

Retinal hemangioblastoma

Retinal [hemangioblastomas](#) tend to be located peripherally, and may [hemorrhage](#) and cause [retinal detachment](#). [Erythrocytosis](#) may be due to [erythropoietin](#) liberated by the tumor.

- a) [Retinal hemangioblastomas](#) occur in > 50% of [Von Hippel-Lindau disease](#) patients. Mean age of presentation: 25 years
- b) frequently bilateral, multifocal, and recurrent
- c) often asymptomatic. Visual symptoms occur with progressive growth, edema, retinal detachments, and hard exudates
- d) typically located in the periphery and near or on the optic disc
- e) microangiomas measuring a few hundred microns without dilated feeding vessels maybe located in the periphery
- f) retrobulbar HGB are rare (5.3% in NIH cohort)
- g) severity of optic disease correlates with CNS and renal involvement
- h) early diagnosis and treatment with laser photocoagulation, and cryotherapy can prevent visual loss. Low dose external XRT may be an option for refractory cases

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