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CASE REPORT: MULTIMODAL IMAGING IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND FOLLOW-UP OF RETINAL ARTERIAL MACROANEURYSM WITH BRANCH RETINAL ARTERY OCCLUSION

Poster

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Purpose:

To describe multimodal imaging findings in retinal arterial macroaneuvrysm (RAM) associated with a branch retinal artery occlusion and to correlate OCTA findings with conventional multimodal imaging.

Methods:

The clinical course, conventional multimodal imaging findings including fundus color photography, swept source optical coherence tomography, fluorescein angiography, and OCTA findings were collected at baseline and during the follow-up of one eye (one patient) with symptomatic RAM.

Results:

A 66-year-old male patient with unremarkable ocular or medical history presented with acute visual decline in his right eye. Best-corrected visual acuity was 3/10. Fundus examination disclosed an elevated yellowish lesion along the superotemporal retinal artery surrounded by flame hemorrhages and exsudates. OCT showed a fusiform intraretinal hyperreflectivity with focal retinal edema. The lesion was hypofluorescent in FA with late leakage and delayed arterial filling. OCT-A showed active blood flow. The patient was diagnosed with hypertension. No treatment was given. At 6-month follow-up, his BCVA raised to 10/10 with no flow on OCTA.

Conclusions:

Retinal Arterial Macroaneurysms are rarely associated with Branch Retinal Artery Occlusion. Multimodal imaging helps in its diagnosis and follow-up. Optical coherence tomography angiography allows the detection of flow signal within RAMs, which may both decrease the need for dye angiography in selected cases and help in treatment decision making.