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Multimodal Imaging of Punctate Outer Retinal Toxoplasmosis

Nicolas A Yannuzzi, Orly Gal-Or, Elie Motulsky, Swarup S Swaminathan, Emmett T Cunningham Jr, Janet L Davis, Yale Fisher, Giovanni Gregori, Philip J Rosenfeld, K Bailey Freund

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Abstract

Background and objective: To describe the multimodal imaging characteristics associated with punctate outer retinal toxoplasmosis (PORT).

Patients and methods: Multicenter, retrospective, observational case series of three patients who presented with PORT. Multimodal imaging was reviewed including optical coherence tomography (OCT), fundus autofluorescence, optical coherence tomography angiography, and conventional dye-based angiography.

Results: Patient ages ranged from 13 years to 55 years. Each patient had multiple white, punctate outer retinal lesions in the affected eye at initial diagnosis. OCT showed both inner and outer retinal changes, including disruption of the ellipsoid and interdigitation zones and retinal pigment epithelium/Bruch's membrane complex, as well as punctate, preretinal, hyperreflective lesions at the vitreoretinal interface, which regressed with treatment.

Conclusion: Multimodal imaging is useful in diagnosing and monitoring treatment response in PORT, an uncommon presentation of ocular toxoplasmosis that must be differentiated from white dot syndromes or other causes of unilateral retinitis. [Ophthalmic Surg Lasers Imaging Retina. 2019;50:281-287.].

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