

Ischemic macular hole in central retinal artery occlusion



Figure 1: (a and b) Color fundus photo of the right eye 1 day (a) and 20 days (b) after diminution in vision. (a) Central retinal artery occlusion with cattle trucking of vessels (black arrow) and macular hole. (b) Combined vascular occlusion with macular hole. Black arrow represents hemorrhages due to vein occlusion, white arrow shows a macular hole with ragged margins. (c and d) Spectral-domain optical coherence tomography of the right eye (1 day and 20 days after diminution of vision, respectively) showing irregular margins of macular hole, with an intact posterior hyaloid and inner retinal edema

A 39-year-old male with a one-day history of sudden diminution of vision in the right eye was diagnosed with a macular hole and central retinal artery occlusion [Fig. 1a and c]. Three weeks later he presented with an irregular macular hole and combined vascular occlusion [Fig. 1b and d]. Unlike retinal vein occlusion, a macular hole is rarely reported in association with retinal artery occlusion or combined retinal vascular occlusion.^[1-3] Shaggy margins, inner retinal edema with an intact posterior hyaloid are supportive of ischemic rather than a tractional theory of macular hole in our case.

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 The patients understand that their names and initials will not be published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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