Ophthalmic Images

Dark-Without-Pressure Lesion in a Patient in Their Mid-40s

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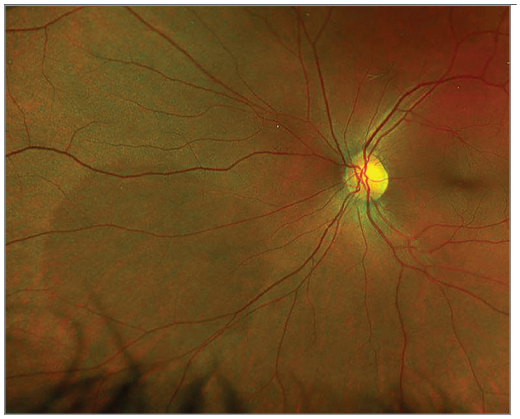
A Fundus photography



B Optical coherence tomography

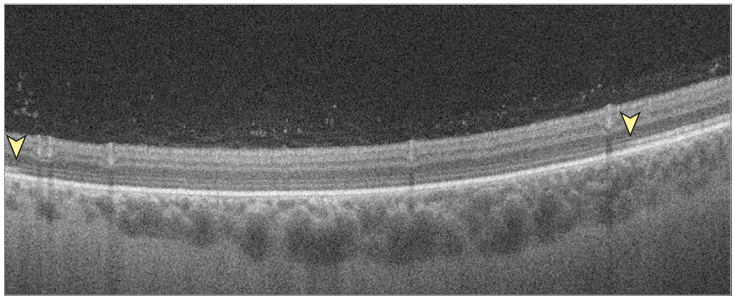


Figure. Dark-without-pressure lesion. A, Color fundus photography of the left eye shows a flat, well-circumscribed subretinal lesion. B, Optical coherence tomography image demonstrates outer segment and ellipsoid zone hyporeflectivity (yellow arrowheads) within the lesion and normal architecture of adjacent unaffected retina.

A patient in their mid-40s presented with a growing pigmented choroidal nevus. They denied decreased vision, photopsia, new floaters, and history of malignancy. Visual acuity was 20/20 OU, and fundus examination of the right eye revealed a flat, brown, subretinal lesion measuring 9 × 8 mm, without associated orange pigment, subretinal fluid, or drusen (**Figure**, A). B-scan ultrasonography was normal. Optical coherence tomography demonstrated normal underlying choroid with an abrupt change in the photoreceptor zones (outer segment and ellipsoid zones) with relative hyporeflectivity at the transition zone between unaffected retina and the lesion (Figure, B). The findings were characteristic of a dark-without-pressure lesion, which is a well-demarcated, flat, brown, semitranslucent subretinal lesion, analogous to a white-without-pressure lesion.[1,2] Visual field testing and full-field electroretinography demonstrate preserved retinal function.[1,3] Early identification avoids inappropriate treatment. Only observation is recommended as the lesion may be transient and frequently wax and wane over time.

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

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