

Chloroma

A 5-year-old boy presented with bilateral proptosis, chemosis of lower palpebral conjunctiva, swelling and erythema of upper eyelids and serosanguinous discharge from the eyes (*Fig. 1*). He complained of se-

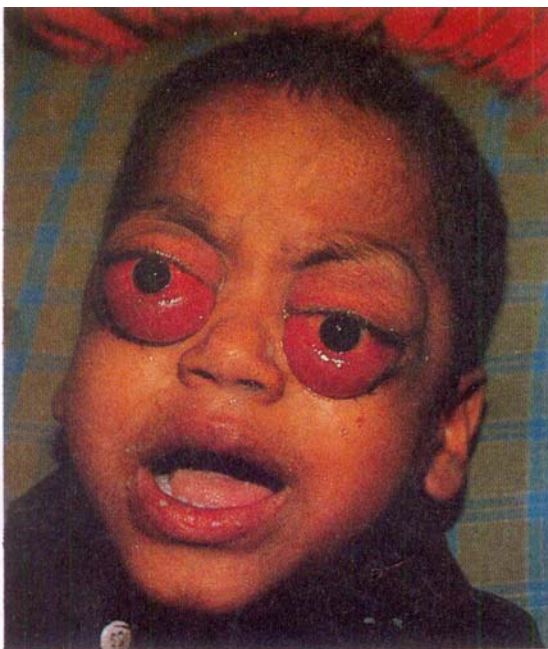


Fig. 1. Bilateral proptosis, chemosis of lower palpebral conjunctiva, swelling and erythema of upper eyelid.

He was treated with intravenous doxorubicin and cytarabin and intrathecal injections with hydrocortisone, methotrexate and cytarabine. Remission occurred two weeks after treatment was started. His eyes became normal. The child however came for follow up only three months after discharge.

Chloromas (also called granulocytic sarcomas or myeloblastomas) are discrete

vere orbital pain. On examination severe anemia, venous prominence on forehead and moderate hepatomegaly were noted. Blood picture and bone marrow study revealed acute myeloblastic leukemia. CT Scan of orbits showed retro orbital soft tissue deposits (*Fig. 2*).



Fig. 2. CT Scan of orbits showing retro-orbital soft tissue deposits.

tumors of leukemic myeloblasts and partially matured granulocytes that form in the skin and soft tissues, periosteum and bone, lymph nodes, CNS and other sites. They can develop in patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) or accelerated phase of chronic myeloid leukemia. Rarely these may be the 1st manifestation of AML preceding the onset in marrow and blood by months or years.

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