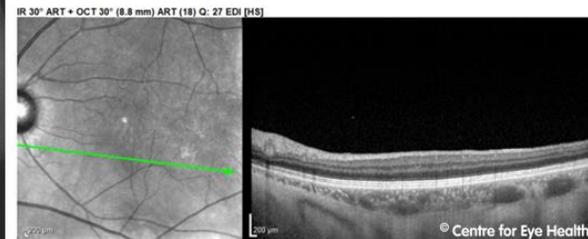
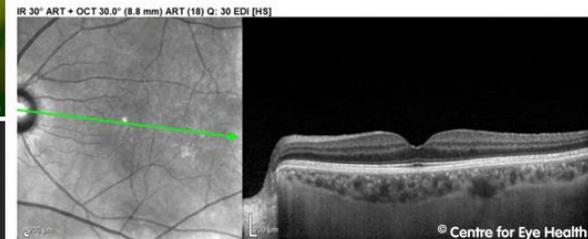
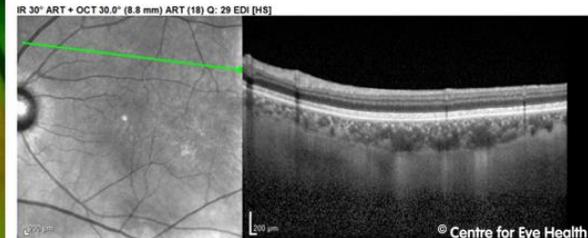


CFEH Facebook Case #32

A 57 year old female was referred to CFEH for a retinal assessment regarding an unusual fundus appearance. She has a history of breast cancer in 2012 that was treated with chemotherapy. The patient feels as though her night vision has been poor for a while and she mentioned long standing floaters.

Best corrected acuities were 6/5 OD and 6/5 OS with a low hyperopic script. Pupils were equal, round and reactive to light in both eyes. Amsler Grid was unremarkable in both eyes. As both eyes were similar in appearance, only images from the left eye are shown. What would be your diagnosis for this patient?



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Optometry
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ANSWER

Birdshot chorioretinopathy (later stage).

Retinal photography and Optomap imaging showed yellow-orange spots deep to the retina scattered throughout the posterior pole and nasal to the disc. Fundus autofluorescence imaging shows mild hyperfluorescence of the lesions. Spectralis OCT imaging of the lesions show increased signal transmission through to the choroid, suggesting mild RPE thinning in these areas. There is mild preretinal fibrosis inferior to the macula.

This clinical picture appears consistent with the diagnosis of birdshot chorioretinopathy.

Birdshot chorioretinopathy is a rare disorder that falls under the umbrella of conditions known as white dot syndrome. White dot syndromes are thought to manifest from inflammation of the choriocapillaris and RPE. It most commonly affects women aged between 40 and 70 and can be associated with infections such as cytomegalovirus, cat scratch disease and Lyme disease, as well as vasculitis and uveitis. Some association has been made with birdshot chorioretinopathy and the HLA-A29 gene, and it has been postulated that the condition may result from a compromised immune system.

The condition typically exhibits multiple cream-coloured oval lesions that appear to radiate from the optic disc. Patients can experience blurred vision, poor night vision, increased light sensitivity, paracentral scotomas, floaters and problems with colour vision.