

Retrospective Registry for Uveal Melanoma in Lebanon: 10-year Single-Center Experience of a Major Referral Center in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region

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INTRODUCTION & AIM



Background: Uveal melanoma (UM) is the most common primary intraocular malignancy in adults, comprising 80% of ocular melanomas. Despite improved local control, metastatic risk remains high, often involving the liver, lungs, and bone, with survival declining to 6–12 months after metastasis. Most data come from Western populations, limiting generalizability to Lebanon and the broader region.



Aims: This study summarizes the data available on patients with UM treated in the past 10 years at the American University of Beirut Medical Center (AUBMC), focusing on factors affecting disease severity, clinical progression, and treatment modalities.

METHOD



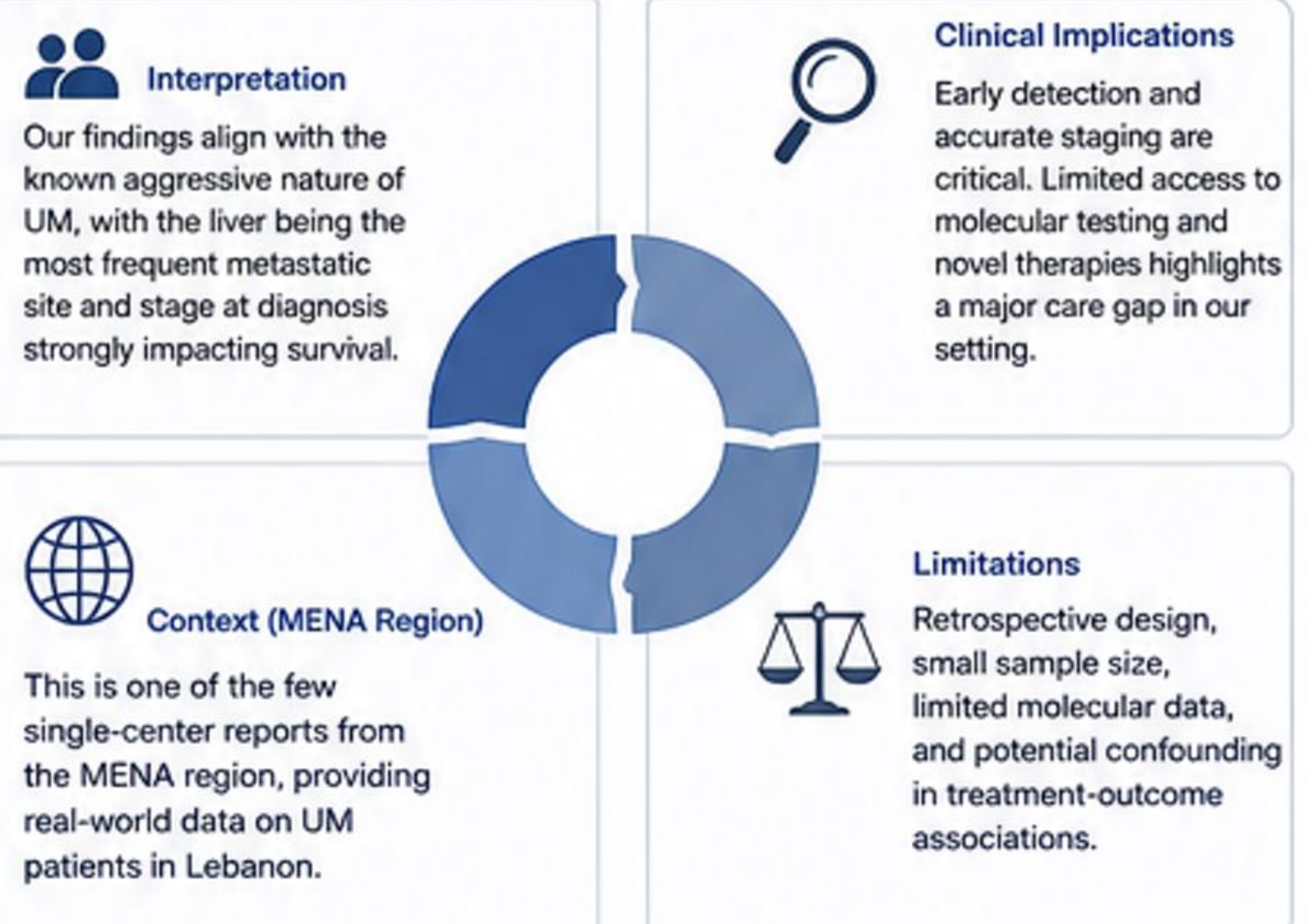
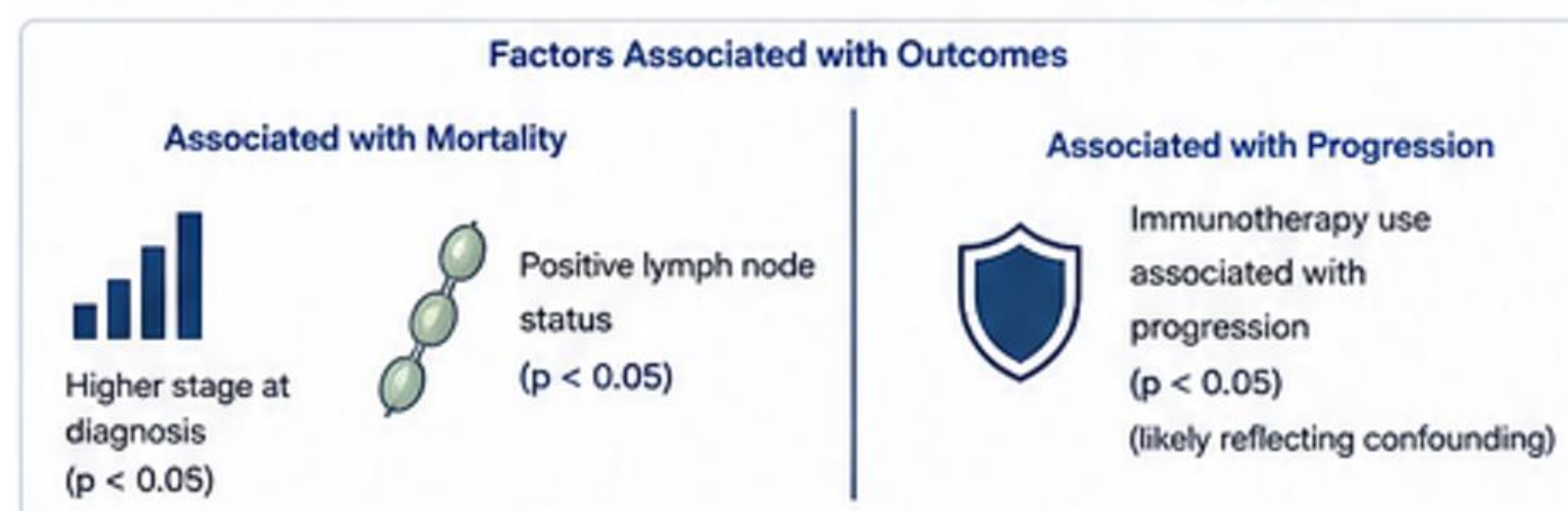
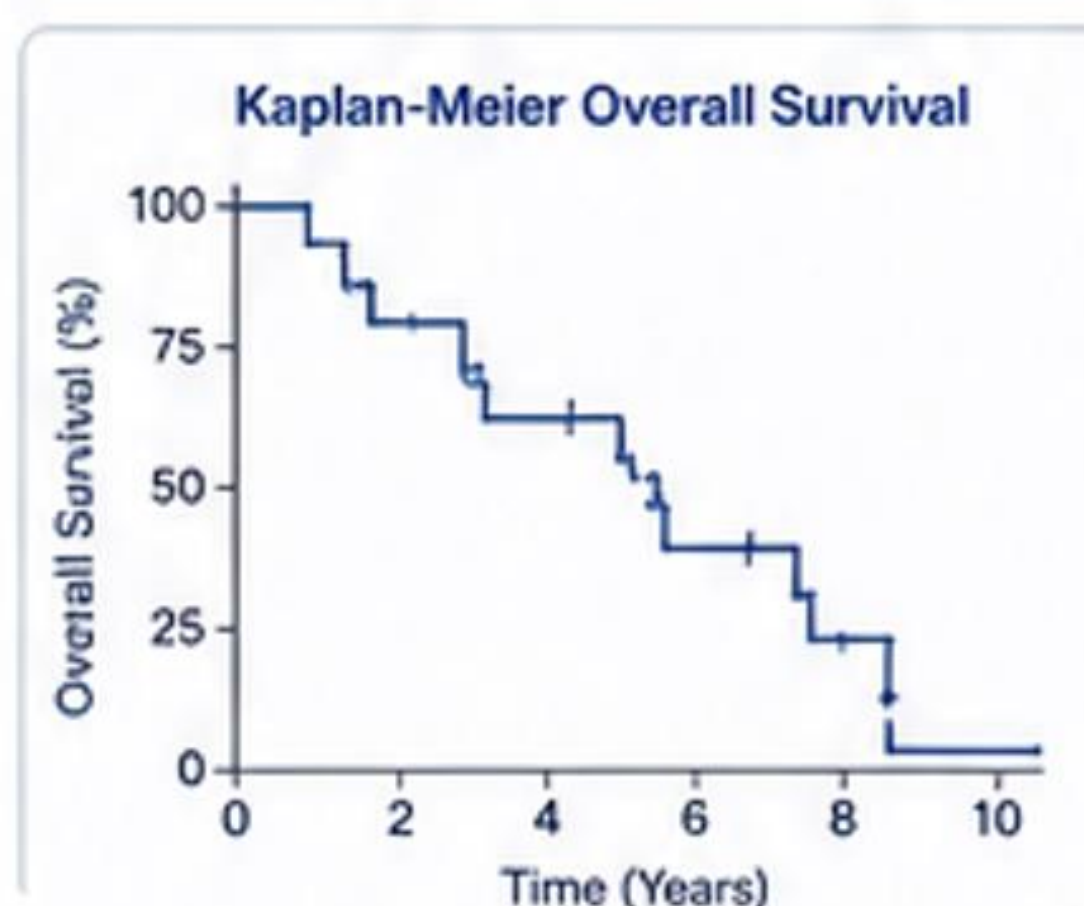
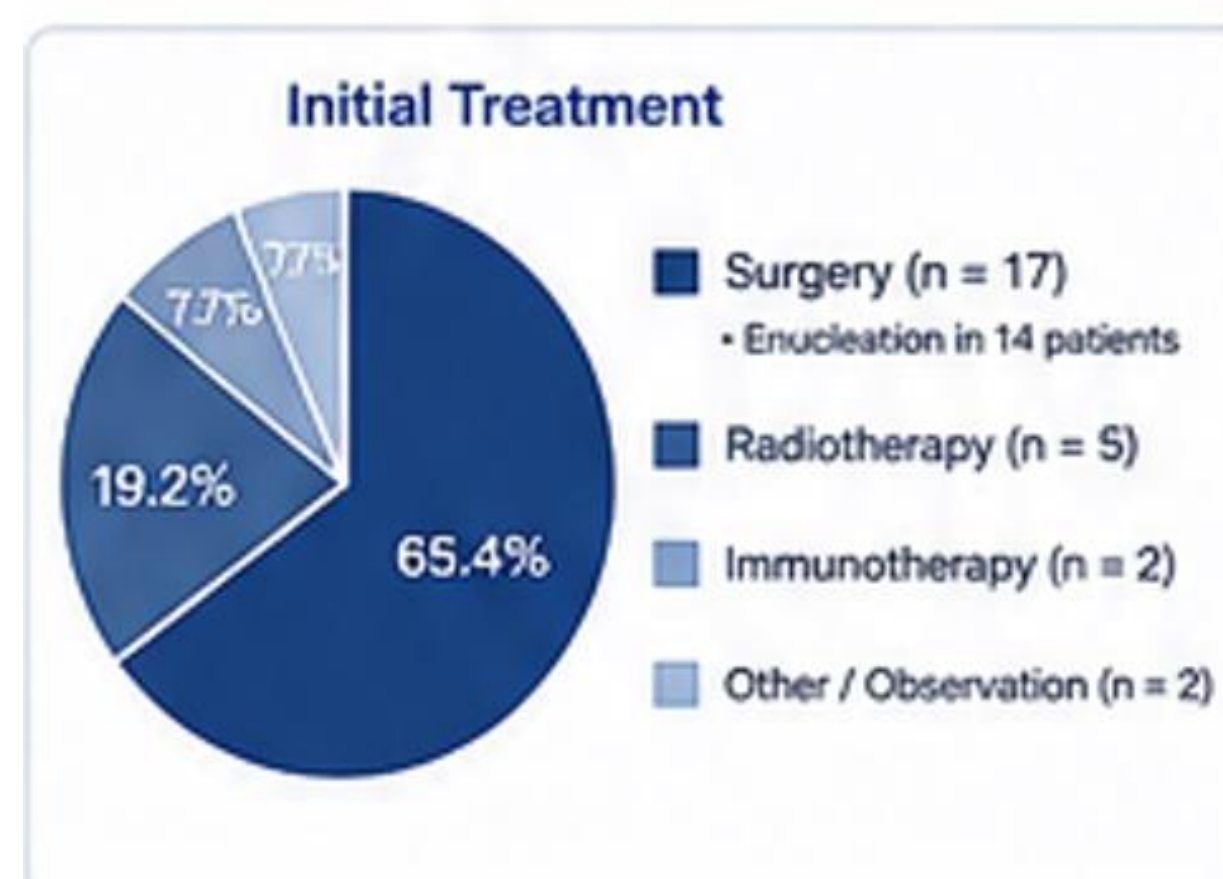
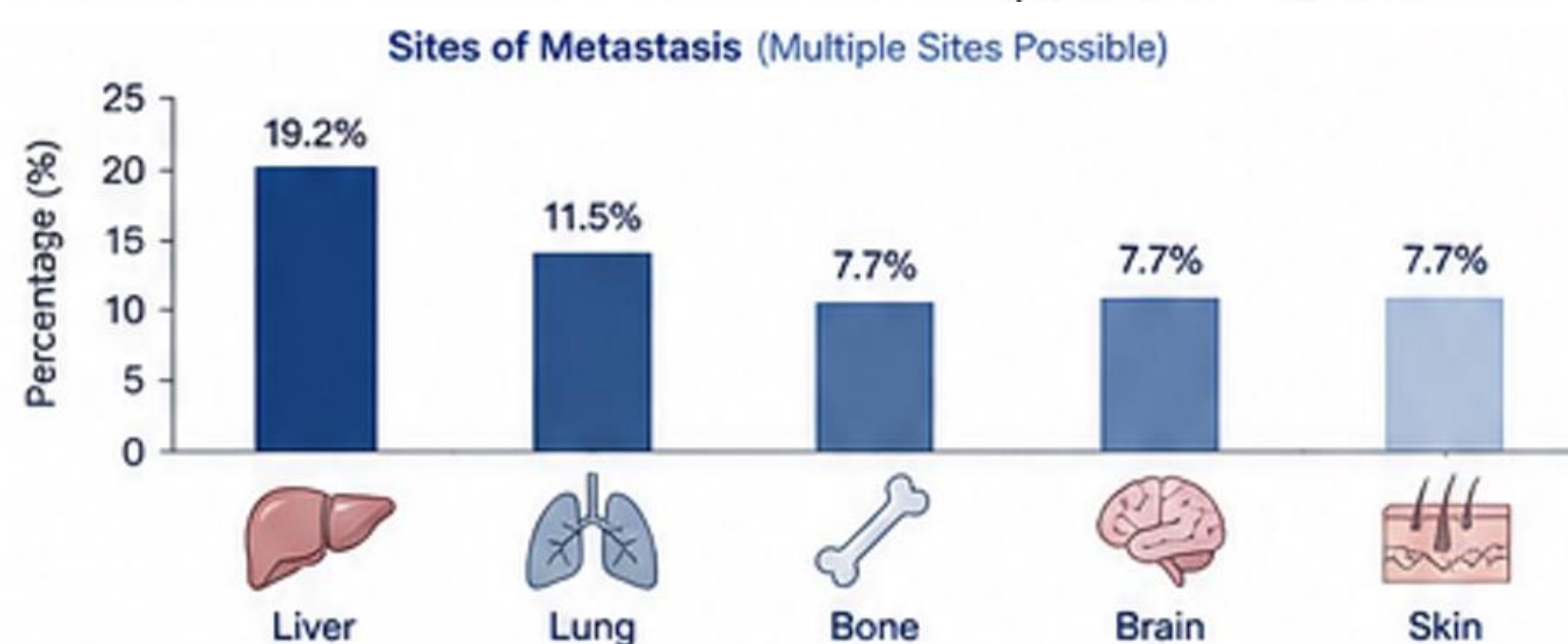
RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Cohort Characteristics (N = 26)

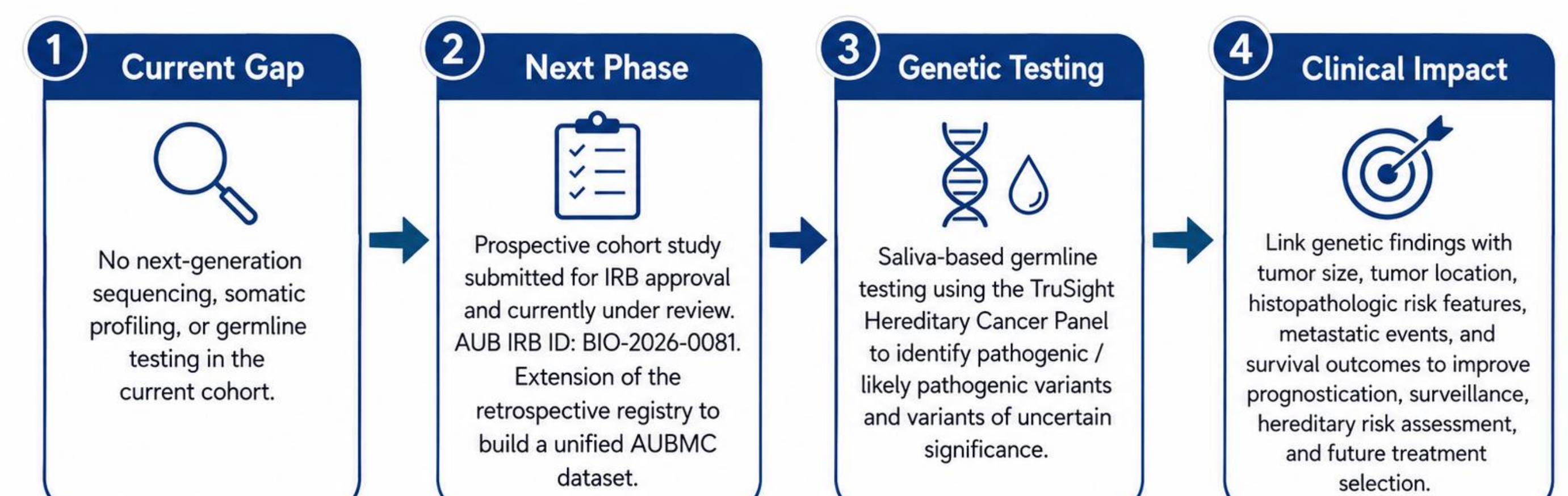
Mean age at diagnosis	45.3 ± 19.4 years
Male	14 (53.8%)
Middle Eastern ethnicity	26 (100.0%)
Right eye affected	15 (57.7%)
Left eye affected	11 (42.3%)

Molecular & Histopathology

- Molecular testing was limited. No next-generation sequencing or testing for common driver or prognostic mutations.
- HLA-A*02:01 testing performed in 3 patients (11.5%); 2 positive.
- Neither received tebentafusp due to financial constraints.
- Melan-A and HMB-45 were positive in tested cases.



FUTURE WORK/ REFERENCES/ACKNOWLEDGMENT



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CONCLUSIONS



UM remains a challenging malignancy with high metastatic potential if not detected early. This study provides data on UM in Lebanon and highlights gaps in molecular testing and emerging therapy access.

Larger studies are needed to clarify predictors and support precision-based care.