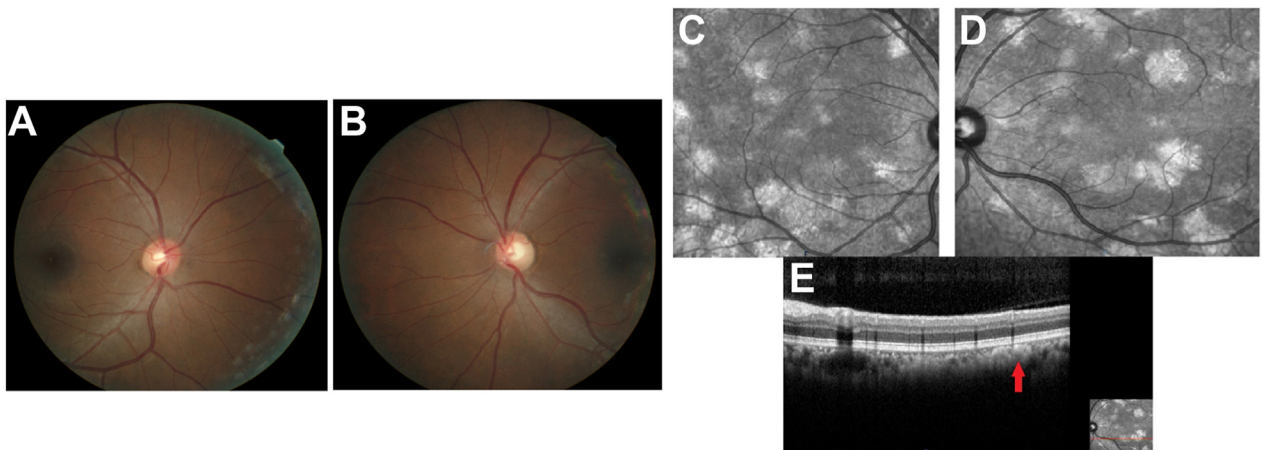


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## Pictures & Perspectives



### Choroidal Neurofibromatosis

A 38-year-old woman with neurofibromatosis type 1 was referred to the ophthalmology department after magnetic resonance imaging detected a left optic nerve glioma. Visual acuity was 20/20 in the right eye and 20/30 in the left eye with temporal optic disc pallor in the left eye and normal appearing posterior poles in both eyes (A–B). Near-infrared reflectance (NIR) imaging demonstrated multifocal areas of bright signal at the level of the choroid (C, D, E, arrow) in both eyes. These choroidal abnormalities (CAs) are conspicuous on NIR imaging but are often not visible on clinical examination or fluorescein angiography. Histopathologically, CAs are hamartomas representing proliferating Schwann cells, melanocytes, and ganglion cells surrounding axons in a lamellar pattern. (Magnified version of Figure A–E is available online at [www.aaojournal.org](http://www.aaojournal.org)).

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