RETINAL AND CHOROIDAL THICKNESS IN PATIENTS WITH UNILATERAL MULTIFOCAL CHOROIDITIS AND RELENTLESS PLACOID CHORIORETINITIS
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PURPOSE: To analyze retinal and choroidal thickness in patients with unilateral retinal changes secondary to multifocal choroiditis (MFC) and relentless placoid chorioretinitis (RPCR)

METHODS: Patients with typical retinal changes of MFC and RPCR involving only one eye were included. The macular region of both eyes was scanned with swept-source optical coherence tomography. Retinal and choroidal thickness measurements of both eyes were compared.

RESULTS: Eleven patients with unilateral MFC were included. The mean axial length did not differ in both eyes (P=0.94). Mean macular thickness (P=0.32) and subfoveal (P=0.19) and macular (P=0.28) choroidal thickness were not significantly different between both eyes. However, the mean retinal foveal thickness was significantly different between the affected and the fellow eye (P=0.043). On the other hand, 3 patients with unilateral RPCR were included. The mean axial length did not differ in both eyes (P=0.70). The mean foveal (P=0.99) and macular (P=0.20) retinal thickness, and also the mean subfoveal (P=0.99) and macular (P=0.99) choroidal thickness were not statistically different between the affected and the fellow eye.

CONCLUSIONS: In the present study, choroidal thickness did not show any significant difference between the healthy and the affected eye in patients with MFC and RPCR. Only the mean retinal foveal thickness showed a significant decrease in affected eyes. The role of the choroid and the anatomical pattern of the retinal atrophy in MFC and RPCR should be further evaluated in future studies.