

RETINAL PIGMENT EPITHELIUM TEARS IN YOUNGER PATIENTS: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

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We present three different cases of patients with retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) tear: one case with choroidal osteoma, one with central serous chorioretinopathy (CSHR) and one with idiopathic polypoidal vasculopathy (IPCV). Fotodocumentation, fluorescein angiography, optical coherence tomography (OCT) and OCT angiography showed typical choroidal neovascularization in patient with osteoma and IPCV. In patient with CSHR, large PED without choroidal neovascularization was present. PED tear was detected in all patients.

Various eye disorders, such as tear of retinal pigment layer, can complicate clinical picture and be associated with PED. Large height and diameter of PED, association with CNV, small ratio of CNV size to PED size, lines in infrared images, and duration of PED may predict the course of RPE tear. Therefore, it should be monitored for this complication. Treatment and outcome depends on cause of tear.

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