PSEUDOXANTOMA ELASTICUM AND CHOROIDAL NEOVASCULARIZATION
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Pseudoxantoma elasticum is an inherited disease characterized by ectopic mineralization and fragmentation in of the elastic fibers of several organs, including the skin, the cardiovascular system and the eye. The ophthalmic manifestations are a source of considerable morbidity, with the development of choroidal neovascularization (CNV), usually associated with angioid streaks. These are breaks in the Bruch membrane and can be found in other conditions besides pseudoxantoma elasticum, such as hemoglobinopathies or Paget disease. In our hospital we followed three patients with angioid streaks in the year of 2013; all three were females, age ranging from 23 to 68 years, and were diagnosed with pseudoxantoma elasticum. They presented with decreased visual acuity (range between 20/40 and 20/80) and CNV, as evaluated clinically and with fluorescein angiography plus optical coherence tomography. The patients were treated with intravitreal ranibizumab injections (a single injection in one patient, two injections in the remaining two patients), with improvement of the visual acuity (20/32 or better) and decrease of macular thickness (from 329um to 233um, mean values). There were no recurrences of CNV in the follow up period of at least 6 months.