

Ocular Metastasis from Breast Cancer: A Case Report and Review of Literatures

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Abstract

Male breast cancer is relatively uncommon, representing less than 1% of all breast cancer with a peak incidence at 70 years. The principles of management are like that for female patients, including surgery (more mastectomy in men), radiotherapy and systemic treatment. The prognosis is stage dependent and it is generally worse than female breast cancer due to late presentation. The choroid is a relatively common site for metastasis due to rich blood supply and the most common primaries are the breast and the lung. We are presenting a case of a male patient with locally advanced breast cancer, who had mastectomy and radiotherapy in 2015 and who presented three years later with blurred vision in the left eye and was found to have choroidal metastasis. He had urgent palliative radiotherapy to the left eye. Further investigation followed showing widespread metastatic disease and he demised shortly thereafter.

Keywords: Radiotherapy; Cancer; Mastectomy

Introduction

Male breast cancer is relatively rare and accounts for <1% of all male cancer in western countries [1], with an average age at diagnosis of 71 years [2]. There is a significant geographic variation among countries with the highest incidence in Israel and the lowest in Thailand [3].

Common risk factors are like female breast cancer and include genetic, hormonal and environmental factors. Conditions associated with hyperestrogenism like obesity and liver cirrhosis increase the risk [4,5] BRCA2 mutation is a significant risk factor [6,7]. Principles of treatment is like postmenopausal females, except for mastectomy which is common in males [8].

Prognosis is stage dependent, but most male breast cancer patients have worse prognosis due to late presentations, older age and presence of comorbidities [9]. Breast cancer is the most common primary metastasizes to the eye [10] and uveal tract, mainly choroid is the most common metastatic ocular site [11]. Widespread disease to other organs is common before development of ocular metastasis [12,13], however in rare situation ocular metastasis may precede other sites [14].

Case Report

A male patient, aged 68 years, was diagnosed in 2015 with right breast invasive duct cancer, grade 2, Oestrogen receptor and Progesterone receptor positive, and Her-2 receptor positive. He underwent mastectomy and axillary clearance for Stage T4b N1 M0 R0 (5 cm tumour involving epidermis with skin ulceration, 1/21 nodes positive- largest 2 mm), followed by tamoxifen for 5 years, Herceptin for 1 year and radiotherapy to chest wall and nodes.

In February 2018, he presented with blurred vision of the left eye. Ultrasound examination showed avascular, elevated choroidal lesion in the inferior temporal aspect of left globe (Figure 1), measuring 7.5 × 5.6 mm at its base and it was 2.8 mm thick. There was no evidence of retinal detachment and the right eye was normal. Eye Ultrasound showing the choroidal lesion (Figure 2).

Fine needle aspiration cytology from the eye showed metastatic carcinoma. He received radiotherapy to left eye 30 Gy/10 fractions

with improvement of his vision. Further investigations including CT Brain, thorax, abdomen and pelvis and isotope bone scan showed liver, lung and bone metastases with 2 small brain lesions. MRI brain showed extensive brain metastases [15-17]. He was treated with WBRT and was put on Herceptin and Pertuzumab. He died in August 2018.

Details of radiotherapy treatment

A GE CT scanner using a slice thickness of 2.5 mm was used to scan the patient, with the head immobilised in a neutral treatment position



Figure 1: Ultrasound examination showed avascular, elevated choroidal lesion in the inferior temporal aspect of left globe.

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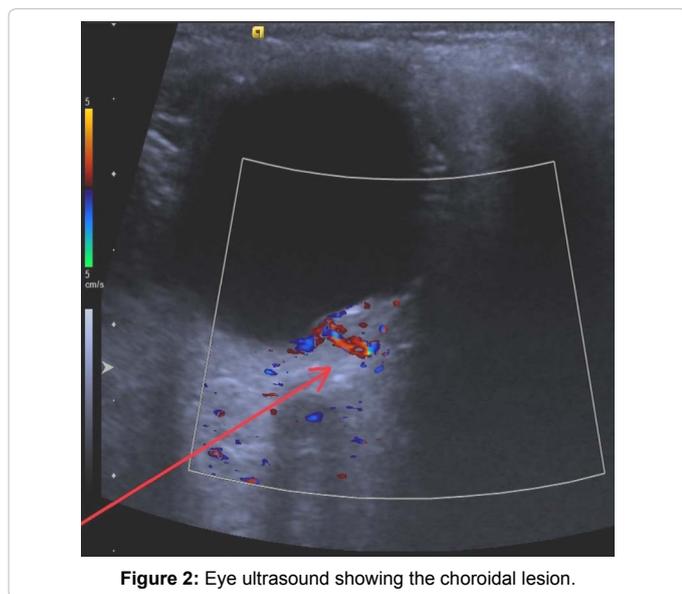


Figure 2: Eye ultrasound showing the choroidal lesion.

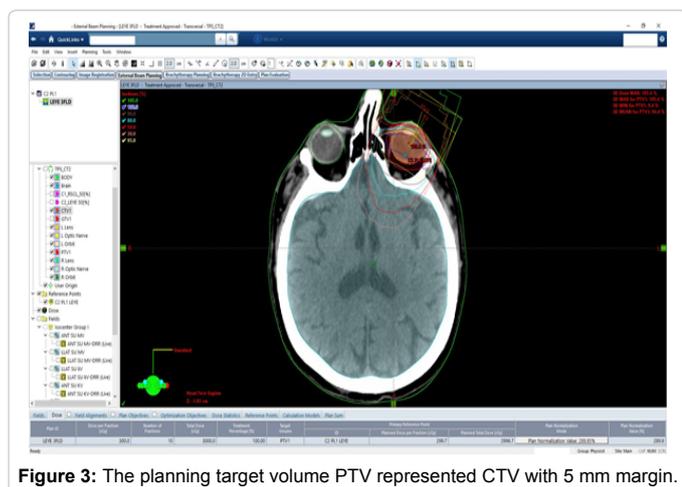


Figure 3: The planning target volume PTV represented CTV with 5 mm margin.

using a thermoplastic mask to maintain a reproducible position throughout the treatment. Treatment plan was performed using the ECLIPSE planning system version 11.0.31 (VARIAN, Palo Alto, CA, USA). The treatment was delivered with a VARIAN CLINAC IX Linear Accelerator. The dose was 30 Gy over 10 fractions using conformational 3D. The clinical target volume CTV was the posterior uvea-choroid of the eye. The planning target volume PTV represented CTV with 5 mm margin (Figure 3).

The plan required three fields with gantry angles of 40, 33 and 55 degrees respectively. Collimator angles of 55, 330 and 310 degrees and couch rotations of 300, 25 and 60 degrees respectively. No wedges or enhanced dynamic wedges were used.

Discussion

The incidence of ocular metastasis from breast cancer varies from 5-30% [18,19]. Breast cancer can metastasize to any orbital structure, however the choroid, due to its good vascular supply, is most commonly affected, accounting for 80% of cases [20]. The first documented case of choroidal metastasis was by Perls [21].

Radiotherapy plays a significant role in improving the vision and

preserving the sight, but generally the survival depends on the burden of metastasis in other organs and the degree of their dysfunction [15].

Metastasis to other organs like lung, liver and bone usually precede ocular metastasis [22,23], but in rare cases ocular metastasis could be the initial manifestation of metastatic disease [24]. Involvement of contralateral eye can occur in 5% within 10 months of initial ocular metastasis [25]. The most common manifestation of choroidal metastasis is blurred vision and diminished visual acuity and other symptoms include photophobia, ptosis and exophthalmos [26]. The blurred vision is due to macular involvement or subretinal fluid collection in the fovea [26]. Ten percent of patients with choroidal metastasis are asymptomatic and some authors have suggested ophthalmic screening for this high-risk group [27,28].

The metastatic foci typically appear as a creamy yellow plaque like lesions which are homogenous and located between macula and equator [29]. In addition to systemic treatment, radiation therapy has been used since 1979 in treating ocular metastasis [30], with regression rates in 85-93% using doses ranging from 30-50 Gy. Side effects of cataract, retinopathy, papillopathy and keratopathy can occur in 12% of patients.

The survival of patients with ocular metastasis depends mainly on other organs metastasis and the degree of dysfunction and in one study the survival rate after ocular metastasis was 65% at one year. In our case the patient expired 6 months after diagnosis of his choroidal metastasis, and this could be due to undetected longstanding widespread disease as found on further investigations.

Conclusion

Prognosis of breast cancer has improved significantly with the introduction of targeted agents and the survival of patients with stage IV disease has been prolonged. We can expect more patients with uncommon metastatic sites. Patients with blurred vision should be evaluated promptly by an ophthalmologist and radiation therapy should be offered immediately to preserve the vision.

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