Multiple Evanescent White Dot Syndrome (MEWDS) in a Healthy Hispanic Male

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A 31-YEAR-OLD HISPANIC MALE with a one-day history of photopsia and blurred vision in left eye was referred for retinal evaluation. He reported flu-like symptoms two weeks prior to presentation. Best corrected visual acuity was 20/20 OD and 20/200 OS. A dilated fundus examination revealed multiple white dots deep to the retina in posterior pole and mid-periphery with foveal granularity OS (Figure A). Fluorescein angiography (FA) and Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) showed typical MEWDS findings (Figures A and B). Plan was to observe clinical course without any intervention. After one week, patient's visual acuity improved to 20/60 OS with decreased number of white dots.

LESSON:

MEWDS is a self-limited unilateral inflammatory chorioretinopathy that predominantly affects healthy, young, white, myopic females usually associated to a viral prodrome [I.2]. Even do our patient does not fit the classic epidemiology, imaging findings were typical of MEWDS which led to the final diagnosis.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: None. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: None.

REFERENCIA

- Moorthy, R. Recognizing the 'White Dot' Syndromes. Review of Ophthalmology. November 06, 2009. http://www.reviewofophthalmology.com/content/d/retinal_insider/i/1215/c/22884/. Accessed June 20, 2016.
- **2.** Aldave A. 40-year-old woman with a five-day history of visual loss in the right eye. Digit J Ophthalmol. 1997; 3(28).

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A Retinography and late-phase fluorescein angiography of left eye



B Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomography (SD-OCT) of macular region in left eye

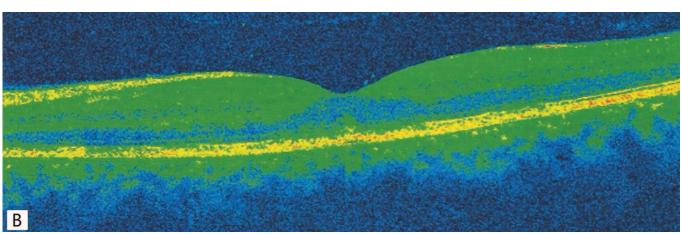


Figure A: Multiple white dots in posterior pole, with foveal granularity and late hyperfluorescence of the white dots in a wreath-lie pattern and disc capillary leakge. Figure B: Disruption of the macular photoreceptor inner segment-outer segment (IS-OS) juntion.

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