm, with range between 2.36 and 5.0, and largest diameter was 9.94mm with range from 8.33-11.0mm. Followup averaged 8.7 mo with the range of 3 mo to 18 mo. The average dose to the apices of the tumour was calculated to be 2635 (range 2304-3264 cGy ) and dose to the base was 9182 cGy (range 5636-12789 cGy) Results: We will discuss the main outcome measures of visual acuity, tumour size , appearance and resorption of retinal detachments.