

# Multimodal Evaluation Of Bilateral Peripheral Exudative Hemorrhagic Chorioretinopathy : A Case Report

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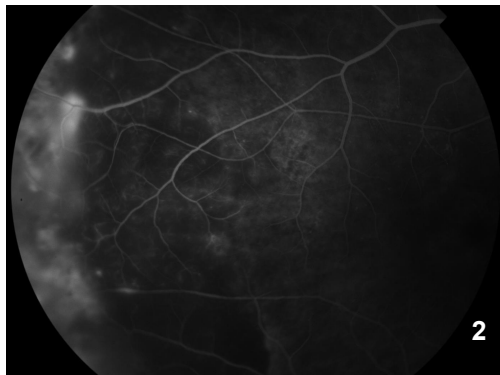
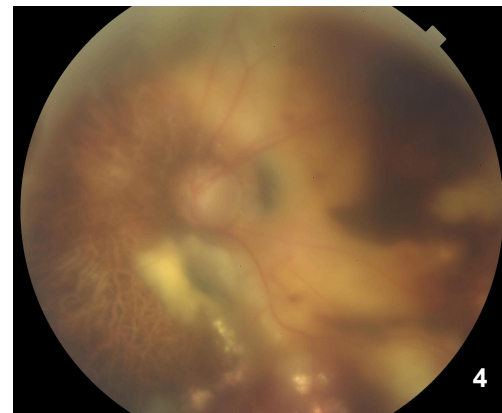
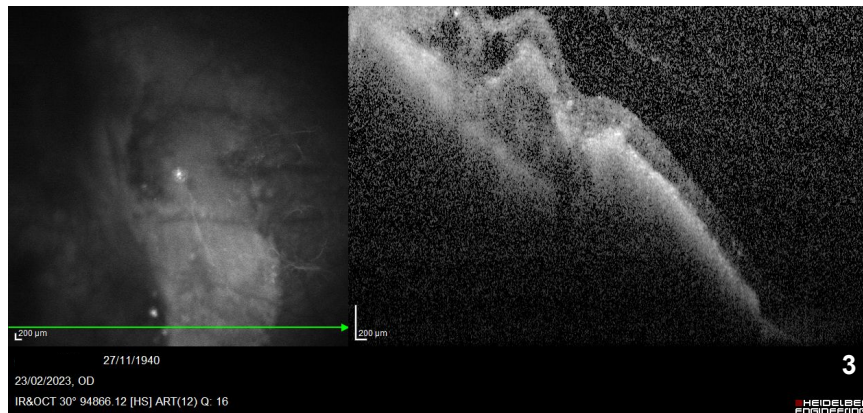
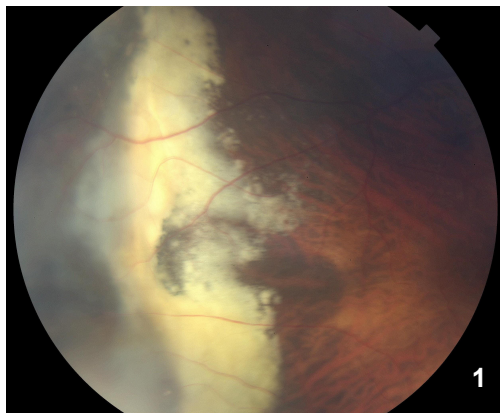
## INTRODUCTION

Peripheral exudative hemorrhagic chorioretinopathy (PEHCR) is a rare degenerative chorioretinal disease with subretinal/subepithelial hemorrhage and exudation in the fundus periphery in older patients. Other findings, such as vitreous hemorrhage (VH) and abnormal choroidal vascular network may be found. Differential diagnosis includes choroidal melanoma, reflecting the importance of its investigation. The chosen treatment will depend on the presentation.

## CASE DESCRIPTION

An 82 years old caucasian female with unilateral progressive reduced visual acuity (VA) presented to the eye department with an ultrasonography report of a mass on the temporal periphery of her left eye. VA was 20/20 in OD and hand motion in OS. Anterior segment revealed bilateral pseudophakia. On fundus examination it was noted a hemorrhagic and exudative subretinal lesion in temporal periphery in the right eye sparing the posterior pole and mild VH with hemorrhagic and exudative subretinal mass temporally in the left eye periphery, encroaching on to the macula. B-scan ultrasonography showed a solid lesion, with high reflectivity through all the lesion on A-scan, without positive angle kappa. Regular CT scan of whole body was performed to look for primary tumors. This patient is being closely monitored for any evolution of the peripheral lesion.

## IMAGES



- (1) Retinography showing an exudative subretinal lesion in temporal periphery in the right eye;
- (2) Fluorescein angiography of the right eye presenting blockage hypofluorescence as well as anterior leakage;
- (3) Right eye optical coherence tomography compatible with subretinal neovascularization;
- (4) Retinography with mild VH with hemorrhagic and exudative subretinal mass temporally in the left eye periphery, encroaching on to the macula.

## DISCUSSION

PEHCR is a rare condition more prevalent in elderly white females(70-82),bilateral occurs in 30%, lesions as usually located on inferior temporal peripheral quadrant.It's asymptomatic unless there's vitreal or macular involvement.In most cases stabilization or regression spontaneously occur.Therefore,treatment regimens,which remain undefined,should be cautiously selected,considering imminent vision loss.

## CONCLUSION

PEHCR diagnosis should be taken into consideration when an exudative lesion and/or subretinal or vitreous hemorrhage located in peripheral retina, temporally most of the times, affecting one or both eyes is identified, since it can be misdiagnosed and mistreated.

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