Pigmented juxtapapillary lesion as a form of presentation of parapapillary choroidal cavitation

Cavitación peripapilar coroidea en el diagnóstico diferencial de lesión pigmentada yuxtapapilar

Fernando López-Herrero*, José L. Sánchez-Vicente and Jorge L. Monge-Esquivel
Servicio de Oftalmología, Hospital Universitario Virgen del Rocío, Sevilla, Spain

Abstract

Juxtapapillary pigmented lesions represent an important diagnostic challenge in ophthalmology. We present a case of a juxtapapillary pigmented lesion whose multimodal imaging study evidenced a form of presentation of a peripapillary choroidal cavitation.

Keywords: Peripapillary choroid cavitation. En-face OCT. Swept Source OCT. Degenerative myopia.

Resumen

Las lesiones pigmentadas yuxtapapilares representan un importante reto diagnóstico en oftalmología. Presentamos un caso de lesión pigmentada yuxtapapilar cuyo estudio de imagen multimodal evidenció tratarse de una forma de presentación de una cavitation coroidea peripapilar.

Palabras clave: Cavitation peripapilar coroidea. OCT En-face. OCT Swept Source. Miopia magna.
A 64-year old patient with -7.0 diopters of myopia. A retinography of the right eye (OD) showed a well-demarcated, juxtapapillary nasal pigmented lesion (Fig. 1 A). In the early phases of the fluorescein angiography a faint screen effect was observed (Fig. 1 B). En-face optical coherence tomography (OCT) with choroid segmentation (Fig. 1C), highlighted the presence of hyporreflective spaces, apparently compartmentalized by interposed septa. Swept-Source OCT (Fig. 1 D) revealed the characteristic image of peripapillary intrachoroidal cavitations (PICCs), in this case with a type 3 staphyloma according to Curtin1.

In conclusion, in contrast with the characteristic yellow-orange appearance, PICCs should also be considered in the differential diagnosis of peripapillary pigmented lesions2.

Confidentiality of data. The authors declare that they have followed the protocols of their work center on the publication of patient data.

Right to privacy and informed consent. The authors declare that no patient data appear in this article.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References