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PURPOSE

Commotio Retinae is an ophthalmic condition characterized by retinal pallor resulting from the disruption of the outer segments of photoreceptors, usually due to mechanical ocular trauma. This condition can affect both the central and peripheral regions of the retina, referred to as Berlin edema when it involves the macular region. manifestations of Commotio Retinae vary in intensity and prognosis, classified concussion and retinal contusion, the latter being more severe and characterized by pallor associated with retinal hemorrhage.

This report aims to present a case of Commotion Retinae after mechanical ocular trauma.

METHODS

This is a descriptive, single-arm case report for which a complete review of the patient's medical records was carried out. Reports and images of his retinographies were also compiled.



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RESULTS

Male patient, 42 years old, reported mechanical ocular trauma (blow) to the right eye (OD). Initial ophthalmic examination showed visual acuity of 20/50 in OD and fundoscopy revealed marked pallor in the upper third of the retina involving the macular region, associated with superior preretinal hemorrhage. The evaluation classified the case as Commotio Retinae associated with retinal contusion.

DISCUSSION

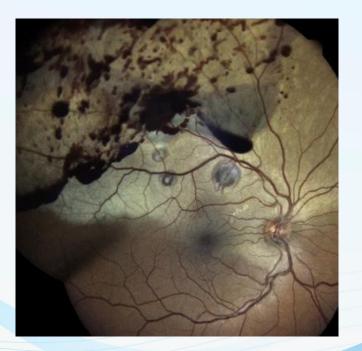
In many cases, Commotio Retinae has a favorable prognosis, and there is no consensus on the need for medical therapies. However, the use of corticosteroids has shown promising results in reducing edema as well as improving visual acuity. Given the described diagnosis, the administration of this drug was chosen, aiming not only for the improvement of visual acuity but also to minimize the risks of future complications.



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Figure 1: Retinography examination showing retinal pallor associated with areas of retinal hemorrhage





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CONCLUSION

This case report emphasizes the importance of early diagnosis and the adoption of effective therapeutic measures in managing Commotio Retinae. Continuous monitoring and prompt intervention were crucial to optimize visual recovery and prevent long-term complications.

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