

## Abstract 229

### A CASE OF CILIARETINAL ARTERY OCCLUSION: DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

Oral

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#### **Purpose:**

The purpose of this report was to evaluate characteristic findings and functional outcome of Cilioretinal Artery Occlusion (CLRAO), a rare type of retinal vascular occlusion.

#### **Methods:**

A 70-year-old woman with history of type 2 diabetes mellitus, controlled hypertension and oligoarthritis presented with sudden vision loss in her left eye. Visual acuity on presentation was 20/32 in her right eye and 20/200 in her left eye, and funduscopic examination revealed an isolated CLRAO in her left eye. Fundus fluorescein angiography, OCT-A and OCT were also performed.

#### **Results:**

Our findings led us to the diagnosis of CLRAO in a suspected case of Horton's disease.

Fundus examination of the left eye revealed ischemic retinal whitening in the area supplied by the CLRA.

Optical coherence tomography revealed a hyperreflective, thickened retinal area temporally to the optic disk.

Fundus fluorescein angiography revealed an hyperfluorescent area in the temporal sector of the optic disk with an adjacent hypofluorescent zone.

Finally, on OCT-A we observed a hypoperfused retina corresponding to the zone of CLRA-distribution.

The patient was ultimately sent for a rheumatologist consult and a Color Doppler-Ultrasound of the epiaortic vessels was programmed.

#### **Conclusions:**

CLRAO is a rare event (5-7% of retinal artery occlusions) which has been reported in association with various other ocular conditions such as central retinal vein occlusion or anterior ischemic optic neuropathy. Less commonly, CLRAOs may occur as an isolated phenomenon. These cases usually have a better visual prognosis.