HOW MANY OPHTHALMOLOGIC DIAGNOSES CAN A MYOPIC YOUNG WOMAN HAVE?

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PURPOSE: To present a case of a myopic young woman with an episode of macular neovascularization and two episodes of acute maculopathy.

METHODS: Description of a case-report.

RESULTS: An healthy 28-year-old Caucasian female, with high myopia (-7.00D O.U.), in the last seven years, has presented three episodes of ophthalmology pathologies. Firstly, she complained of decreased right visual acuity and a right central scotoma with a one-week duration. Her right eye fundoscopy examination revealed an elevated yellowish macular lesion. Macular OCT and fluorescein angiography helped to diagnose a classic lesion of macular neovascularization. The lesion resolved with three monthly intravitreal injections of bevacizumab. Five years ago, she complained of a left central scotoma with a one-day duration. She presented a hyper autofluorescence in the temporal fovea in en face OCT and in macular OCT blurring of the external limiting membrane (ELM) and the ellipsoid and interdigitation zones. Surveillance was carried out and after 3 weeks there was clinical and imaging improvement. Last year, shortly after Covid-19 infection, she complained of a left paracentral scotoma with a five-days duration. She presented various hyper autofluorescence foveal lesions in en face OCT and in macular OCT blurring of the ELM and the ellipsoid and interdigitation zones. Systemic investigation, including thrombotic study, was normal. To date, it was decided to do clinical surveillance.

CONCLUSIONS: This case demonstrates the importance of explaining to patients the red flag signs and shows that a scotoma can be caused by several ophthalmology pathologies.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE: No