



Sea-Fan Neovascularization in Eales Disease

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Clinical Image

A 41-year-old man with a history of tuberculosis presented to the ophthalmology clinic with recurrent shadows in vision of his right eye. His visual acuity was 20/25 in the right eye, and the intraocular pressure was normal. Funduscopic examination revealed mild vitreous opacity and intraretinal hemorrhage in the superior retina of his right eye. In order to confirm the diagnosis, Fundus Fluorescein Angiography (FFA) was made, and the examination showed hypofluorescence of capillary non-perfusion areas (yellow star) and hyperfluorescence of sea-fan neovascularization (red arrow) in the supratemporal peripheral retina, along with an area of intraretinal hemorrhage (blue star) (Figure 1). With a history of tuberculosis, recurrent shadows in vision and the features of FFA, this patient is diagnosed Eales disease, stage 3b [1]. Eales disease is an idiopathic disease of retinal vessel inflammation, which will cause the obliteration of the retinal vessel and then lead to the retinal ischemia and neovascularization [2], which the FFA can precisely reveal [3]. It usually affects young men, especially those who have a history of tuberculosis, typically presenting recurrent vitreous hemorrhage [2]. After receiving pars plana vitrectomy, this patient's visual acuity reached to 20/20 in the right eye.

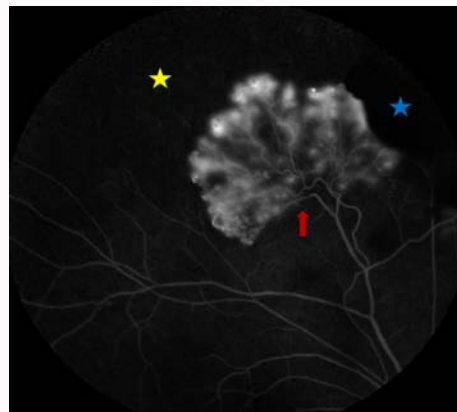


Figure 1: Fundus Fluorescein Angiography (FFA).

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