



# COATS DISEASE IN A 7-YEAR-OLD-BOY CASE REPORT

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## PURPOSE

To describe a case of Coats Disease in a 7-years-old-boy. .

## INTRODUCTION

Disease Coats(CD) is an idiopathic condition characterized by telangiectasias and aneurysms retinals with exudates and sub fluids and intraretinal.

Classically, affects more men. Symptoms are painless with low visual acuity, leukocoria or asymptomatic.

Normal to eye examination previous while in retinal assessment there telangiectasias , exudation intraretinal, serous retinal detachment, and hemorrhage retinal. Although suggestive funduscopy, the diagnosis is done with the aid of coherence tomography optics (OCT), angiofluoresceinography and ultrasound (USG), the latter being fundamental at the main differential diagnosis: retinoblastoma(1).

## METHODS

Medical records review

## CASE REPORT

7-years-old-boy, referred by other service due to “eye damage” in the left eye(OS). Parents deny any complaint. His parents is healthy, with no comorbidities.

On ophthalmologic exam, best correct visual acuity (BCVA) was 20/15 / 20/600; pupils were normal. At the slit-lamp, no changes.

Funduscopy right eye (OR) was normal, while OS revealed disc within normal range, exudative lesion with atrophic foveal center, hard exudates in the middle periphery, peripheral telangiectasias, inferior serous retinal detachment (Picture 1).

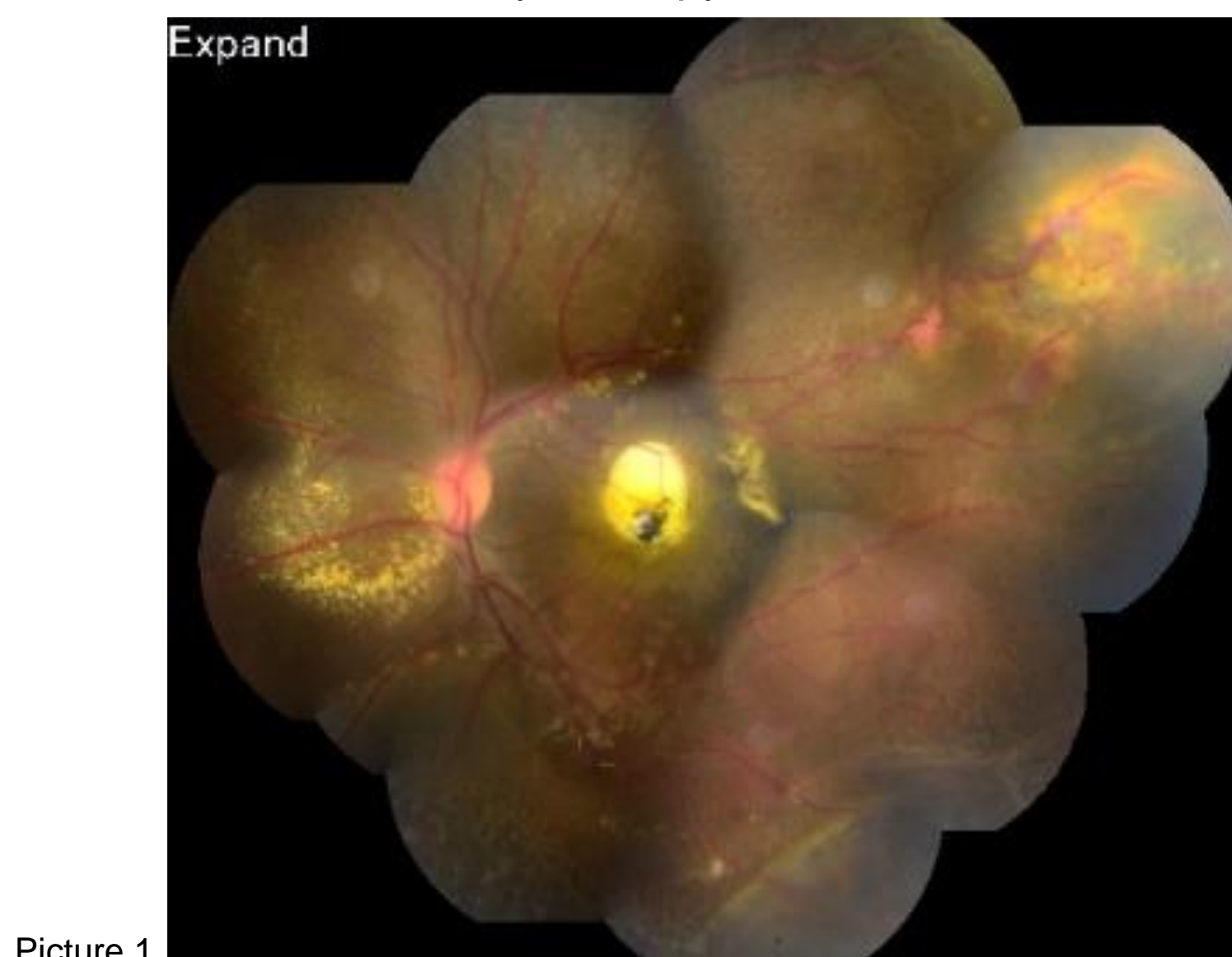
## CASE REPORT

First of all, the differential diagnosis of retinoblastoma was made using the B-mode revealed serous retinal detachment at the posterior pole, normal papilla, anechoic vitreous (Pictures 2<sup>a</sup> and 2B).

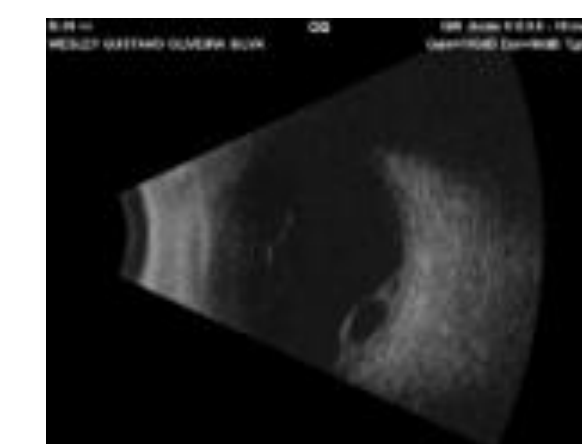
OCT findings absence of foveal depression, disorganization of the layers of the internal retina and intraretinal fluid, disruption of the photoreceptor layer and EPR and subfoveal hyporeflexive image (Picture 3). The angiofluoresceinography showed preserved scleral ring hyperfluorescence, peripheral vascular deformation, telangiectatic vessels, peripheral hypofluorescence by vascular exclusion, hyperfluorescences by peripheral leakage and macular pooling (Picture 4).

Right eye EXAMS WITHIN THE NORMAL RANGE.

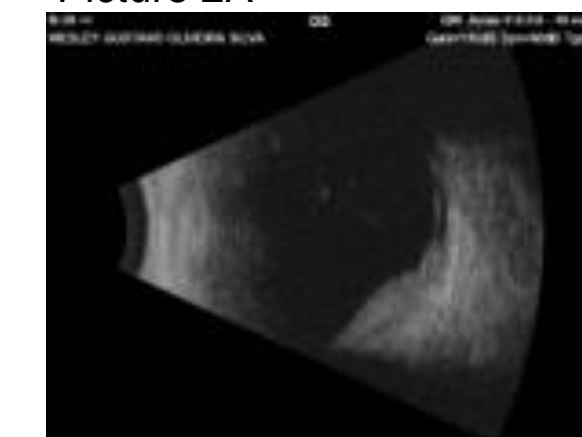
He was referred for cryotherapy.



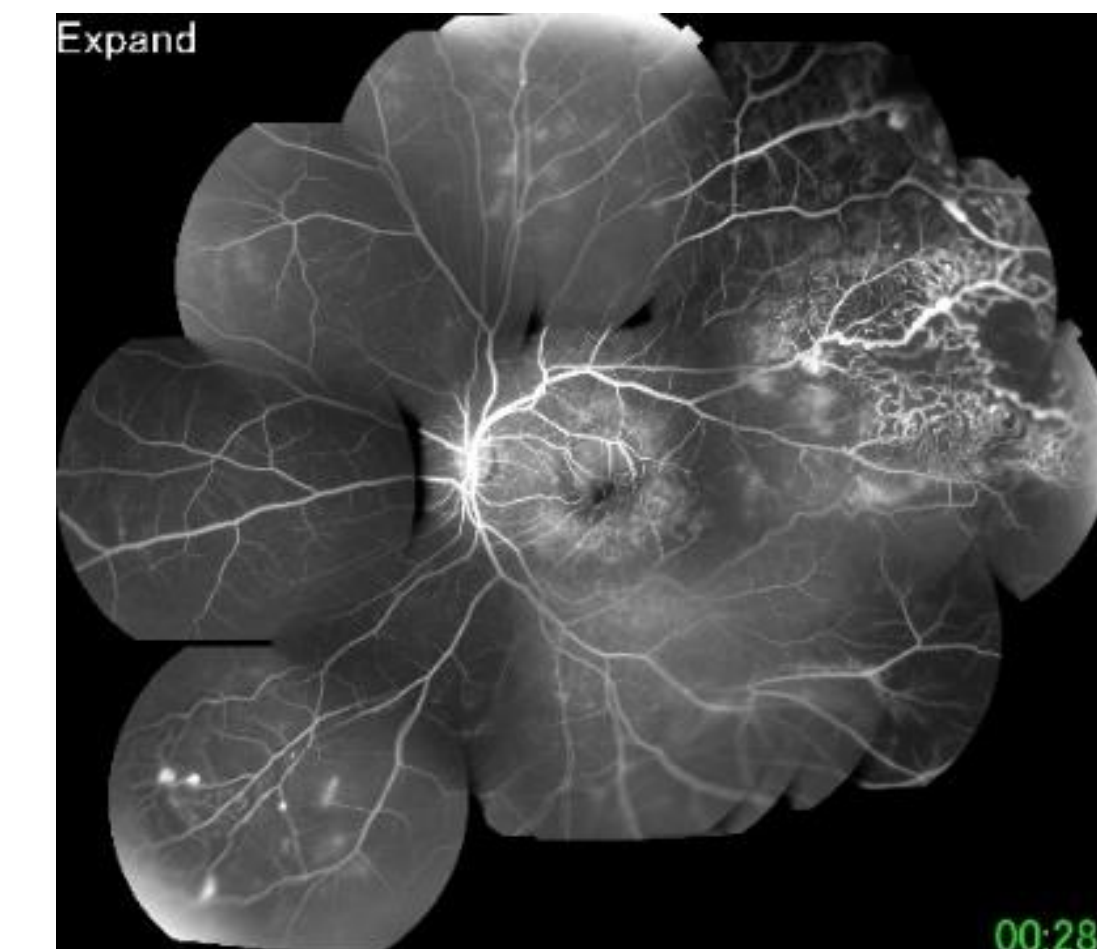
Picture 1



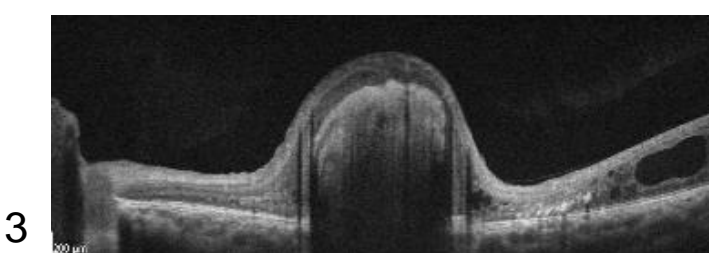
Picture 2A



2B



Picture 4



Picture 3

## DISCUSION

The difficulty of early diagnosis happens because CD affects children, is unilateral and, in most cases, only with LAV as symptomatology. A efective treatment can improve a better prognosis, wich is individual and variable.

Treatment depends on the stage of the disease and it varies between monitoring, photocoagulation, cryotherapy, vitrectomy anti - VEGF1 up until enucleation(1).

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