A Cure in Sight is here for you and your family.

Ocular melanoma is a rare eye cancer that develops in the melanocytes (colored cells) of the eye's Choroid, Iris, Ciliary body and Conjunctiva. While the initial tumor is nearly always treatable, about 50% of patients will develop metastases over a ten year period following diagnosis.

Currently, there is no cure for metastatic ocular melanoma. However, promising evidence exists that early detection, genetic analysis, targeted treatment, and integrative therapy may produce better results with a far better quality of life.

Facebook OM Support Groups

- Ocular Melanoma Support
- Ocular Melanoma community *(A group for family, friends and supporters)*
- Ocular Melanoma Mets
- Ocular Melanoma Cave *(Men's only group)*
- Conjunctival Melanoma & Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Eye
- Aderhaut Melanom (Choroidal Melanoma) *(Patients' German group)*
- Melanomes de l'oeil Ogonmelanom (drabbad) *(Patients' Swedish group)*

List Serve

listserv.icors.org/scripts/wa-ICORS.exe?AO=OCUMELOcu-Mel@listserv.icors.org

Podcast

ocularmelanoma.podbean.com

919.885.5264 PO Box 58113 Raleigh, NC 27658

707.628.1253 4225 Solano Ave, Ste 699 Napa, CA 94558

561.459.7437 PO Box 756 Goodland, FL 34140

contact@acureinsight.org
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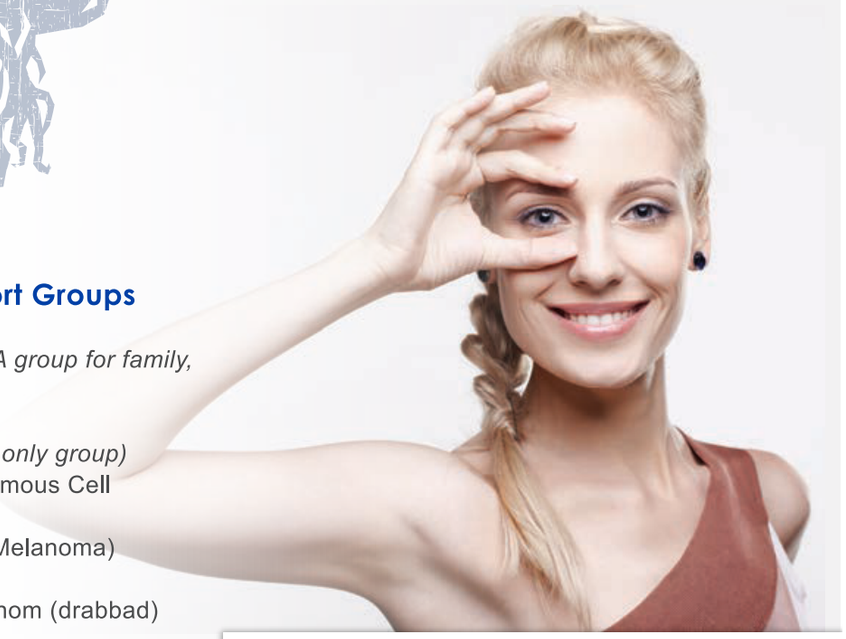
aCUREINSIGHT™.org



Ocular Melanoma
& Other Eye Cancers

Learn More & Help Save a Life

Our Mission

A Cure in Sight is a 501c (3) non-profit with a mission to help ocular melanoma patients and their families by providing support, information, and funding for patient needs. Through our outreach partnerships, our website, and our social media, ACIS provides clear and reliable information to patients and their caregivers to help them learn more about their disease, treatment options, and clinical trials that may provide guidelines for their care. EIN #46-1274306

Financial Assistance

ACIS may provide Financial Assistance to Qualified patients with a diagnosis of ocular melanoma to help cover the cost of expenses. To receive financial assistance, patients must qualify by completing an application form (under the "How we help" tab at ACureInSight.org) and must submit a copy of a medical or insurance bill or, a rent or mortgage statement.

Cure Companions

ACIS provides a seasoned veteran of ocular melanoma to help newly diagnosed OM patients and caregivers with their OM journey. Buddies are matched by their geographic location, treatment facility, treatment procedure and other special requests. You may request a companion through our website or by calling one of our offices.

INSIGHT Community Registry

The INSIGHT Registry is a powerful opportunity for individuals with Ocular Melanoma and their family members to contribute directly to research that will enhance our understanding of Ocular Melanoma, thus facilitating the development of new diagnostic and treatment options. Participation is especially vital. Given the rarity of Ocular Melanoma, every patient experience is a unique and invaluable part of the natural history of Ocular Melanoma. Participation is free and voluntary, and patients may withdraw at any time.

https://insight.iamrare.org

Q & A

What is Ocular Melanoma?
OM is loosely used referring to both Uveal Melanoma and Ocular Melanoma. Both describe cancer of the eye. Uveal melanoma is typically based on the tumor location within the eye (Intraocular). The tumor may be located in the Choroid, Iris, or the Ciliary Body. Conjunctival Melanoma, this cancer is called Ocular Melanoma, may extend beyond the eye (Extraocular) and it may include the eye lids or conjunctival tissue. Conjunctival Melanoma may, therefore, act more like skin melanoma.

How is OM Diagnosed?
The only way to diagnose OM is with a comprehensive eye exam, performed by an optometrist or an ophthalmologist. The test should include dilation of the pupils or **Wide-Field Retinal Imaging**. Yearly eye exams are recommended to check for OM and other eye diseases.

How Rare is OM?
There are approximately 2,000 new cases of OM in the United States each year with an overall incidence of 5 to 6 people per million.

Who Gets OM?
No one knows what causes OM, but the risk is higher in people with fair skin and light colored eyes. Studies linking OM to sun exposure have been inconclusive. Diagnosis rates increase with age, peaking around 70 years of age.

Is OM Like Skin Melanoma?
OM represents only 5% of all melanomas. And, while skin and eye melanomas have the same name, they behave totally differently. Skin melanomas are 35x more frequent, spread differently, and have different mutations. OM and skin melanomas react differently to treatments.

How Does Your Dr. Chose Treatment?
The selection of which treatment may be most beneficial to the patient's need rests on the size and location of the tumor. To decide between available treatments the patient needs to review treatment options being suggested by his attending surgeon or oncologist.

How is OM Treated?
Most uveal melanomas (Intraocular) are treated with some form of the following:

- Radiotherapy, either:
  - Brachytherapy Plaque
  - Proton Beam Radiotherapy
- Enucleation (Removal of the eye)
- TTT Laser

Most Conjunctival Melanomas (Extraocular) are treated with the following:

- Chemotherapy Drops
- Surgery

What side effects can I expect?

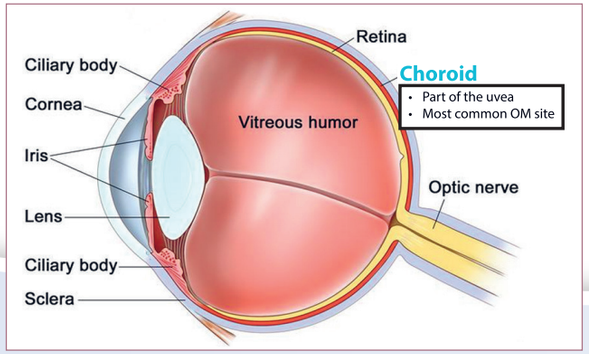
- Fluid leakage
- Fluid leakage
- Detached retina
- Raised eye pressure
- Decreased vision/ double vision
- Floaters
- Retinopathy (Any of several side effects of radiation treatment.)

How long will I have to be monitored after treatment?
Regular examinations will be necessary for life to detect rradiation effects or recurrent tumor. Periodic MRI, CT or Ultrasound to monitor for metastasis as prescribed by your doctor for life.

What is a Biopsy?

A biopsy taken at the time of a patient's initial tumor treatment, is highly recommended. The field of cancer research and treatment is changing quickly and many decisions and entry into advanced treatments depend on the information only a genetic biopsy test can provide. Patients should discuss the option of genetic testing with their treating surgeon/oncologist. But, it is the patient's right to advocate for themselves in obtaining tests and treatments.

THE EYE



There are several types of biopsy tests which provide different levels of molecular genetic testing. Testing options range from genetic sequencing, which looks at the molecular level of genes to determine the make-up of the tumor. This information will provide a definition of your tumor as aggressive or non-aggressive. The information may be used to schedule follow-up protocol over the first few years after initial treatment and may provide entry into some clinical trials. Another testing option is DNA Diagnostic Testing which looks at the genetic make-up of your tumor on a molecular level to find mutations in combinations of missing or added chromosomes. This information, when combined with specific patient medical information may provide a long-term prognosis and, possible entry into clinical trials. Last, DNA genetic testing of the known markers specific to Uveal/ Ocular Melanoma may find gene mutations specific to the individual patient. This information may be used to enter certain drug trials as well as it may find targeted therapies for the individual.

Castle BioScience - Types your tumor into 3 categories. Class 1a, 1b and 2
Castlebiosciences.com/tests/uveal-melanoma
MyUvealMelanoma.com

Impact Genetics - Detailed genetic make up of your tumor.
Impactgenetics.com/testing-services/uveal-melanoma-um

Foundation One
Foundationmedicine.com

UPenn
Med.upenn.edu/genetics/gdl

Other Types of Eye Cancers:

Melanoma is not the only cancer that affects the eye. There are several other types of cancer, all of which are very rare. These can be devastating to patients and their families, to whom we at A Cure In Sight can offer support. Please check our website for information on the following:

- Primary Intraocular Lymphoma
- Orbital and Adnexal Cancers
- Retinoblastoma
- Interocular Metastasis
- Lacrimal Gland Tumor
- Rhabdomyosarcoma
- Pediatric Ocular Melanoma
- Lentigo Maligna Melanoma