Ultra-widefield noncontact imaging of bilateral congenital retinal fold

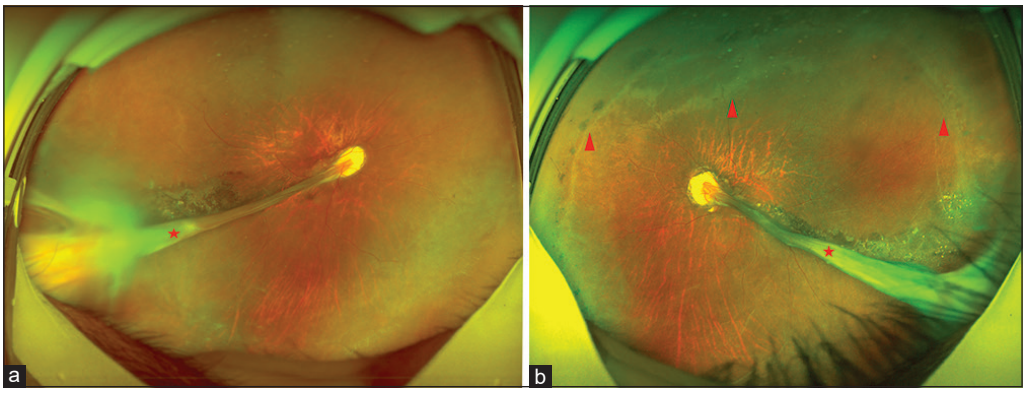

Figure 1: Optos widefield image of right eye (a) and left eye (b) showing bilateral retinal fold (red star) with peripheral retina showing white without pressure in left eye (red triangle)

A 20-year old presented with visual acuity 20/200 (both eye). Anterior segment findings and intraocular pressures were unremarkable. Fundus examination revealed bilateral retinal fold extending from disc to inferotemporal periphery, with retinal blood vessels on the fold [Fig. 1]. Fovea was not discernible. Pigmentary change was noted along the fold, more toward periphery.

First described by Mann,[1] congenital retinal folds (CRF) extend temporally in 92.5%, have poor vision, and 75% are unilateral.[2,3] 30% eyes may develop devastating posterior segment complications.[2,3] Common causes of CRF are retinopathy of prematurity (ROP), familial exudative vitreoretinopathy (FEVR), Norrie disease, etc.[1-4] Early diagnosis and intervention are essential to preserve useful vision.[3,4] Noncontact ultra-widefield retinal imaging (Optos) of bilateral CRF [Fig. 1] has never been described in the scientific literature previously and may be useful in the follow-up of those eyes.

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Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form the patient(s) has/have given his/her/their consent for his/her/their images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patients understand that their names and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal their identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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