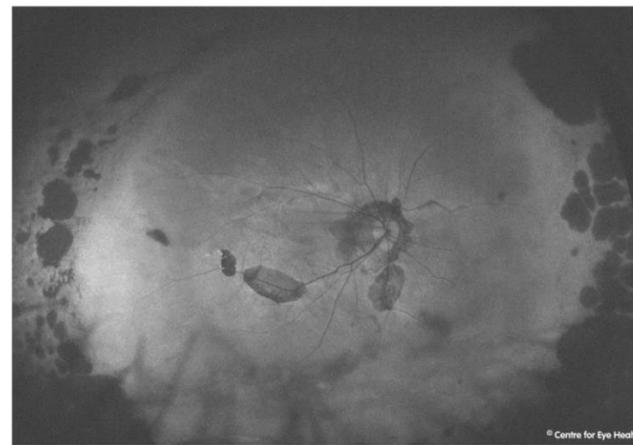
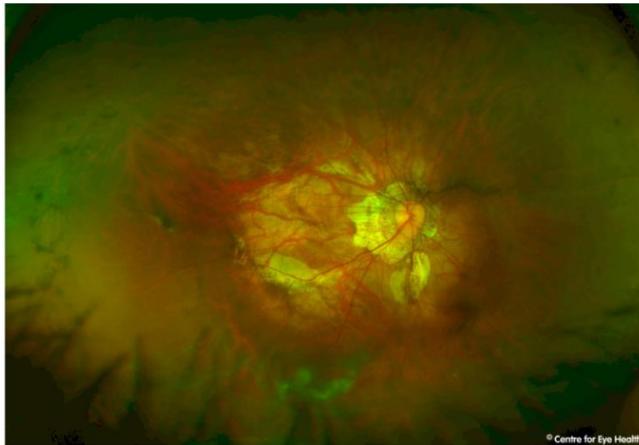


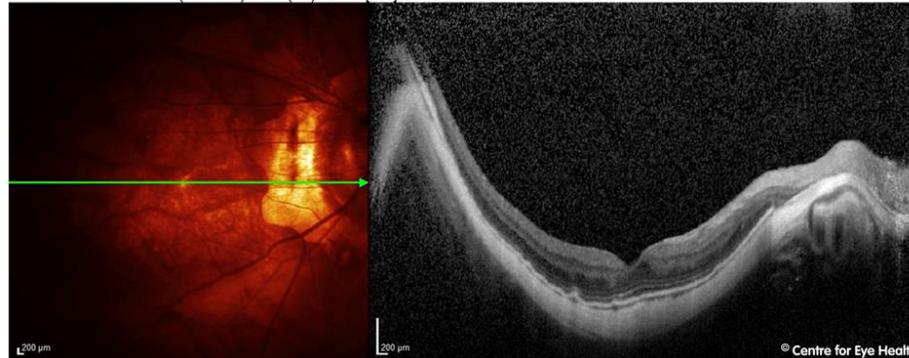


CFEH Facebook Case #35

A 59 year old Vietnamese female presented for a retinal assessment. Her left eye was unremarkable so this case will concentrate on her right eye. Pinhole VA was 6/24 in her aphakic right eye following cataract surgery in 1977. She suffers from hypertension which is treated with medication. What is the likely cause of her retinal changes?



IR 30° ART + OCT 30° (9.6 mm) ART (30) Q: 29 [HS]



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Centre for Eye Health



Optometry

NEW SOUTH WALES

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

ANSWER

Pathological Myopia.

The Optomap images show significant chorioretinal atrophy centrally, as well as pigment degeneration peripherally. The fundus auto-fluorescence imaging reveals multiple zones of hypo-fluorescence – around and inferior to the optic disc, inferior to the macula and extensively throughout the periphery. The OCT shows a posterior staphyloma (an elongation of the globe resulting from scleral thinning) and a mirror artefact – often seen in high myopia. These retinal changes are consistent with pathological (high/degenerative) myopia.

Pathological myopia is the progressive and excessive elongation of the globe, causing secondary changes involving the sclera, retina, choroid, vitreous, macula and optic nerve head. It is defined as myopia with a spherical equivalent refractive error of -6.00 DS or greater or an axial length above 26mm.

The following are all conditions that may be associated with pathological myopia:

- Posterior staphyloma
- Tilted/obliquely inserted ONH with temporal crescent (myopic con
- Vitreoretinal interface disturbances
- Vitreous syneresis & premature PVD
- Retinal breaks or detachments
- Early cataract
- Pseudoexophthalmos
- Large exophoria or exotropia
- Lacquer cracks
- Choroidal neovascular membrane
- Pigmentary glaucoma/steroid response
- Low-tension open angle glaucoma
- Retinoschisis
- Macular holes (lamellar, full thickness)
- Paravascular intraretinal cleavage, lamellar holes and cysts
- Tractional ILM detachment
- Peripapillary intrachoroidal cavitation
- Progressive thinning of the choroid
- Macular geographic atrophy
- Forster - Fuch's spot

For a detailed discussion of pathological myopia, log in to Learning for Vision if you are a member or create a new account then click [here](#).