

What Causes an Eye Tumor?

Muhammad Harish*

Department of Glaucoma, University of Madras, Navalar Nagar, Triplicane Chepauk, Chennai, India

DESCRIPTION

Eye disease can allude to any malignancy that begins in the eye. Malignancy begins when cells start to outgrow control (how malignancies start and spread, What Is Cancer?) The most widely recognized sort of eye disease is melanoma. In any case, there are different sorts of disease that influence various types of cells in the eye. Where eye malignancies start. The eye has 3 significant parts:

- The eyeball (globe) that is generally loaded up with a jam like material called glassy humor and has 3 principle layers (the sclera, the uvea, and the retina)
- The circle (the tissues encompassing the eyeball)
- The adnexal (extra) constructions, for example, the eyelids and tear organs.

Malignancies in the eye (intraocular tumors) cancers that influence the actual eye are called intraocular (inside the eye) diseases [1]. Tumors that start in the eye are called essential intraocular malignancies and optional intraocular diseases in the event that they start elsewhere and spread to the eye. In grown-ups, the most widely recognized essential intraocular tumors are: Melanoma (Intraocular melanoma is the focal point of our data on eye disease) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (see Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) for more data on essential intraocular lymphoma) In youngsters, the most well-known essential intraocular malignancies are: Retinoblastoma, a malignancy that begins in cells in the retina (the light-detecting cells in the rear of the eye). Medulloepithelioma (This is the second generally normal, however is still incredibly uncommon) [2]. These youth diseases are examined in Retinoblastoma. Optional intraocular tumors (malignancies that start elsewhere in the body and afterward spread to the eye) are not really "eye diseases," however they are in reality more normal than essential intraocular diseases. The most widely recognized malignant growths that spread to the eye are bosom and cellular breakdowns in the lungs. Frequently these diseases spread to the piece of the eyeball called the uveal.

Intraocular (melanoma of the eye) Intra-visual melanoma is the most well-known sort of disease that creates inside the eyeball in grown-ups, yet it is still genuinely uncommon. Melanomas that start in the skin are considerably more typical than melanomas that start in the eye [3]. Melanomas create from shade making cells called melanocytes. At the point when melanoma creates in the eye, it is typically in the (uveal melanomas) and seldom in the conjunctiva (conjunctival melanomas).

An uncommon acquired condition called BAP1 malignancy disorder. Families with this have a change (transformation) in the BAP1 quality. Individuals with this quality change have an expanded danger of uveal melanoma, skin melanoma and some different malignancies. The uvea is the center layer of the eye is most grown-up eye malignant growths are a sort called uveal melanoma [4]. A few families will be in general have enormous quantities of moles on their skin or moles that are abnormal (specialists call them atypical). The atypical moles will in general be a sporadic shape or shading. They additionally tend to get dangerous. Individuals with moles like this have a higher than normal danger of skin melanoma and eye melanoma [5]. We realize that overexposure to UV radiation is the primary driver of melanoma of the skin. It has additionally been connected to melanoma of the eye yet there isn't sufficient proof to say this without a doubt.

REFERENCES

1. McCarty CA, Bansal AK, Livingston PM, Stanislavsky YL, Taylor HR. The epidemiology of dry eye in Melbourne. *Ophthalmology*. 1998;105(6):1114-1119.
2. Lin PY, Tsai SY, Cheng CY, Liu JH, Chou P, Hsu WM. Prevalence of dry eye among an elderly Chinese population in Taiwan: The shihpai eye study. *Ophthalmology*. 2003;110(6):1096-1101.
3. Paulsen AJ, Cruickshanks KJ, Fischer ME, Huang GH, Klein BE, Klein R. Dry eye in the beaver dam offspring study: Prevalence, risk factors, and health-related quality of life. *Am J Ophthalmol*. 2014;157(4):799-806.
4. Schaumberg DA, Sullivan DA, Buring JE, Dana MR. Prevalence of dry eye syndrome among US women. *Am J Ophthalmol*. 2003;136(2):318-326.
5. Shields MB, Scroggs MW, Sloop CM, Simmons RB. Clinical and histopathologic observations concerning hypotony after trabeculectomy with adjunctive mitomycin C. *Am J Ophthalmol*. 1993;116: 673-683.

Correspondence to: Muhammad Harish, Department of Glaucoma, University of Madras, Navalar Nagar, Triplicane Chepauk, Chennai, India, Email: muhammadhari@yahoo.com

Received: January 06, 2021; **Accepted:** January 20, 2021; **Published:** January 28, 2021

Citation: Harish M (2021) What Causes an Eye Tumor? *J Eye Dis Disord*. 6:e117.

Copyright: © 2021 Harish M. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.