PO20
REGRESSION OF IRIS METASTASIS AFTER SYSTEMIC TREATMENT WITH MELANOMA TARGETED THERAPY
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**Purpose:** To describe a case of metastatic cutaneous melanoma, first diagnosed through ophthalmological evaluation. Diagnostic approach and management are discussed, and the literature concerning this case is reviewed.

**Methods:** Case report of 42-year-old man with past history of cutaneous malignant melanoma on his right thigh, treated with complete excision four years earlier. The patient presented to the Ophthalmology Department with sudden onset of blurred vision on his left eye and subjective impression of heterochromia. Upon biomicroscopy, a small hyphema and a suspicious lesion was documented. A presumed diagnosis of cutaneous melanoma metastasis was suggested by ultrasound biomicroscopy and patient history. Positron emission tomography–computed tomography confirmed metastases affecting the skin, lower limbs, lymph nodes, lungs and left iris.

**Results:** After multidisciplinary consultation, systemic treatment with combined regimen of oral BRAF and MEK inhibitors (vemurafenib and cobimetinib) was instituted. Complete regression of iris lesions was observed after 3 months. The patient is currently maintained on oral targeted therapy and close follow-up.

**Conclusion:** Although uncommon, cutaneous melanoma is among the most common primary malignancies presenting with iris metastasis. New therapeutic strategies, such as MAPK (mitogen-activated protein kinase) pathway inhibitors have changed the management and improved survival of metastatic melanoma patients.