PURPOSE: The purpose of this review is to study the pattern of evolution of 3 eyes with adult-onset foveomacular vitelliform lesions (AOFVL) using optical coherence tomography (OCT). We will correlate the thickness of the neurosensory retina over the lesion with the best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) of each eye. METHODS: This is a retrospective study. Three patients with AOFVL were studied. The observation procedures used were biomicroscopic fundus examination and optical coherence tomography (OCT). The main outcome measures were a description of the typical picture of AOFVL in OCT tomograms, the relationship between the neurosensory retinal thickness over the lesion and the BCVA. RESULTS: OCT showed a well-defined central region of thickening in the reflective band representing the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE). We found a strong correlation between the thickness of neurosensory retina over the lesion and the BCVA. CONCLUSION: OCT tomograms showed a well-defined subretinal thickening of the RPE in all the eyes. The differences in OCT patterns between cases were useful for the classification of AOFVL. Moreover, a reduced visual acuity was evident in patients with a thinner neurosensory retinal layer over AOFV lesion.