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UNIQUE MULTI-MODAL IMAGING FEATURES OF GIANT, SUBFOVEAL CHOROIDAL LIPID GLOBULE

Oral

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Purpose:

To report a case of a patient with an asymptomatic, giant, subfoveal, choroidal findings consistent with lipid globule. The case was followed over a year, using multimodal imaging.

Methods:

A case report.

Results:

A 69-year-old asymptomatic female presented with a flat, round, subfoveal lightly orange choroidal structure on routine exam. Optical coherence tomography- enhanced depth imaging revealed a large, hyporeflective cavernous structure, with defined borders, a prominent hyper transmission tail with an intact RPE and retinal layers. Indocyanine green angiography revealed macular hypofluorescent lesion with a dilated choroidal intervortex anastomosis at its lower border and hyperpermeability surrounding the lesion. En face OCT angiography reconstruction at the level of choroid revealed absence of flow signal at the location of the lesion. B-scan ultrasonography demonstrated a flat hypoechogenic structure in the macular location.

Conclusions:

Choroidal lipid globules are a newly recognized OCT signatures that could be misdiagnosed. We present a case of the largest lipid globule ever reported with a review of unique imaging features.