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SWEPT SOURCE OCT AND SWEPT SOURCE OCT ANGIOGRAPHY FINDINGS IN A CASE OF CYTOMEGALOVIRUS RETINITIS

Oral

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Purpose:

To describe Swept source OCT (SS-OCT) and SS-OCT angiography (SS-OCT A) characteristics in a case of Cytomegalovirus (CMV) retinitis.

Methods:

A single case report documented with multimodal imaging

Results:

A 59-year-old male, with medical history of dermatomyositis treated with immunosuppressive therapy, complains of floaters in the right eye (OD) for 3 months. Visual acuity in OD was 20/20. Slit lamp examination revealed 1+ vitreous haze. Fundoscopy showed nasal vascular sheathing and wedge-shaped area of whitening associated with localized hemorrhage and small dot like lesions. Nasal SS-OCT demonstrated cavernous appearance. Nasal SS-OCT A showed absence of the flow in the superficial retinal plexus. Polymerase chain reaction analysis of the anterior chamber aqueous fluid was positive for CMV DNA. Follow-up was marked by the stabilization in clinical examination and SS-OCT.

Conclusions:

Opportunistic CMV retinitis in non-HIV immune-suppressed patient comes in an indolent form with two patterns of retinal necrosis in SS-OCT: "full-thickness necrosis" and "cavernous necrosis". As in our case, both patterns can co-exist. SS-OCT A shows the exact limits of the sudden stop of flow in the superficial retinal plexus.