Pigmented Paravenous Chorioretinal Atrophy: Case Report

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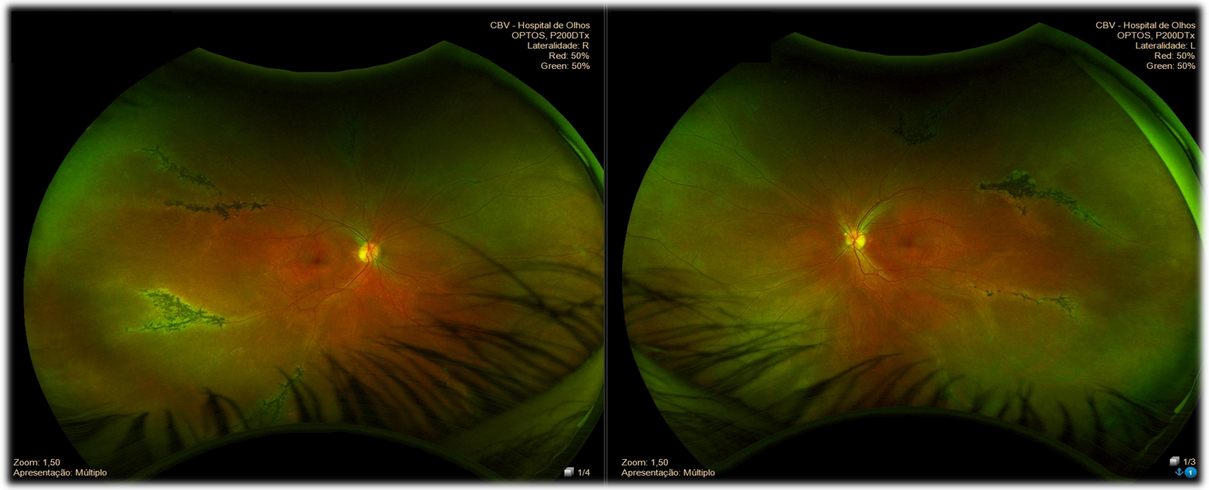
Purpose: To describe a case of Pigmented Paravenous Chorioretinal Atrophy (PPCRA).

Methods: A 33-year-old man presented to our practice for a routine examination with the only complaint of floaters in both eyes. He has a history of refractive surgery 10 years before. No underlying disease was reported and the familiar history was negative. His best corrected visual acuity was 20/20 in both eyes and the biomicroscopy had no alterations. The fundoscopy exam shows bilateral retinal pigment epitelial atrophy and pigmentation along the retina veins.



Results: During a two year follow up, there was no evidence of increasing the lesions area and worsening of visual acuity.

Discussion: PPCRA is a rare chorioretinal atrophy in wich there is bilateral paravenous retinal pigment epitelial atrophy and pigment clumping. Its natural course is poorly understood.(1,2) It is more common in males, asymptomatic and usually diagnosed on routine exams, like the patient we presented.(1,2) The fundoscopic examination of mild cases could show only minimal evidence of atrophy and pigmentation, but present a retinochoroidal atrophy from the equatorial to peripheral area.(3) A cohort study showed that most patients retain stable vision with minimal or no evidence of structural or functional progression.(1) An asymmetry between the eyes is common.(1) The cause of this condition is unknown and in the majority of patients with PPCRA the disease occurs sporadically.(4)

References:

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