Macular vitelliform detachment associated with cuticular drusen

Patricia G Braga
Resident physician from Centro Oftalmológico de Minas Gerais

Bruna P G Lages
Resident physician from Centro Oftalmológico de Minas Gerais

Laura F C Carvalho
Resident physician from Centro Oftalmológico de Minas Gerais

Juliana L Oréfice
Uveitis specialist and residency chief of staff from Centro Oftalmológico de Minas Gerais

Purpose and Methods

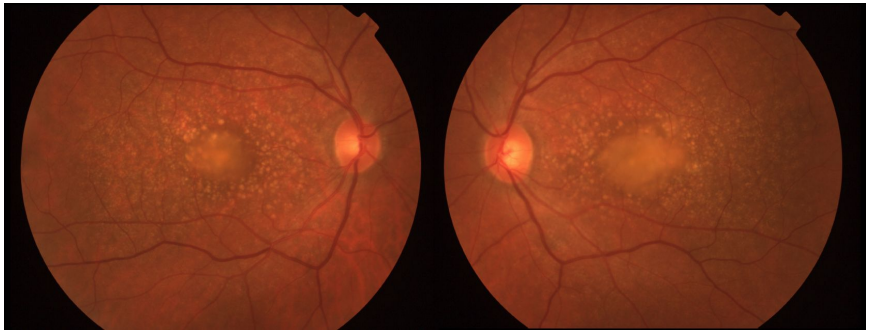
Purpose: Report a multimodal evaluation of adult vitelliform dystrophy associated with cuticular drusen.

Methods: Multimodal evaluation using fluorescein angiography (FA), indocyanine green (ICG), fundus autofluorescence (FAF) and optical coherence tomography (OCT), medical record and literature review.

Case Report

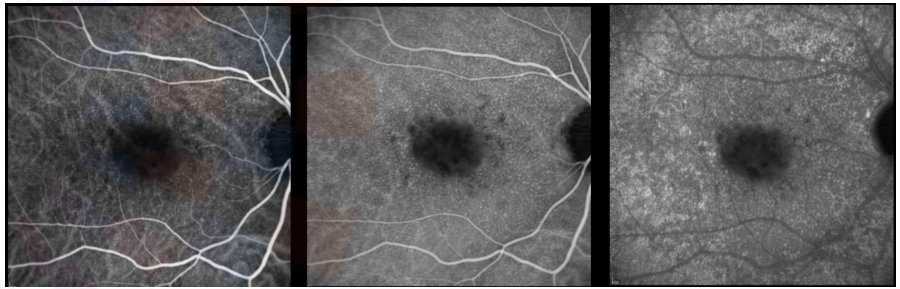
Male patient, 63 years old, driver, referred with prior diagnosis of exudative age-related macular degeneration (AMD).

He complains of progressively low binocular visual acuity. On examination: visual acuity 20/40 right eye and 20/50 left eye, and no remarkable findings in slit-lamp exam. On fundoscopy examination, in both eyes, a yellowish foveal lesion was observed, elevated with a cupuliform shape of approximately 2DD, associated with multiple diffuse yellow dots throughout the posterior pole compatible with cuticular drusen.

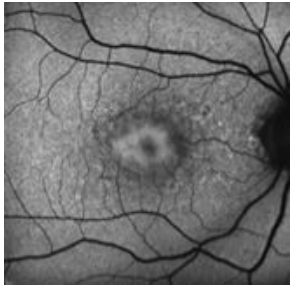


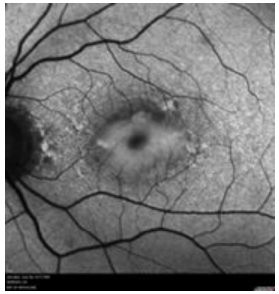
Multimodal Imaging

The ICG test demonstrated a low-uptake foveal region, with **multiple diffuse hyper-uptake punctate points** without signs of choroidal neovascularization.

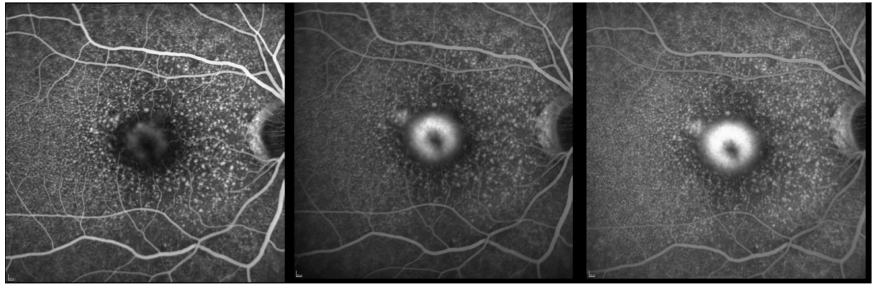


The FAF test presents a **hypoautofluorescent foveal region** and multiple central **hypoautofluorescent dots with a hyperautofluorescent rim.**





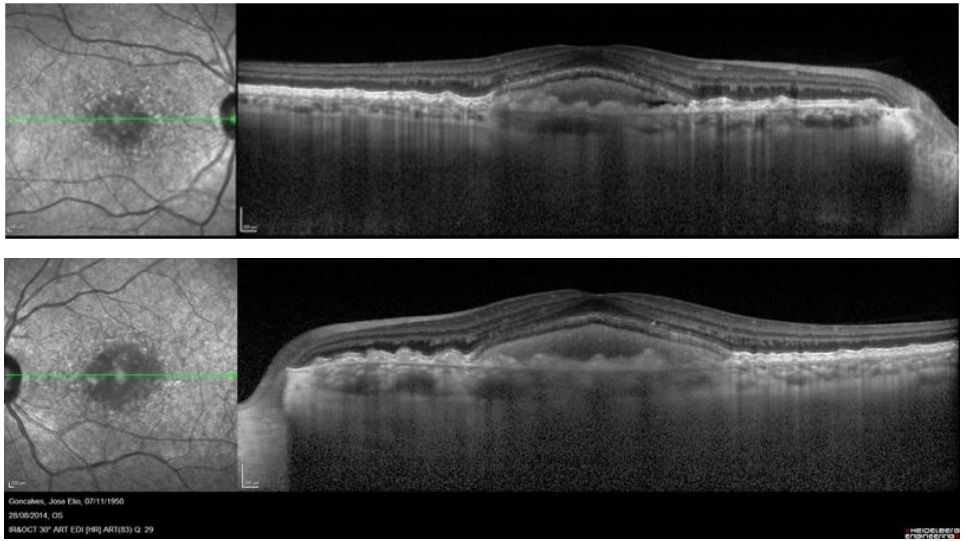
The FA examination revealed a **foveal hyperfluorescent lesion** from the initial stages with progressive increase, maintaining precise margins (pooling) and the presence of multiple diffuse hyperfluorescent punctate lesions in a **starry sky pattern**.



Multimodal Imaging

OCT showed **triangular elevations of the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE)** with bases lying on Bruch's membrane and apices toward the retina, conferring a characteristic **"saw-tooth" pattern** with posterior hypertransmission in center and light attenuation at the edges.

In the foveal region, hyperreflective subretinal material with an overlapping hyporeflective space, thus giving the **pseudohypopyon appearance.**



Discussion

Multimodal imaging is essential for identifying patients at risk of developing macular complications such as **vitelliform detachment** and **macular neovascularization (MNV)**. In our case, multimodal images were essential for the diagnosis and correct follow-up of the case.

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Thank you!