UVEA Choroidal nevus

Referral: Depending on risk factors*

- Choroidal nevus is the most common intraocular tumor, occurring in about 7% of adults. It is a benign melanocytic tumor.

- Although it may be congenital, choroidal nevus is not typically observed in small children. Usually, it is first detected in adulthood on a routine eye examination.

- Choroidal nevi are slate-gray and relatively flat (<2 mm thickness), and may show overlying drusen or lipofuscin.

- Nevus rarely causes any symptoms, unless it is under the macula.

- Very rarely, a choroidal nevus may leak fluid or be linked to the growth of abnormal blood vessels. These events can lead to retinal detachment, flashing lights, and vision loss.

- Choroidal nevi has a risk, like with skin moles, to evolve into melanoma – nevi must always be monitored on a routine setup. Any change should raise the suspicion for malignant transformation.

*The referral advice in the atlas should be used as a general guideline and the optometry atlas does not establish a standard of optometric care and specific outcomes are not guaranteed. Please read full details on green-club.eu/news/optometry-atlas/