

R1 R2 R3 PG0 PG1 Estagiário Tecnólogo
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Service (sector) Retina and Vitreous - Úvea N° CEP

Recurrent Ocular Toxoplasmosis through fluorescein angiography and indocyanine green angiography

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Purpose: To present some cases of recurrent Ocular Toxoplasmosis through fluorescein angiography (FA) and indocyanine green angiography (ICGA). Compare the findings with the related cases of this disease.

Methods: We analyzed 23 patients, ten females and thirteen males, between 17 and 41 years old, average 28,96 , with recurrent Ocular Toxoplasmosis .Authors' diagnostic criteria was based on Smith and Nozik methodology. The patients were submitted to fluorescein angiography and indocyanine green angiography.

Results: Our findings in ICGA were: a) hypofluorescence in the active recurrent lesions were inially perceived in all the cases. b) multiple hypofluorescent spots surrounding the active lesion in all the cases. c) multiple hypofluorescent spots far away from the active lesion in normal areas in the funduscopy and FA. D) hyperfluorescent spots in the region of the active lesion. In the fluorescein angiography we noticed hypofluorescence in the center of the active recurrent lesion in the initial phases of the FA and irregular hyperfluorescence of the later phases.

Conclusion: Indocyanine green angiography and fluorescein angiography showed some interesting findings on the recurrent Ocular Toxoplasmosis. Multiple hypofluorescent spots far away from the active recurrent lesions in normal areas in the funduscopy and FA and hyperfluorescent spots in the region of the active lesion weren't reported in this disease.