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SWEPT SOURCE OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY IN FUNDUS ALBIPUNCTATUS

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Purpose:

To describe swept source optical coherence tomography (SS-OCT) characteristics in a case of Fundus albipunctatus

Methods:

A single case report

Results:

A 28-year-old healthy male with a family history of fundus albipunctatus, was summoned for a systematic ophthalmic examination. There was no history of night blindness. Best-corrected visual acuity was 20/30 in the right eye and 20/25 in the left eye. The corneas, lenses, and anterior chambers were unremarkable. Fundus examination revealed numerous small, white-yellowish retinal lesions within the posterior pole. SS-OCT showed numerous dome-shaped hyperreflective formations spanned across the retinal pigment epithelium. This spike like deposits were extended into the IS/OS junction of the photoreceptors and the external limiting membrane with a focal loss in the photoreceptor outer segments.

Conclusions:

Fundus albipunctatus is a rare form of stationary night blindness characterized by early hemeralopia beginning in early childhood. The use of SS-OCT may be of value in showing highly suggestive findings.