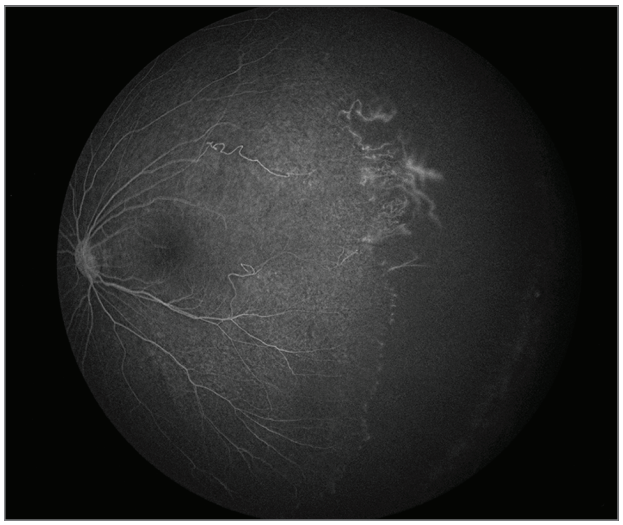
Ophthalmic Images

Fluorescein Angiography of Floating Retinal Veins

Wenting Zhang, MD; Jie Peng, MD; Peiquan Zhao, MD, PhD

A Fluorescein angiography, late venous phase



B Fluorescein angiography, later venous phase with venous position changed

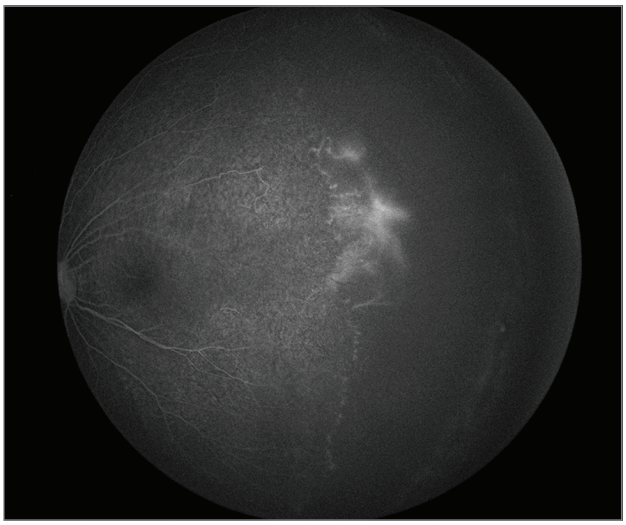


Figure. A and B, fluorescein angiography of floating retinal veins.

A 4-year-old girl, with a positive family history, was diagnosed with stage 2 familial exudative vitreoretinopathy. Scanning laser ophthalmoscopy showed dragged discs in both eyes. Visual acuity was 1.40 logMAR (Snellen equivalent, 20/500) OS with −7.50-diopter correction. Fluorescein angiography of the left eye showed a peripheral avascular area and peripheral neovascularization temporally. Two retinal veins were floating without any retinal tissue attached to them in the vitreous cavity at the supratemporal and infratemporal vascular arcades (**Figure** and **Video**). We hypothesized that the floating retinal veins may have been caused by retinoschisis and atrophy of the inner layer. Considering the peripheral retina was very thin, laser ablation of neovascular tufts was not performed. It was suggested that the patient undergo genetic testing and follow-up.

Multimedia

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

Author Affiliations: Department of Ophthalmology, Xin Hua Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China.

Corresponding Author: Jie Peng, MD (pengjie918@126.com), and Peiquan Zhao, MD, PhD (zhaopeiquan@xinhuamed.com.cn), Department of Ophthalmology, Xin Hua Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, No.1665, Kongjiang Road, Shanghai 200092, China.

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