

IMAGE



Incidental subfoveal choroidal synphlebia in non-neovascular age-related macular degeneration

Inês Mendo¹, Pedro Camacho^{1,2} and Diogo Cabral^{1,3} 

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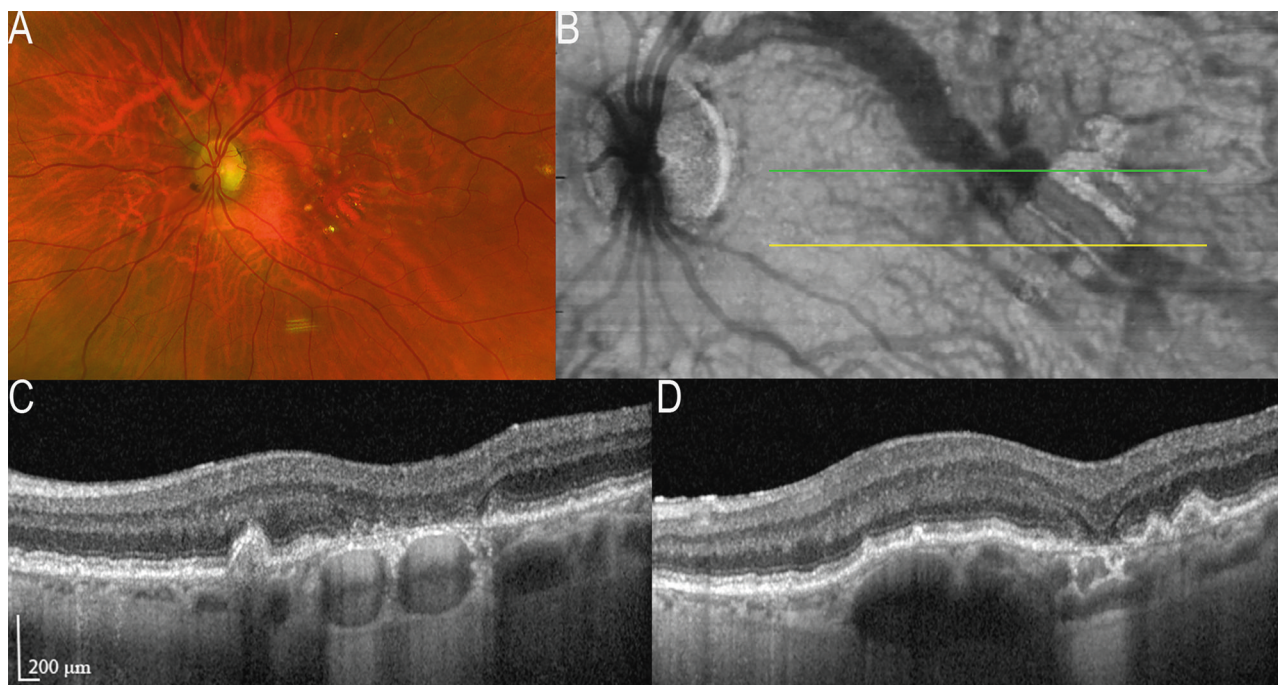


Fig. 1 Incidental subfoveal choroidal synphlebia in non-neovascular age-related macular degeneration. Left-eye colour fundus photography shows dilated subfoveal choroidal vessels and a large patch of retinal atrophy sparing the fovea (A). En face OCT at the choroid reveals confluence of two large choroidal veins beneath the macula (B). OCT B-scans at different locations show two separate enlarged choroidal venous channels beneath the atrophic area (C), which merge at a different scan level into a single venous complex occupying almost the full choroidal thickness, with near-complete absence of visible overlying Sattler's layer (D). These findings represent the fused large-vein variant of choroidal synphlebia. These images were acquired from a woman in her 80 s with bilateral non-neovascular AMD and no history or imaging signs of central serous chorioretinopathy, supporting choroidal synphlebia as an incidental imaging finding rather than a disease-related finding [1].

REFERENCES

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

IM—acquisition and interpretation of the clinical and imaging data, literature review, and drafting of the manuscript; PC—acquisition and interpretation of the clinical and imaging data, review and editing of the manuscript; DC—conceptualisation, acquisition and interpretation of the clinical and imaging data, supervision, review and editing of the manuscript.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare no competing interests.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Diogo Cabral.

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¹Unidade Local de Saúde Almada-Seixal, Hospital Garcia de Orta, Almada, Portugal. ²H&TRC—Health & Technology Research Center, ESTeSL—Lisbon School of Health, Polytechnic Institute of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal. ³Católica Medical School, Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Lisboa, Portugal. email: diogo.cabral@ulsas.min-saude.pt

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