Purpose: To report the utility of ranibizumab and aflibercept injections in a case of basal laminar drusen (BLD) associated with vitelliform macular detachment (VMD) and choroidal neovascularization. Methods: Color photographs, fluorescein angiogram (FA) and optical coherence tomography (OCT) images were performed through 10 years of follow-up. Results: A 43-year-old female with asymptomatic BLD in both eyes was followed since 2003 in our Medical Retina Department. In 2006, visual acuity (VA) decreased from 20/20 to 20/60 in the right eye (RE) and fundoscopy revealed a VMD. FA showed late leakage and OCT demonstrated subretinal fluid (SRF). Patient underwent a single photodynamic therapy (PDT). 3 months after PDT, VA decreased to 20/400 in the RE. Until 2007, VA ranged from 20/200 to 20/100. In 2007, a new macular hemorrhage and SRF on OCT appeared. FA revealed an occult choroidal neovascularization (CNV). After explaining risks and benefits, the patient agreed to intravitreal injection of ranibizumab. After a loading dose of 3 injections, patient complained about increased menstrual bleeding and bleeding gums. After 9 ranibizumab injections with incomplete response, we decided to switch to aflibercept. After 4 monthly bilateral injections, VA was 20/60 in the RE and 20/80 in the left eye; with complete reabsorption of SRF on OCT. VA is stable after 2-year follow-up and keep receiving bimonthly aflibercept injections. Conclusion: In this case, better response was found with aflibercept injections.