

MULTIMODAL IMAGING IN PATIENTS WITH MULTIFOCAL CHOROIDITIS WITH OUTER RETINAL/CHORIOCAPILLARIS-BASED PATHOLOGY

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The purpose of this study was to present different multimodal imaging technics in patients with multifocal choroiditis, punctate inner choroidopathy (PIC), birdshot chorioretinopathy (BCR), acute posterior multifocal placid pigment epitheliopathy (AMPPE), multiple evanescent white dot syndrome (MEWDS) and serpinginous choroiditis (SPC) and to estimate their diagnostic and prognostic value.

The study was performed at the Clinic for Eye Disease, Clinical Centre Niš, Serbia. During the period of six years, ten patients with diagnosed multifocal chorioretinitis were examined. Standard ophthalmological examination in all patients included: visual acuity evaluation, slit lamp biomicroscopy, applanation tonometry, indirect ophthalmoscopy, photodocumentation and fluorescein angiography, optical coherence tomography (OCT) and ultrasonography in indicated cases. Standard laboratory examination, immunological examination and HLA typing were performed as well.

Visual acuity was well preserved in all cases except in SPC. The disease was bilateral, in cases of SPC, AMPPE and PIC, and recurrence was present in cases of BCR and PIC. SPC and PIC were characterized by chronic evolution.

The common features of all presented cases of multifocal choroiditis entities were: minimal lesions at the initial stage of disease, multifocal or white yellow multiple lesions, during the progression of disease and consequent degeneration of retinal tissue and choroid proven by OCT and FA.

OCT is important for diagnose, differential diagnose and follow-up.

The obtained results are comparable with the existing studies that follow individual response variability, which has not yet been fully elucidated.

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