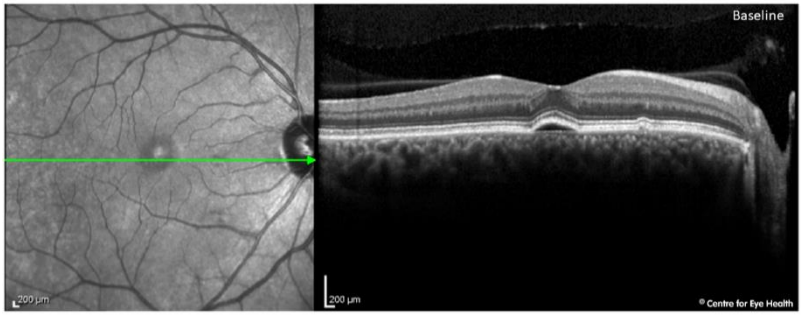
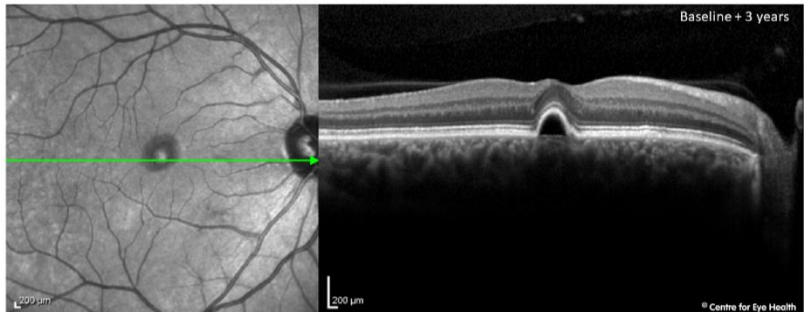
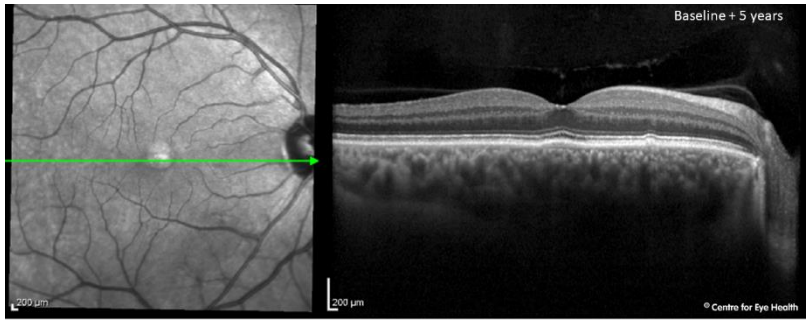
CFEH facebook Cases

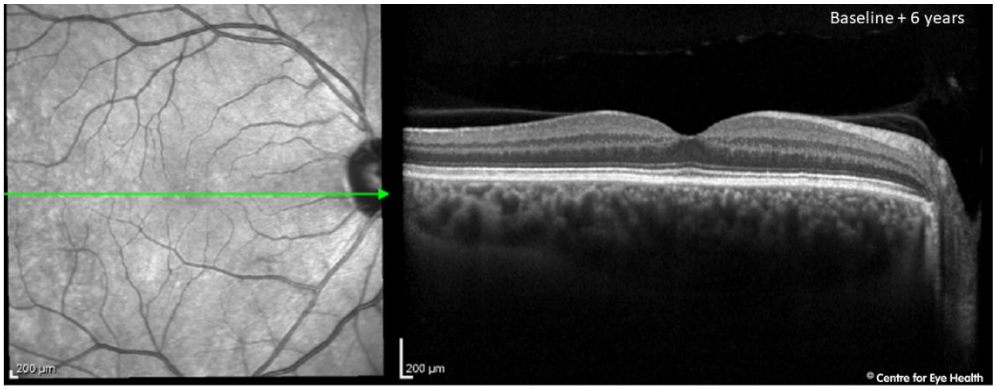
CFEH Facebook Case #117

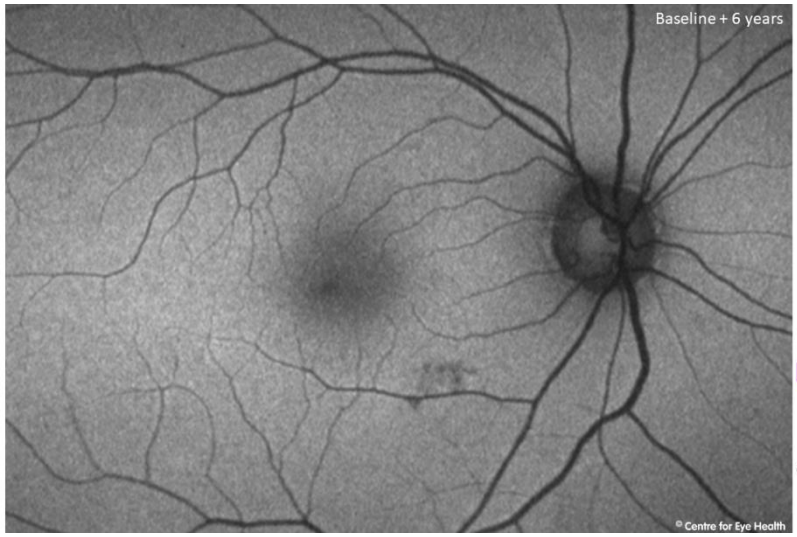
A 43 year old female presented initially presented for a macular assessment 6 years ago at which time a pigment epithelial detachment (PED) was noted at the macula. She was reviewed routinely and the OCT images over time show resolution of the PED with no identifiable lasting impact to the retinal structures as seen on OCT. The only indication of previous pachychoroid spectrum disease are the changes seen on fundus autofluorescence.











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ANSWER

The term PED refers to a separation of the retinal pigment epithelium from Bruch's membrane. PED's may be caused by blood, serous fluid, drusen or a neovascular membrane and can be associated with a variety of conditions including age-related macular degeneration and pachychoroid spectrum disease.

This patient had a serous PED (the PED is optically empty on OCT, indicating a likely serous nature). This resolved over a period of several years, leaving the macula apparently unaffected. This PED and the area of hypo-autofluoresence infero-nasal to the macula suggest a diagnosis of pachychoroid spectrum disorder, a condition characterized by increased choroidal thickness, areas of hyper and hypo autofluorescence that are in excess of RPE changes noted clinically, and the presence of small PEDs overlying areas of thickened choroid.