



CFEH Facebook Case #145

A 45 year old Asian male returned to the Centre for review of his macula following a diagnosis of central serous chorioretinopathy (CSCR) six months ago. This case demonstrates the changes that occur as CSCR becomes more chronic. OCT imaging shows a shift from a smooth posterior surface of the detached retina to a more shaggy and thickened posterior surface with visible granulation and hyper reflective dots within the serous cavity. This is thought to be due to elongation of the photoreceptor outer segments due to lack of phagocytosis by the RPE. The hyper-reflective dots may represent macrophages and remnants of disintegrated outer photoreceptors.

The fundus autofluorescence signal shifts from an initial subtle hypofluorescence (due to blocking of the signal by fluid in the region) to hyperfluorescence over time due to increased metabolic activity of the RPE.

These changes on multimodal imaging are thought to represent the early chronic phase of the disease.

