Abstract 1

PUNCTATE INNER CHOROIDOPATHY/IDIOPATHIC MULTIFOCAL CHOROIDITIS-LIKE LESIONS IN UNRELATED RETINAL DISEASES

Oral

Cicinelli M.V.*, Marchese A., Miserocchi E., Battaglia Parodi M., Bandello F.

IRCCS San Raffaele Scientific Institut ~ Milan ~ Italy

Purpose:

To report a cohort of patients with punctate inner choroidopathy/idiopathic multifocal choroiditis (PIC/iMFC)-like lesions and concurrent, unrelated, chorioretinal disorders.

Methods:

Retrospective observational study of patients seen at two referral centers with lesions resembling PIC/iMFC on multimodal imaging. Active PIC/iMFC-like lesions appeared as focal hyperreflective lesions splitting the retinal pigment epithelium/Bruch membrane (RPE/BrM) complex on optical coherence tomography. Chronic PIC/iMFC-like lesions included subretinal fibrosis, multifocal punched-out chorioretinal atrophy, and curvilinear streaks. Patients' demographics, additional imaging features, and treatment responses were collected and summarized.

Results:

Twenty-two eyes of 16 patients with PIC/iMFC-like lesions were included (75% females; median age 40 years). Underlying diagnoses included hereditary retinal conditions (10 patients, 63%) and acquired etiologies, all characterized by RPE/BrM or outer retinal disruption. Fifteen eyes (68%) had active PIC/iMFC-like lesions; 7 eyes (32%) had chronic PIC/iMFC-like lesions. Active PIC/iMFC-like lesions regressed with time and responded to systemic steroids. Subretinal fibrosis (3 eyes, 20%), macular atrophy (3 eyes, 20%), and concomitant subretinal fibrosis and macular atrophy (5 eyes, 33%) developed on follow-up. Recurrences occurred in 5 eyes (23%).

Conclusions:

RPE/BrM or outer retina disruption may trigger PIC/iMFC-like lesions in susceptible patients, presumably due to loss of immune privilege. The PIC/iMFC-like lesions may influence the clinical progression and the visual prognosis of the primary chorioretinal disease.