

R1 R2 R3 PG0 PG1 Estagiário Tecnólogo PIBIC

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Service (sector)

Retina and Vitreous

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Optical Coherence Tomography in Central Serous Chorioretinopathy

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Purpose: To describe tomographic features of central serous chorioretinopathy (CSC) at the acute phase as well as during the follow-up.

Methods: Prospective uncontrolled case series. Patients with CSC who presented to the Ophthalmology Department of UNIFESP between 07/03 and 04/07 underwent complete ophthalmological examination as well as optical coherence tomography (OCT), being followed for at least 3 months.

Results: Thirty four eyes of 31 patients (24 male; 7 female) were included. Mean follow-up was 13 months. At the baseline, OCT revealed neurosensory retinal detachment in 32 (94%) eyes, pigment epithelium detachments in 24 (75%) eyes, focal pigment epithelium thickening in 12 (35%) eyes and distortion of the foveal pit in 20 (60%) eyes. Mean baseline visual acuity was 20/80. Six (17%) eyes were treated with argon laser photocoagulation. OCT showed progressive fluid resolution in 27 (80%) eyes. Focal pigment epithelium clumps or detachments persisted in 18 (54%) eyes. Mean final visual acuity was 20/40. At the last evaluation, focal hyperreflectivity of the inner retinal layers with posterior shadowing was seen at the site of the laser treatment in all eyes that underwent such procedure.

Conclusions: OCT was capable to demonstrate valuable pathological retinal changes in the acute phase as well as during the follow-up in patients with CSC. Residual tomographic changes in the retinal pigment epithelium may persist after the active phase in approximately 50% of the eyes.