

Near-infrared reflectance bull's eye maculopathy as an early indication of hydroxychloroquine toxicity

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Importance: In some patients, hydroxychloroquine ocular toxicity may progress even following cessation of therapy. Any leverage the clinician may use to allow earlier detection may avert significant vision loss.

Observation: We report three cases suggesting that bull's eye maculopathy seen on near-infrared reflectance with a confocal scanning laser ophthalmoscope could be an early, objective manifestation of hydroxychloroquine ocular toxicity, and with progression of the disease this near-infrared "bull's eye" change may disappear.

Conclusion and relevance: Alerting clinicians to this observation may allow a larger case series to corroborate the hypothesis that bull's eye maculopathy detected by near-infrared reflectance may represent an early sign of hydroxychloroquine toxicity.

Keywords: confocal, scanning laser ophthalmoscope, multifocal ERG

Introduction

Bull's eye maculopathy describes the ophthalmoscopic appearance of a ring of paracentral atrophy of the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) surrounding the fovea. When associated with hydroxychloroquine (HC) toxicity, this visible manifestation as documented by fundus photography and fluorescein angiography often appears as a relatively late finding already associated with visual loss. The goal of HC screening is to detect toxicity at an earlier stage such that significant visual loss may be prevented. As a result, when the American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO) published revised guidelines on screening for HC retinopathy, fundus photography and fluorescein angiography were not recommended for screening.¹

Screening tests felt to be appropriate to detect HC toxicity prior to onset of significant visual loss include 10–2 automated threshold visual fields, spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD OCT), fundus autofluorescence (FAF), and multifocal electroretinogram (ERG).

We present two cases of bull's eye maculopathy associated with earlier HC toxicity manifest on near-infrared reflectance imaging and not detectable by ophthalmoscopy or fundus photography. A third case of more advanced HC toxicity showed an absence of bull's eye changes on near-infrared reflectance. We propose the hypothesis that bull's eye maculopathy on near-infrared imaging using a confocal scanning laser ophthalmoscope (cSLO) could be an indication of early HC toxicity and that this bull's eye change may disappear with more advanced HC toxicity.

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Case report 1

A 68-year-old female without ocular complaints had been taking HC for 8 years for management of Sjögren's syndrome. She was 155 cm tall and weighed 68 kg. Her daily dose based on ideal body weight was 7.34 mg/kg/day and her cumulative dose was 1,168 g. She had no concomitant liver or renal disease.

Her visual acuities with correction were OD (right eye) 20/25+1 and OS (left eye) 20/30+3.

HC toxicity was diagnosed based on taking a potentially toxic dose of HC in conjunction with a paracentral depression on visual field testing and SD OCT showing paracentral thinning of the outer retinal layers in both eyes (Figure 1A). Although ophthalmoscopy revealed no apparent pigmentary abnormalities, the near infrared reflectance images showed a bull's eye pattern of increased paracentral reflectance (Figure 1A). FAF revealed no evidence of hyperautofluorescence in either macula (Figure 1B). Color fundus photography (Figure 1C)

and fluorescein angiography also failed to show a bull's eye maculopathy.

Case report 2

A 68-year-old female with systemic lupus erythematosus had been taking HC for 8 years. She was 160 cm tall and weighed 100 kg. Her daily dose based on ideal body weight was 6.52 mg/kg/day with a cumulative dose of 1,168 g. There was no concomitant renal or liver disease.

HC toxicity was diagnosed based on taking a potentially toxic dose of HC in conjunction with automated 10–2 visual fields showing central sensitivity loss (Figure 2A), multifocal ERG showing weak central waveform signals (Figure 2B), and SD OCT revealing thinning of the paracentral ellipsoid zone layer. Although ophthalmoscopy revealed no apparent bull's eye maculopathy, the near infrared reflectance image showed a bull's eye pattern of increased reflectivity (Figure 2C).

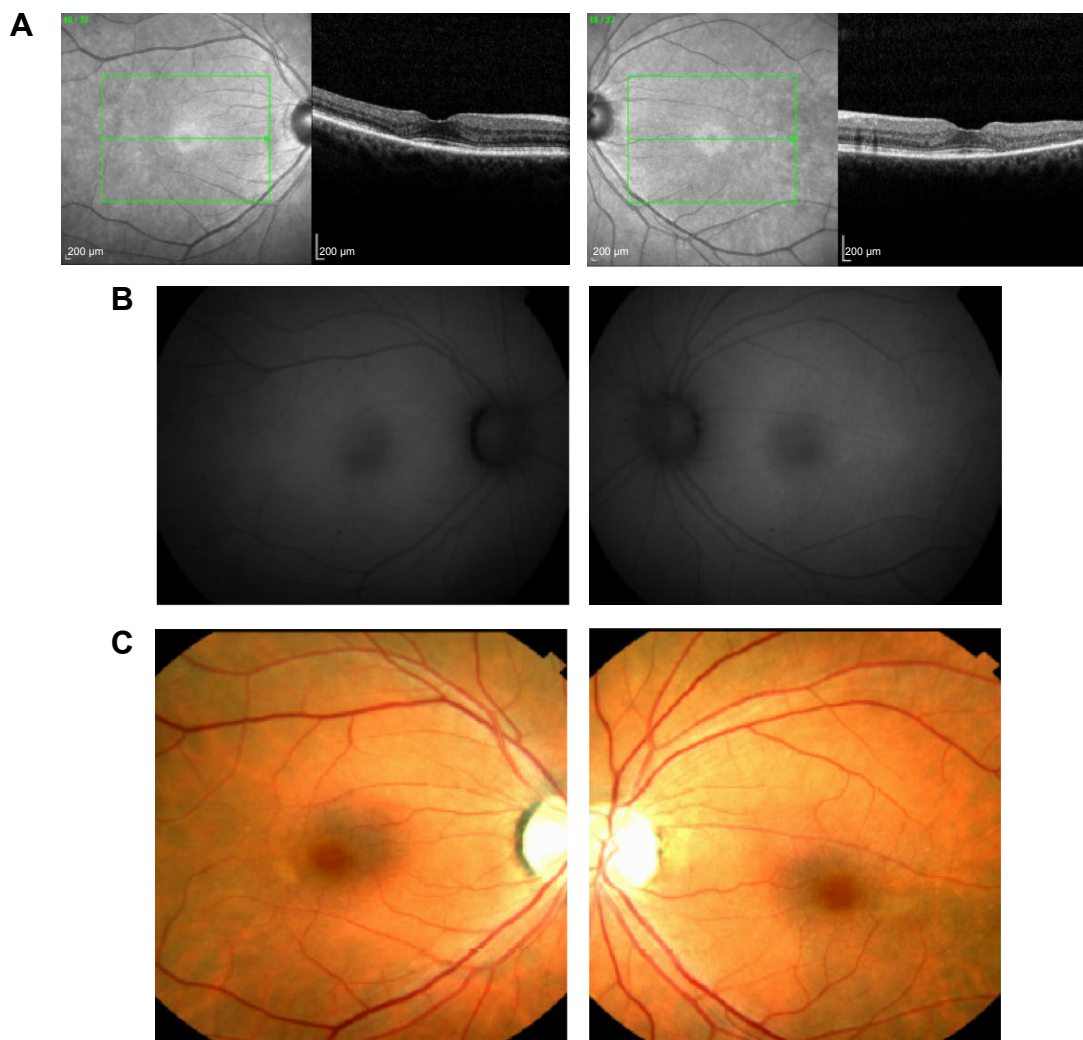


Figure 1 Case 1.

Notes: Bull's eye maculopathy visible on near-infrared reflectance image (A) but not on autofluorescence (B) or fundus photography (C).

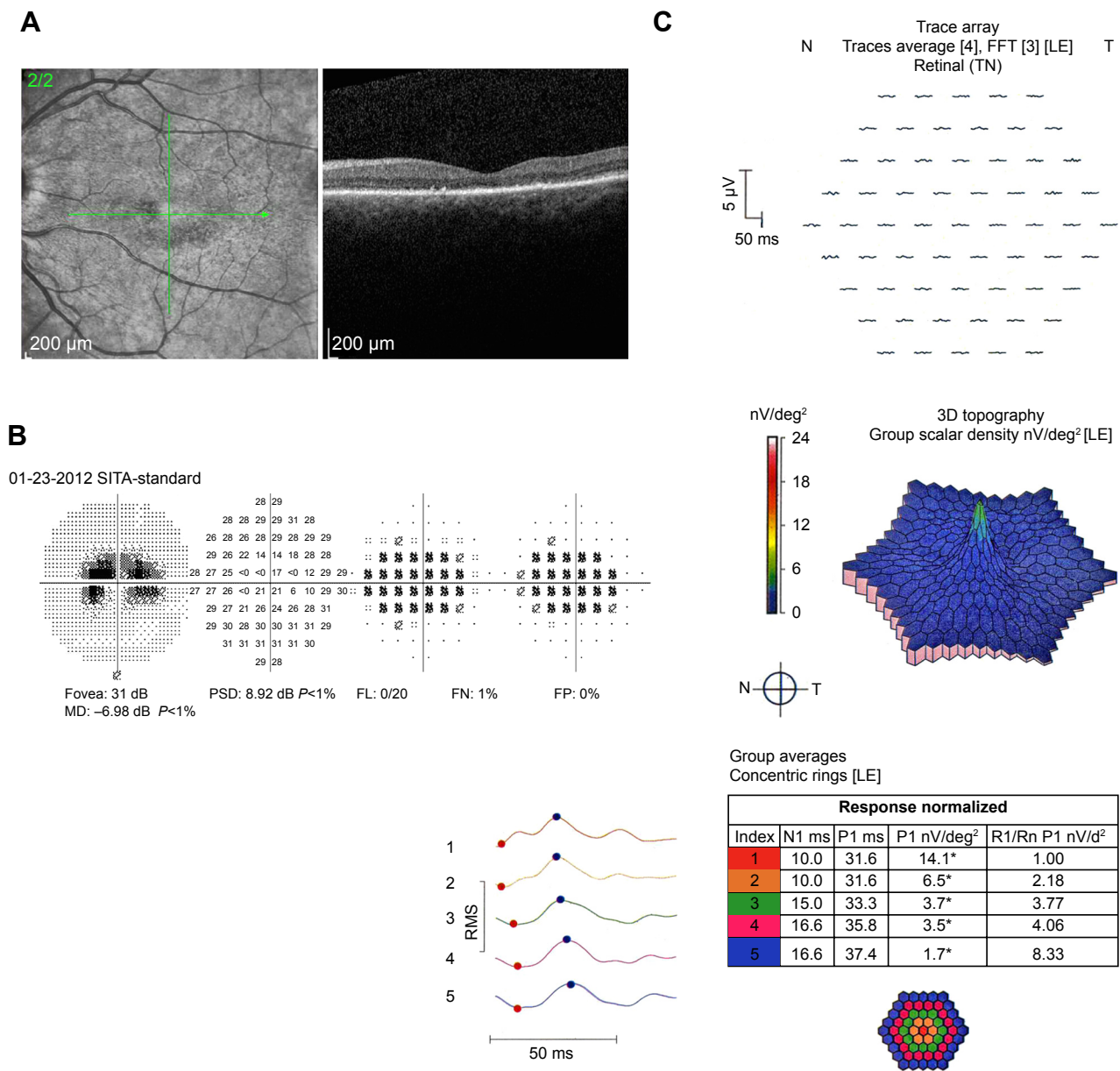


Figure 3 Case 3.
Notes: Advanced hydroxychloroquine toxicity with loss of outer retinal layers on spectral domain optical coherence tomography (A); marked loss of visual field (B); weak central waveform on multifocal electroretinogram (C); but without bull’s eye maculopathy on near-infrared image.

SD OCT can detect early structural changes. Multifocal ERG can detect early paracentral functional abnormalities.^{2,3} Increased lipofuscin as a measure of RPE dysfunction is imaged by FAF. In the course of developing HC retinopathy, it is unclear when the structural changes, functional changes, or metabolic changes measured by these tests ensue, and individual cases of HC toxicity may show disparity in the appearance of abnormalities on these tests.⁴ However, the development of bull’s eye maculopathy detected by ophthalmoscopy, fundus photography, or fluorescein angiography is typically a late finding already associated with significant

vision loss. We report two cases of bull’s eye maculopathy associated with asymptomatic HC toxicity in which the bull’s eye maculopathy was detectable only with near-infrared reflectance. A case of more advanced, symptomatic HC toxicity, in which the bull’s eye maculopathy was not apparent, suggests that bull’s eye maculopathy visible on near-infrared reflectance imaging may be an additional objective sign of early HC toxicity and, of possible importance, that this sign may disappear with late HC toxicity.

This hypothesis has biologic plausibility. Although the mechanism by which HC causes toxicity is not well

understood, the binding of the drug to melanin in the RPE may play a role. In contrast to flash photography using the visible spectrum of light, reflectance imaging using longer wavelength (near-infrared) light penetrates into the deeper layers of the retina to provide reflectance information at the level of the RPE. By selectively imaging the RPE, the near-infrared reflectance images on the SD OCT may represent a logical objective technology to identify HC retinopathy. The boundaries of the bull's eye changes do not appear to colocalize with the margins of the ellipsoid zone disruption; so rather than being just an alternative indication of structural changes to the ellipsoid zone, it may be that the near-infrared reflectance may represent a biochemical change.⁵

In these cases, all of these fundus images demonstrating bull's eye maculopathy were obtained using a Spectralis SD OCT. The Spectralis SD OCT uses a cSLO with an 815 nm wavelength for image acquisition. The confocal technology has the advantage of not recording scattered light, and by doing so further improves the definition of information from the deeper layers of the retina.⁶ Since all of these images of bull's eye maculopathy reported here took place using a Spectralis SD OCT, the observations may not translate to the fundus images of other commercially available SD OCT machines.

In summary, near-infrared reflectance images with the cSLO provide information from the deeper layers of the retina at the level of the RPE where HC is absorbed. We provide observations that a bull's eye pattern on the near infrared reflectance image may be associated with early HC toxicity and hypothesize that the near infrared reflectance may provide an alternative objective measurement to screen for toxicity.

The sensitivity and specificity of all of the screening tests for HC are not firmly established. As screening tests, FAF and multifocal ERG are not as widely available in comprehensive ophthalmology practices as SD OCT and automated visual fields. Since the near-infrared reflectance image is obtained simultaneously with all Spectralis SD OCT images, it requires no additional technician time or significant physician effort to evaluate the near-infrared reflectance image. We hope that alerting clinicians to this possibility may

provide an impetus for larger case series to either confirm or disprove this hypothesis. If the hypothesis is true, we believe that it may be easier for comprehensive ophthalmologists to recognize a pattern of bull's eye maculopathy more easily than the paracentral thinning of the ellipsoid zone seen on SD OCT, and as such, perhaps facilitate earlier detection of HC toxicity.

However, we emphasize that in the absence of further studies, we do not recommend using the near infrared image alone to provide any recommendations on altering the dose of HC. Pending larger studies, we believe it may be reasonable in such patients who show a bull's eye maculopathy on the near-infrared image to recommend an increased intensity of surveillance.

Acknowledgment

Keye L Wong has had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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