Purpose- Although retinal pigment epitheliitis has been better characterized in its acute forms of presentation, patients with resolved forms of this disease are commonly seen in our practice. We report 4 young patients with resolved retinal pigment epitheliitis who presented with acute manifestations of central serous chorioretinopathy.

Methods- Four patients diagnosed with resolved retinal pigment epitheliitis were studied. Fundus photographs, fluorescein angiography and spectral-domain optical coherence tomography were reviewed.

Results- All patients presented with acute onset of unilateral decreased vision. Active fluorescent spots with fluid leakage were observed over sites of previous macular retinal pigment epitheliitis in all four patients.

Conclusion- Retinal pigment epitheliitis may be considered as a risk factor for patients with central serous chorioretinopathy.