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Choroidal Neovascularization Presenting in Different Stages of Best Macular Dystrophy

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Purpose:
To report the contribution of optical coherence tomography angiography (OCTA) in identifying subfoveal choroidal neovascularization (CNV) in three patients in different stages of Best macular dystrophy (BMD).

Methods:
Retrospective case series.

Results:
Five eyes of 3 patients (2 females, mean age 50.6±18.8 years) presented with CNV. Four eyes were in the vitelliruptive stage, one featured macular atrophy. Three eyes of two patients presented with subfoveal fluid, while both eyes of the third patient had subretinal fibrosis with no exudation. Two eyes of two patients received anti-vascular endothelial growth factor treatments, but only one responded successfully with both visual and morphologic improvement.

Conclusions:
OCTA allowed identification of CNV in less severe stages of BMD, before reabsorption of vitelliform material. Hence, OCTA might suggest that CNV is more prevalent in BMD than previously thought.