Ophthalmic Images

Simultaneous Pigmented Paravenous Retinochoroidal Atrophy and Retinitis Pigmentosa in the Contralateral Eye

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A Fundus photography, paravenous retinochoroidal atrophy

B Fundus photography, retinitis pigmentosa

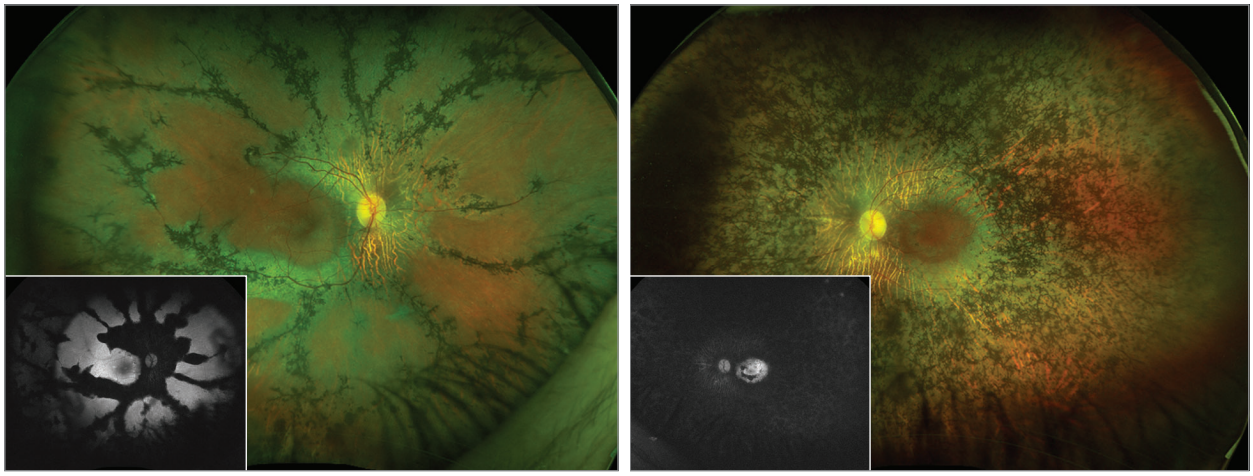

Figure. Fundus photographs and autofluorescence images (insets) of both eyes were evaluated. A, Right eye shows paravenous retinochoroidal atrophy. B, Left eye shows retinitis pigmentosa.

A 59-year-old woman was referred to our clinic. Her parents were consanguineous (first cousins). In 2013, her best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) was 20/25 OD and 20/40 OS. Fundus examination showed well-demarcated areas of pigmented retinochoroidal atrophy along the vascular arcades with normal optic disc in the right eye, consistent with pigmented paravenous retinochoroidal atrophy (PPRCA) (**Figure**, A). In the left eye, fundus examination showed diffuse bony spicules, disc pallor, and attenuated arterioles suggestive of retinitis pigmentosa (RP) (Figure, B). After 10 years, BCVA was 20/30 in OD and 20/400 OS, which correspond with the expected evolution of each separated disease.[1]

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Both PPRCA and RP are conditions that classically present bilaterally and symmetrically.[1] There are few reports where both diseases occur in the same patient.[2,3] Different variants in the *CRB1* gene have been previously reported for both separated conditions.[4] No pathogenic variant was identified in whole-exome sequencing, including *CRB1*.

ARTICLE INFORMATION

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