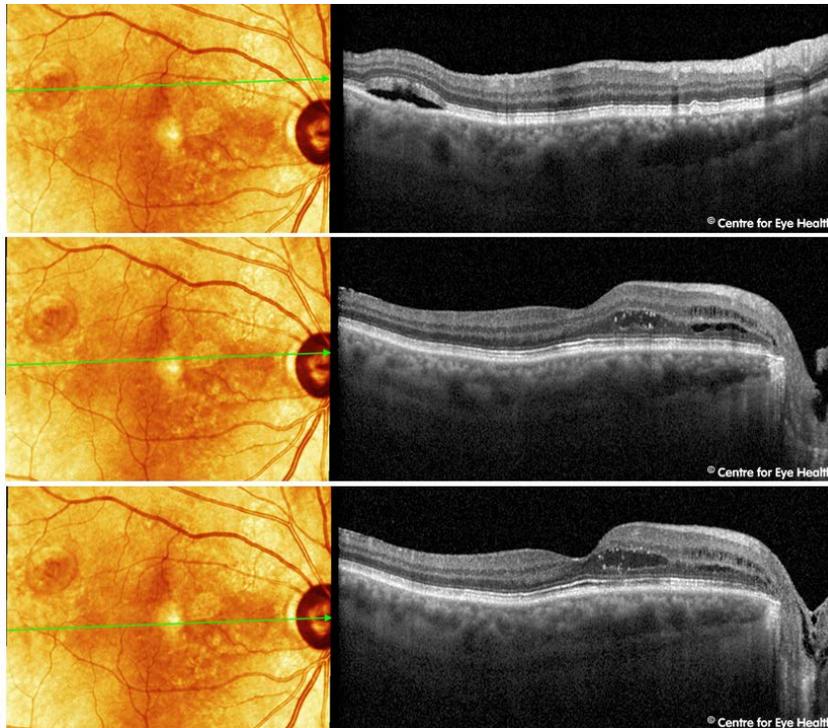




## CFEH Facebook Case #84

A 79 year old male was referred for assessment. He reports a period of blurred vision lasting 3-4 months and not requiring treatment approximately 40 years ago. Acuity was 6/9.5 in each eye and he is currently being treated for glaucoma. The macular condition seen in this patient has only recently been described (RETINA 0:1-16, 2017). What is the name of this condition?



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# ANSWER

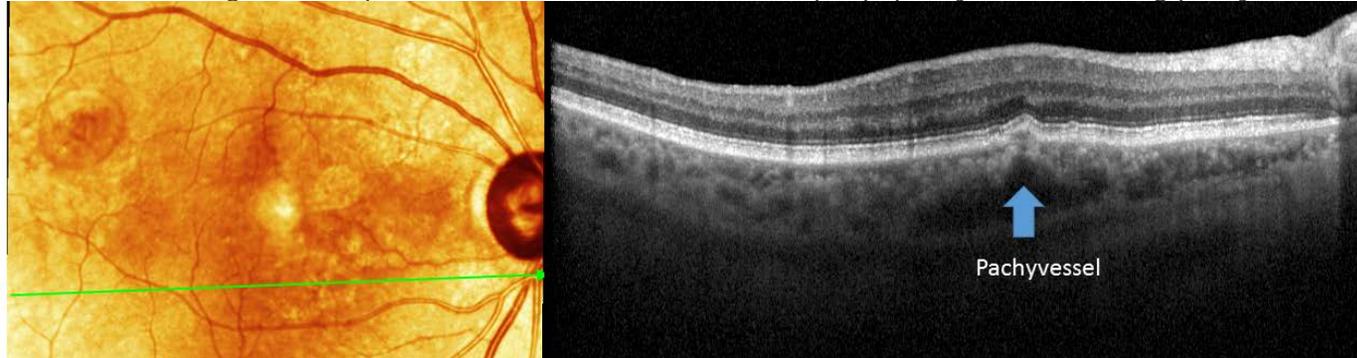
Peripapillary pachychoroid syndrome.

Pachychoroid spectrum disorder is a term referring to a group of disorders with the common features of increased choroidal thickness, reduced fundus tessellation, drusenoid RPE changes, areas of hyper and hypo autofluorescence that are in excess of RPE changes and the presence of small PEDs overlying areas of thickened choroid.

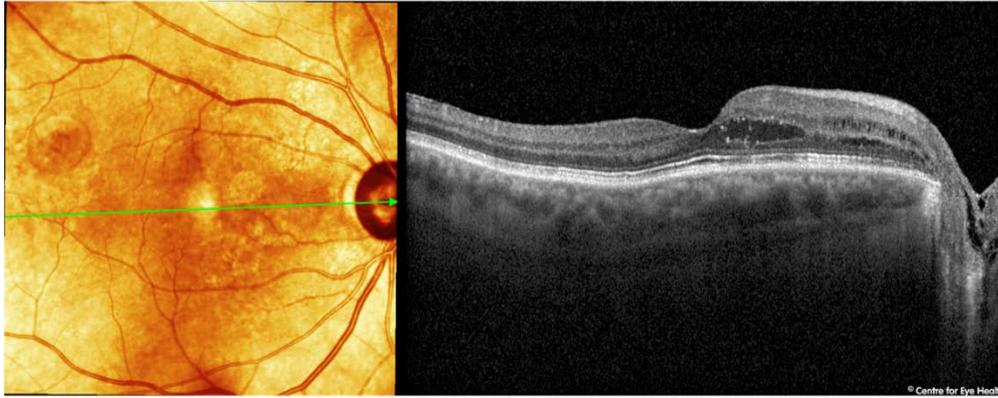
The conditions that are generally accepted to fall under this umbrella include central serous chorioretinopathy (CSCR), pachychoroid epitheliopathy (PPE – Facebook case 55), polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy (PCV- Facebook case 80) and pachychoroid neovascularopathy.

A 2017 article by Phasukkijwatana et al (RETINA 0:1–16, 2017) however introduced another variant within this spectrum - peripapillary pachychoroid syndrome. The features of this condition can be seen in our patient. Peripapillary pachychoroid syndrome has been identified as including pachychoroid features surrounding the optic nerve, associated with intraretinal or subretinal fluid and sometimes optic nerve head oedema. The presence of pachyvessels and serous PED's (pigment epithelial detachments) are associated with this condition.

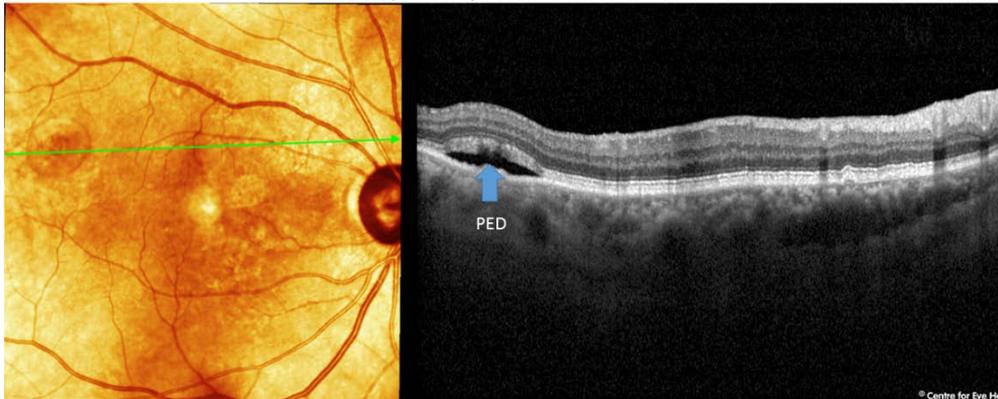
The EDI-OCT images of our patient show these features in the peripapillary area, including pachyvessels:



Intra-retinal fluid:



Serous retinal detachment (CSCR)



Characteristic hyper-autofluorescent pattern typical of pachychoroid spectrum disease:

