Images in Medicine

Chronic choroidal folds in a patient with pleomorphic adenoma

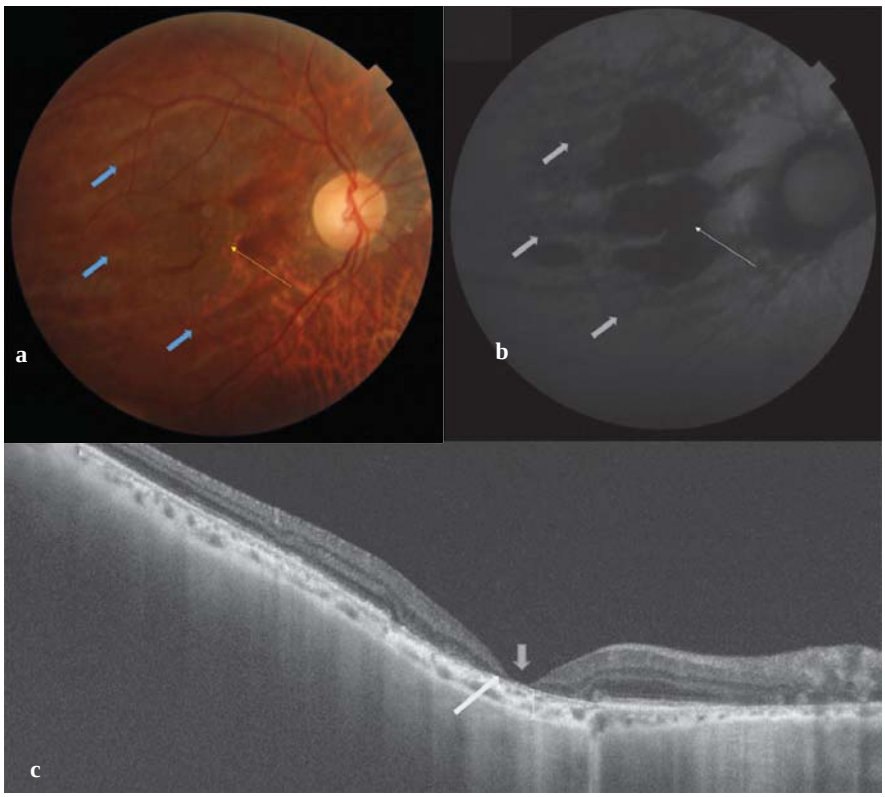

FIG 1. (a) Clinical photograph showing multiple linear hypopigmented streaks (blue arrow) one below the other with overlying areas of retinal atrophy (yellow arrow) at the macula; (b) fundus auto-fluorescence shows a stack of hypo-fluorescent lines with central black areas suggesting retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) and retinal atrophy; (c) Swept source optical coherence tomography (SS-OCT) showing thinning of retina (blue arrow) and loss of photoreceptors/RPE (yellow arrow) with underlying choroidal atrophy (square bracket)

A 45-year-old-man presented with defective vision. The patient had undergone lateral orbitotomy for pleomorphic adenoma. Fundus examination revealed a background of multiple linear hypopigmented streaks (blue arrow) one below the other with overlying areas of retinal atrophy (yellow arrow) at the macula (Fig. 1a). Fundus auto-fluorescence of the same showed a stack of hypo-fluorescent lines with central black areas, suggesting retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) and retinal atrophy (Fig. 1b). Swept source optical coherence tomography (SS-OCT) unveiled thinning of the retina (blue arrow) and loss of photoreceptors/RPE (yellow arrow) with underlying choroidal atrophy (square bracket; Fig. 1c). Such a fundus picture is a tell-tale sign of chronic choroidal folds due to long-standing globe compression secondary to intra-orbital neoplasm.

Conflicts of interest. None declared

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[**To cite:** Azad SV, Kumar V, Agarwal P. Chronic choroidal folds in a patient with pleomorphic adenoma. *Natl Med J India* 2021;**34:**372.]