MULTIPLE EVANESCENT WHITE DOT SYNDROME

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PURPOSE

To report a case with multiple evanescent white dot syndrome. Multiple evanescent white dot syndrome (MEWDS) is an acute-onset chorioretinal inflammation which is characterized by unilateral multiple gray-white dots on the posterior pole in young healthy women.
Case Report

A 37 years old woman applied to our clinic due to blurred vision and photopsia in her right eye. Visual acuities were 0.7 in the right and 1.0 in the left eye. Intraocular pressures were in normal range for both eyes. Fundoscopic examination was revealed optic disc edema and retinal granular dots with 1+ vitreous cells.

Fluorescein angiography (FA) showed early hyperfluorescent dots corresponding to the fundoscopic lesions and slight staining of the optic disc but no leakage.

In spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) the spots correspond to loss or discontinuity of the ellipsoid zone. All blood serology tests were studied for possible pathogens of infectious chorioretinitis.
In fundus autofluorescence there were hyperautofluorescent spots more extensive than seen with color fundus photography.
At presentation

12 weeks after presentation
RESULTS

One week later all serology tests were negative. Her vision was increased to 0.9 in right eye. Fundoscopic examination vitreous cells and deep retinal dots were decreased and disc edema was disappeared. Fundus autofluorescence revealed the hyperautofluorescent dots were almost disappeared. We thought the case was a multiple evanescent white dot syndrome which ameliorated spontaneously.
CONCLUSION

Multiple evanescent white dot syndrome is an acute inflammatory disorder with multiple white dots at the level of the deep retina or RPE layer. We have demonstrated that there was characteristic loss or irregularity of photoreceptor IS/OS junction line crossing the fovea in acute phase of MEWDS by OCT in the current case. These multiple white dots disappear spontaneously without therapy in a few weeks time. Fundus autofluorescence have an important role in diagnosis.
References


