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# Malignant melanoma invading optic nerve detecting tiny extra-scleral extension and optic nerve invasion

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**Objective:** To highlight the importance of conventional ultrasound in detecting very tiny lesions. In this case detecting any extra-scleral extension involves optic nerve.

**Methods:** A young Saudi patient with 20/15 visual acuity underwent conventional ultrasound to rule out presence of malignant melanoma. Upon thorough examination, classic findings of malignant melanoma were found. A dome shaped, low to medium reflective, very vascular on both A-scan and Color Doppler choroidal lesion with minimal sound attenuation. A very small extra-scleral extension and partial involvement of retro-bulbar optic nerve invasion was clearly demonstrated during the exam. This was confirmed by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) examination

**Results:** Ophthalmic ultrasound is of a great value to detect and diagnose any intra ocular lesion. It was of a greater value in detecting tiny extra-scleral extension and partial invasion of optic nerve.

**Conclusion:** Conventional ultrasound is of a great value and it should be the first step that can be taken to rule out any extra-scleral extension of any intra ocular lesion. It showed very high sensitivity in detecting very tiny invasion to the retro-bulbar optic nerve in this case.

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