

Multimodal imaging of fovea plana in oculocutaneous albinism

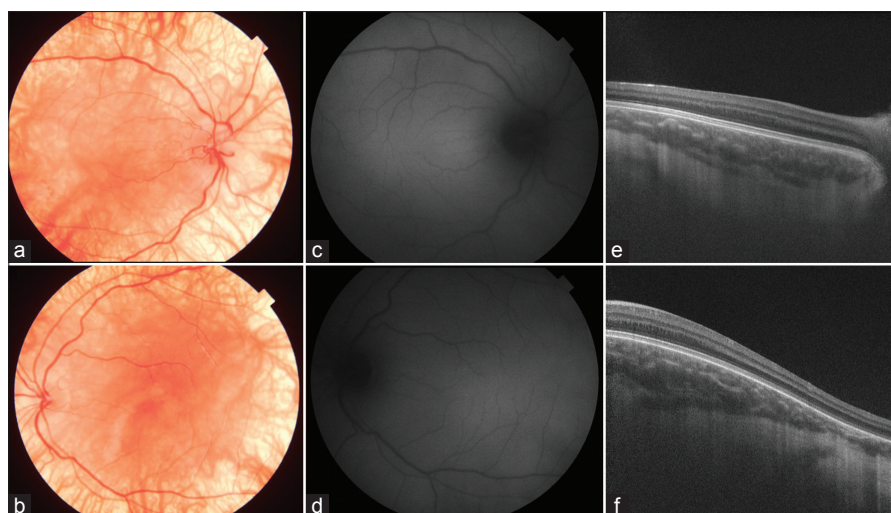


Figure 1: Fovea Plana. (a and b) Fundus picture of right and left eyes demonstrating hypopigmented fundus with poor foveal reflex. (c and d) Autofluorescence of the right and left eyes demonstrating lack of normal hypoautofluorescence at the foveal center. (e and f) Optical coherence tomography scans passing through the presumed fovea showing lack of changes of foveolization except for widening of the outer nuclear layer suggestive of grade 3 foveal hypoplasia

A 12-year-old boy, a known case of oculocutaneous albinism, was brought with complaints of low vision in both eyes. Best corrected visual acuity was 6/12 and 6/18 in the right and left eyes, respectively. Fundus examination revealed a depigmented fundus [Fig. 1a and b] with loss of normal hypoautofluorescence at the fovea [Fig. 1c and d]. Swept-source optical coherence tomography (OCT) passing through the posterior pole demonstrated lack of foveolization with absence of the foveal pit, presence of inner plexiform layers at the presumed fovea, and lack of elongation of the outer segments of photoreceptors [Fig. 1e and f].^[1] The features were suggestive of grade 3 foveal hypoplasia, also known as fovea plana.^[2] Thus, OCT grading has been shown to correlate with visual acuity in fovea plana.^[3]

Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form the patient(s) has/have given his/her/their consent for his/her/their images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patients understand that their names and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal their identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

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Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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