SHORT-TERM EFFECT OF INTRAVITREAL BEVACIZUMAB IN CENTRAL SEROUS CHORIORETINOPATHY: REPORT OF FOUR CASES

A. Goktas, S. Demircan, M. Atas, Y. Yurtsever, I. Yuvaci

Kayseri Training and Research Hospital Kayseri, Turkey

Purpose: To assess the short-term effect of intravitreal bevacizumab (IVB) in patients with Central Serous Chorioretinopathy (CSC)

Methods: Four eyes of four male patients with CSC less than 3-months in duration were included in the study. All the patients received IVB (1.25 mg/0.05 ml). Main outcome measures were best-corrected visual acuity, fundus fluorescein angiography and optical coherence tomography at baseline and follow-up visits.

Results: Mean age of the patients was 45±13.6 (35-65 years). Mean follow-up time was 3.8±0.9 (3-5) months. Three out of 4 patients showed resolution of subretinal fluid with corresponding increase in visual acuity. A recurrence was observed in one out of three patients 3 months after the injection. All the injections were performed without any significant complications.

Conclusion: The first-line therapeutic option in management of CSC is conservative due to high spontaneous remission rate. Because of an uncertain relation between the onset of detachment and that of symptoms and special occupational demands for binocular visional function, early treatment may be considered in selected cases. Data from our study shows that bevacizumab appears to be a promising option in treatment of acute CSC. On the other hand, resistance to treatment and recurrence may be encountered during follow-up. Long-term, prospective, randomized studies are required to accurately understand the effect of bevacizumab in treatment of CSC.