Ophthalmic Images

Double Optic Disc Pit With Retinal Pigmentation in a Woman With High Myopia

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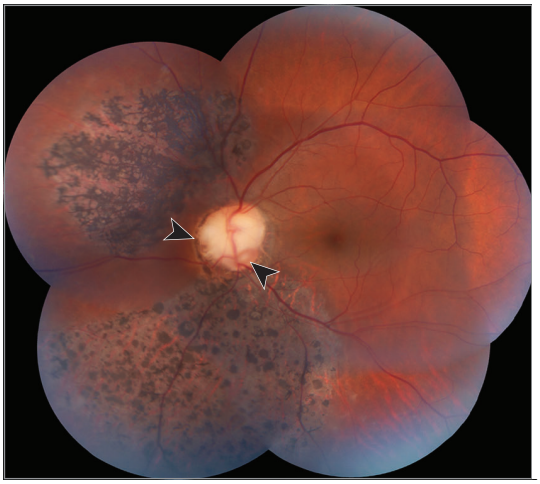
A Fundus photography



B Swept-source optical coherence tomography

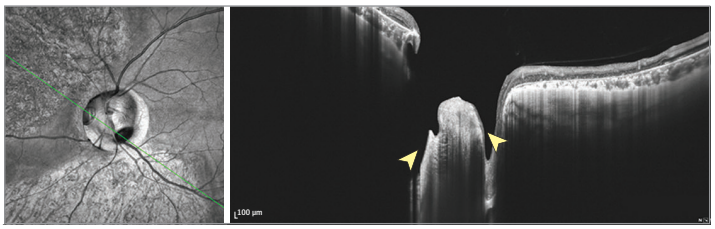


Figure. A, Color fundus montage photograph of the left eye showing an enlarged optic disc with 2 optic disc pits (ODPs, black arrowheads) surrounded by areas of retinal pigmentation and depigmentation, where some large choroidal vessels are visible. B, Swept-source optical coherence tomography of the optic disc with a scanned green line through the ODPs. This oblique line scan revealed ODPs as 2 distinct excavations of the optic disc (yellow arrowheads) with discontinuance of the ellipsoid zone and disorganization of the outer retinal layers in the adjacent retina (right image).

A 37-year-old woman with high myopia presented for a routine ocular checkup visit. Her refractive error was −10.00 diopters (D) OD, −7.75 D OS, and best-corrected visual acuity was 20/20 OU. Her axial length (IOL Master [Zeiss]) was 27.27 mm in the right eye and 26.01 mm in the left eye. Intraocular pressure and anterior segment examination were normal. Fundus examination revealed an enlarged optic disc with 2 optic disc pits (ODPs) in the left eye, located at the nasal and inferotemporal rim (**Figure**, A, black arrowheads). Two areas of retinal pigmentation adjacent to the pits were noted. B-scan swept-source optical coherence tomography imaging revealed 2 distinct excavations of the optic disc (Figure, B, yellow arrowheads). Visual field test of the left eye showed an enlarged blind spot and a localized temporal defect, correlating with the pigmented areas nasal to the disc. Patients with ODPs are usually asymptomatic unless they develop maculopathy.[1,2] This patient's fundus examination and visual field test remained unchanged over a 1.5-year period of follow-up.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

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Conflict of Interest Disclosures: None reported.

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REFERENCES

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