Massive Subretinal Hemorrhage in a Patient with Bilateral Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy

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ABSTRACT

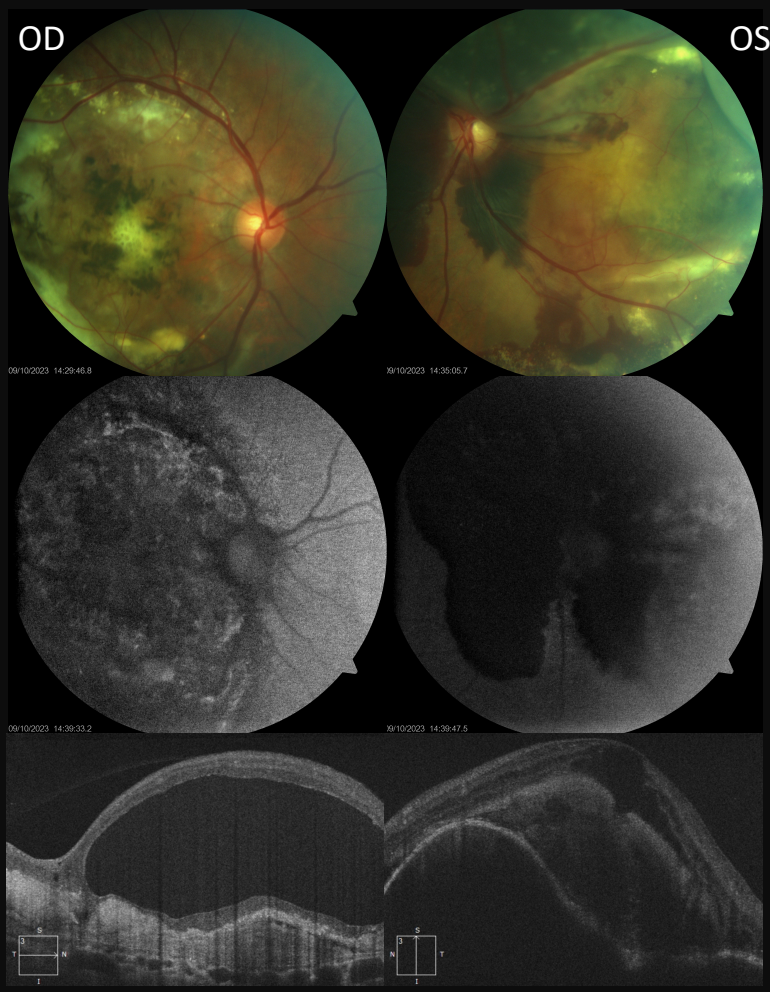
Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy is an exudative maculopathy with characteristics similar to wet AMD, more common in people of non-Caucasian origin, with an as yet unclear pathogenesis, typically characterized by the presence of polypoidal vascular lesions originating from abnormal choroidal vessels, associated with retinal pigmented epithelial detachment (PED), neurosensory detachment, and hemorrhages. This poster describes the case of a patient with massive subretinal hemorrhage associated with a case of Polypoidal Choroidal Vasculopathy.

METHODS

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

RESULTS

Patient MEJV, female, 63 years old, with progressive bilaterial low vision for 1 year, presenting best-corrected visual acuity on examination OD: finger count near the face, OS: finger count at 1 meter. Retinal mapping in the right eye showed areas of pigmentation of the RPE affecting the macula, coarse subretinal exudative lesions compromising the fovea and orange polypoidal vascular alterations in the region of the superior temporal arch. Retinal mapping of the left eye showed massive subretinal hemorrhage with bulging of the superior and temporal retina, as well as areas of temporal subretinal exudation. OCT of the macula in both eyes showed bilateral gross hemorrhagic PED and healed macular neovascularization in both eyes.



CONCLUSION

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

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