

Massive Subretinal Hemorrhage in a Patient with Bilateral Wet AMD



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ABSTRACT

Age-related macular degeneration is one of the main causes of irreversible visual impairment in the elderly around the world. It is a disease with multifactorial causes, examples of which are well understood in the literature are genetic inheritance, smoking and obesity. It is believed that the pathogenesis begins with a failure of the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) to purify the degradation products of the photoreceptors, leading to the formation of deposits (drusen), which are related to structural damage to Bruch's membrane and choriocapillaris, hindering the passage of nutrients to the outer retina and causing damage due to relative ischemia. Visual loss intensifies if one of the advanced forms of the disease develops: geographic atrophy of the RPE (dry form) and macular neovascularization (wet form). This poster describes the case of a massive subretinal hemorrhage secondary to wet AMD.

METHODS

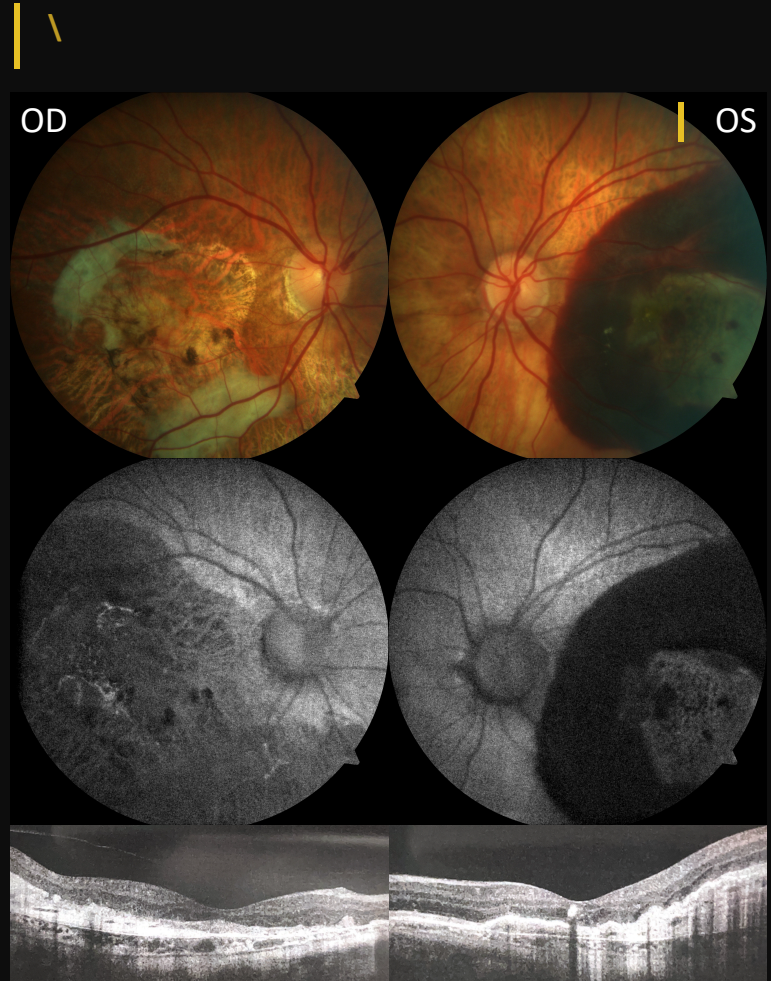
This study was based on a review of clinical records, with the patient's free and informed consent.

RESULTS

ALSP patient, 69 years old, female, with a previous history of systemic arterial hypertension, referred for assessment of progressive visual loss in the right eye that had started 6 months previously. On examination, she had best corrected visual acuity OD: hand motion, OS: 20/30. Retinal mapping showed a lesion compatible with a disciform scar in the right eye and coalescing drusen in the macula of the left eye, and oral antioxidant therapy was indicated. After this assessment, which took place in 2021, the patient was lost to follow-up and only returned in 2024 complaining of sudden visual loss in her left eye 3 days earlier. At this time, she had visual acuity of hand motion in both eyes and, on retinal mapping, extensive subretinal hemorrhage. OCT showed a macular lesion compatible with a disciform scar.

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CONCLUSION

The patient was informed of the seriousness of the condition and opted for expectant management due to the poor prognosis.