Background: Myopic neovascularization is a vision-threatening complication in the eyes with pathological myopia, which develops in 4-11% of affected eyes. It is also the most common cause of choroidal neovascularization (CNV) in young individuals. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the safety and efficacy of intravitreal ranibizumab in the treatment of choroidal neovascularization secondary to pathological myopia. Methods: We retrospectively analysed 20 treatment naive eyes with choroidal neovascularization secondary to pathological myopia, which were treated with ranibizumab. The mean follow-up time was 19 months. We evaluated visual and anatomical outcomes using a loading dose of three monthly injections. Results: Mean visual acuity improved from baseline. Tomographic central retinal thickness was not a good measure of CNV activity. Angiography remains a very important exam to evaluate these patients. A mean of 3.9 treatments were performed and no systemic or ocular side effects were registered during that time. Conclusion: Intravitreal ranibizumab is effective and safe in the treatment of myopic choroidal neovascularization.