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

Cavitación peripapilar coroidea en el diagnóstico diferencial de lesión pigmentada yuxtapapilar

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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.

Key words: 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 cavitación coroidea peripapilar.

Palabras clave: Cavitación peripapilar coroidea. OCT En-face. OCT Swept Source. Miopía magna.

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Figure 1. Multimodal analysis of the juxtapapillary pigmented lesion. **A:** Retinography image; **B:** Early phase fluorescein angiography; **C:** En-face optical coherence tomography (OCT) with choroid segmentation; **D:** Swept-source OCT (DRI OCT Triton plus, Topcon Medical Systems, Inc., Europe) showing the characteristic findings of peripapillary intrachoroidal cavitations (PICCs).

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.

Ethical disclosures

Protection of human and animal subjects. The authors declare that no experiments were performed on humans or animals for this study.

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.

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