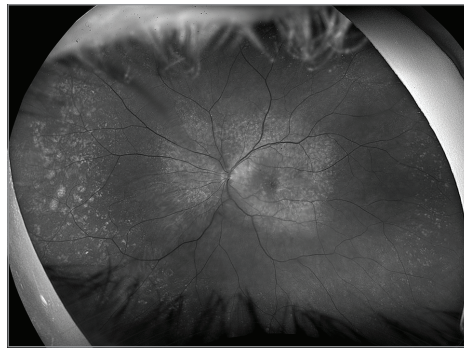


Ophthalmic Images

An Epiretinal Roller Coaster Effect

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A Ultra-widefield retinal photograph, left eye



B Spectral-domain optical coherence tomography, left eye

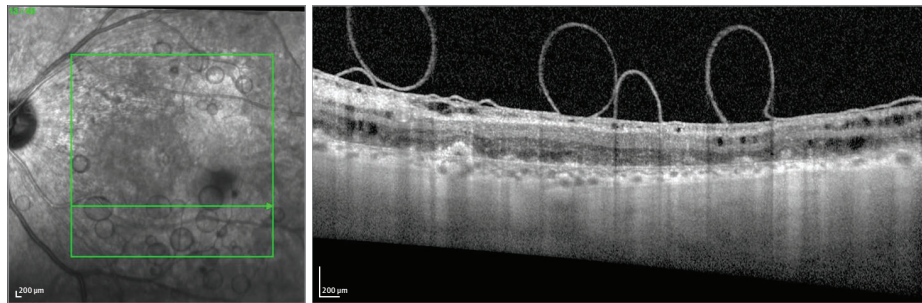


Figure. A, Ultra-widefield retinal photograph of the left eye confirming the absence of silicone or perfluorocarbon oil fill in their eye. B, Spectral-domain optical coherence tomography of the left eye showing the unusual wavy presentation of the epiretinal membrane creating a roller coaster appearance with multiple loops.

A patient in their 70s with known bilateral age-related macular degeneration (AMD) but otherwise healthy was referred by their optician to rule out neovascular AMD. Their best-corrected visual acuity was 6/9 (20/32) OD and 6/24 (20/80) OS. The intraocular pressure was 10 mm Hg in both eyes. Anterior segment examination showed mild nuclear cataracts with no inflammation. Dilated ophthalmoscopy and ophthalmic imaging with ultra-widefield retinal

photography (Figure, A) and spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (Figure, B and Video) revealed bilateral posterior vitreous detachment, patches of geographic atrophy, and the absence of neovascular AMD features. However, the left retina showed an epiretinal membrane (ERM) with traction on the retina associated with retinoschisis or cystoid abnormalities within the inner retina and an irregular contour to the fovea. The ERM had an unusual wavy presentation creating a roller coaster appearance with multiple loops attached to the inner retina. This patient was otherwise asymptomatic; therefore, we opted to observe the patient with no surgical intervention at this stage.¹⁻⁵



Multimedia

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

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