

Scerochoroidal Calcification

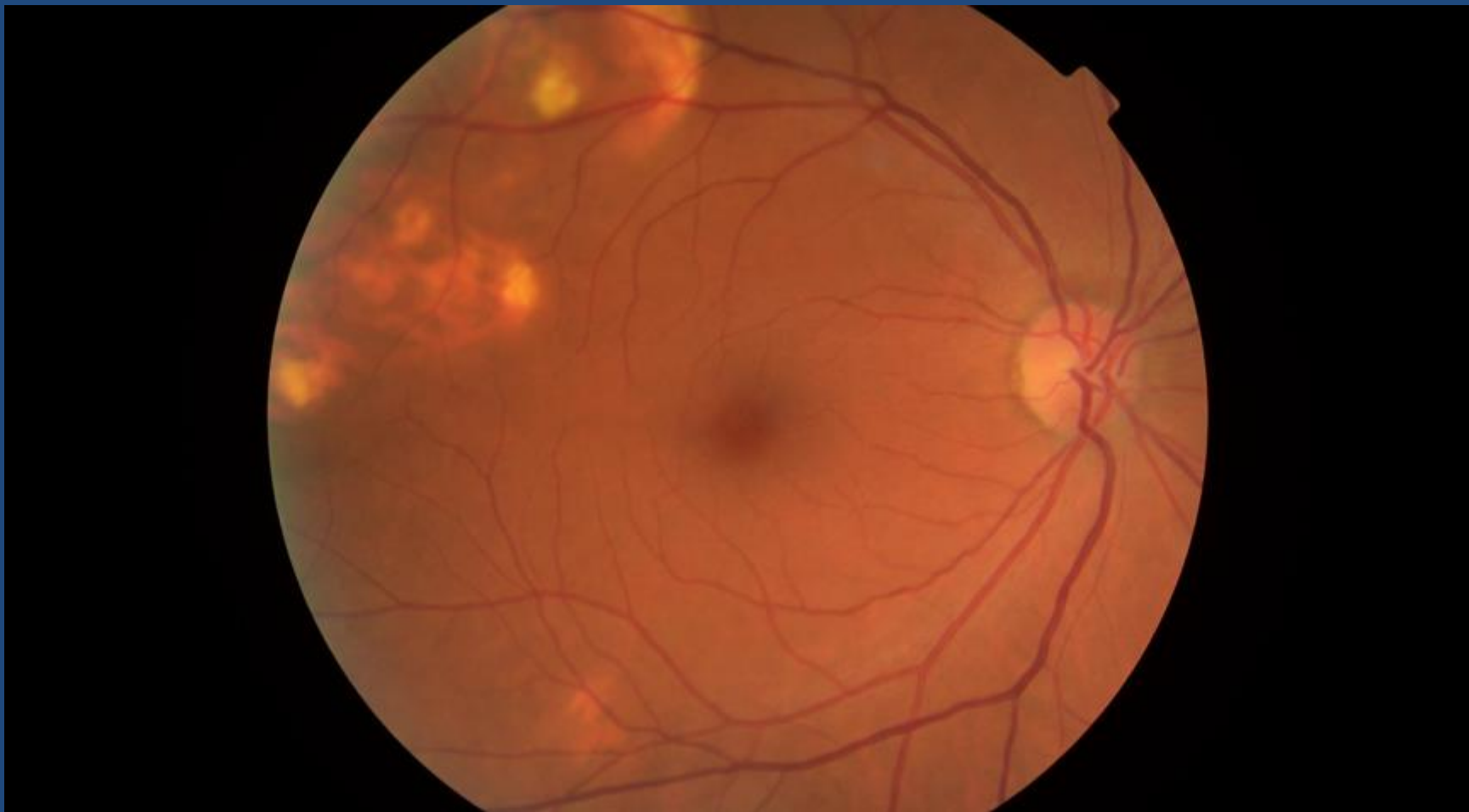
Andrew Brown

BARS Conference September 2016

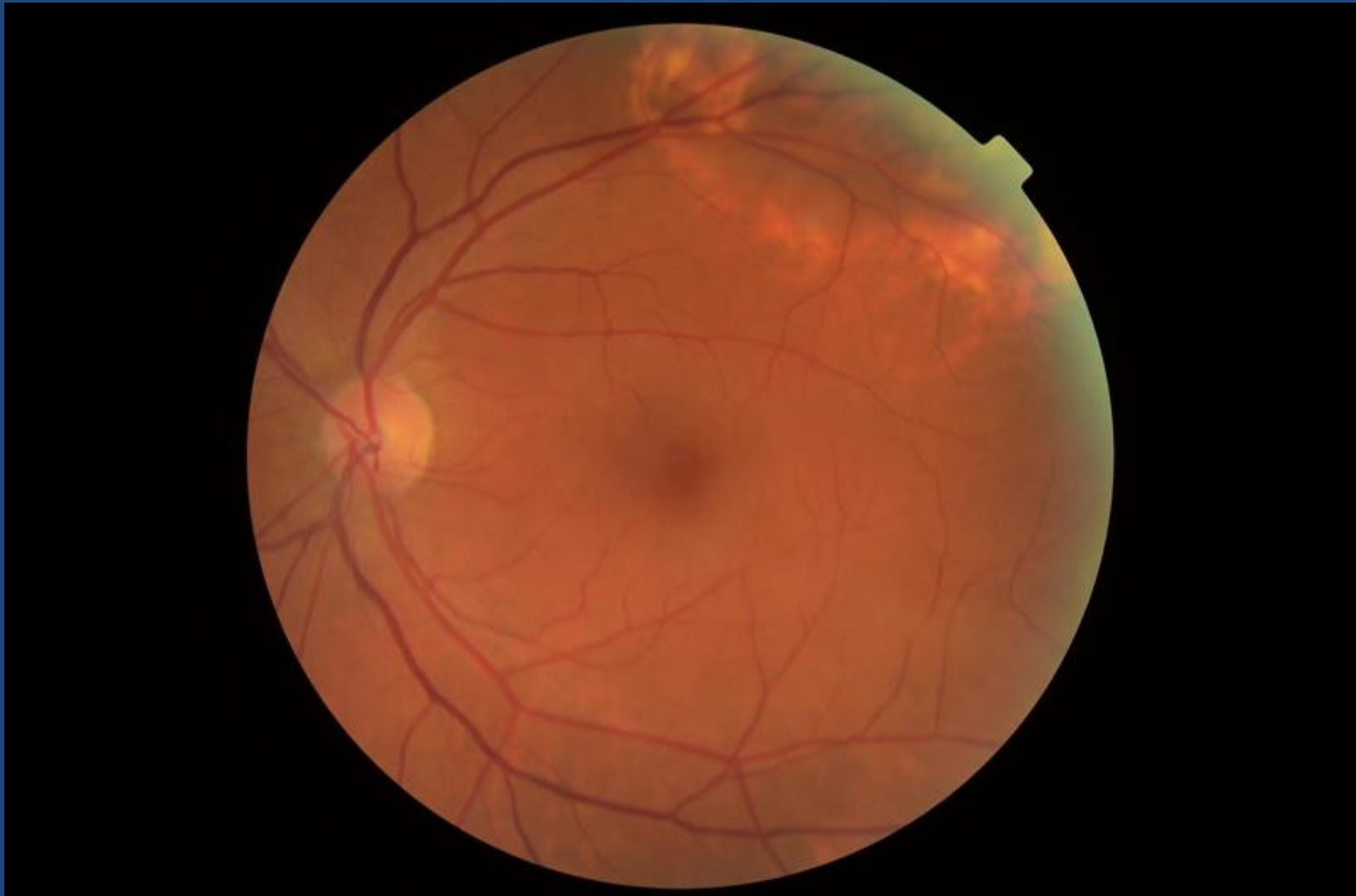
Case Presentation

- 62 year old white Caucasian female
- Newly diagnosed T2DM – 1st Screening
- No visual symptoms
- Regularly attends the renal physicians – Gitelman's Syndrome
- Referred by O.O. 10 years ago following a routine EE – seen in HES and discharged

Right Eye Macula Centred



Left Eye Macula Centered



- Clinical Features of Sclerochoroidal Calcification
- Causes
- Differential diagnosis
- Learning points

Sclectrochoroidal Calcification

- Benign intra-ocular deposition of calcium
- Commences within the sclera and causes secondary rarefaction of the choroid
- Rod dysfunction (on ERG testing)
- Detected as incidental finding
- Older white patients (median age 70 years)
- Unilateral? Bilateral?

Sclectrochoroidal Calcification

- Multiple yellow-white sub-retinal lesions
- Superior to supero-temporal retinal arcade
- Mid-peripheral (between arcade and equator)
- Minimally elevated
- RPE atrophy
- May be complicated by choroidal neovascular membranes and sub-retinal fluid

Causes

- Idiopathic
- Hypercalcaemia
 - Hyperparathyroidism
 - Vitamin D intoxication
 - Sarcoidosis
- Metabolic
 - Gitelman syndrome
 - Bartter Syndrome
- Hereditary
 - Familial articular chondrochalcinosis

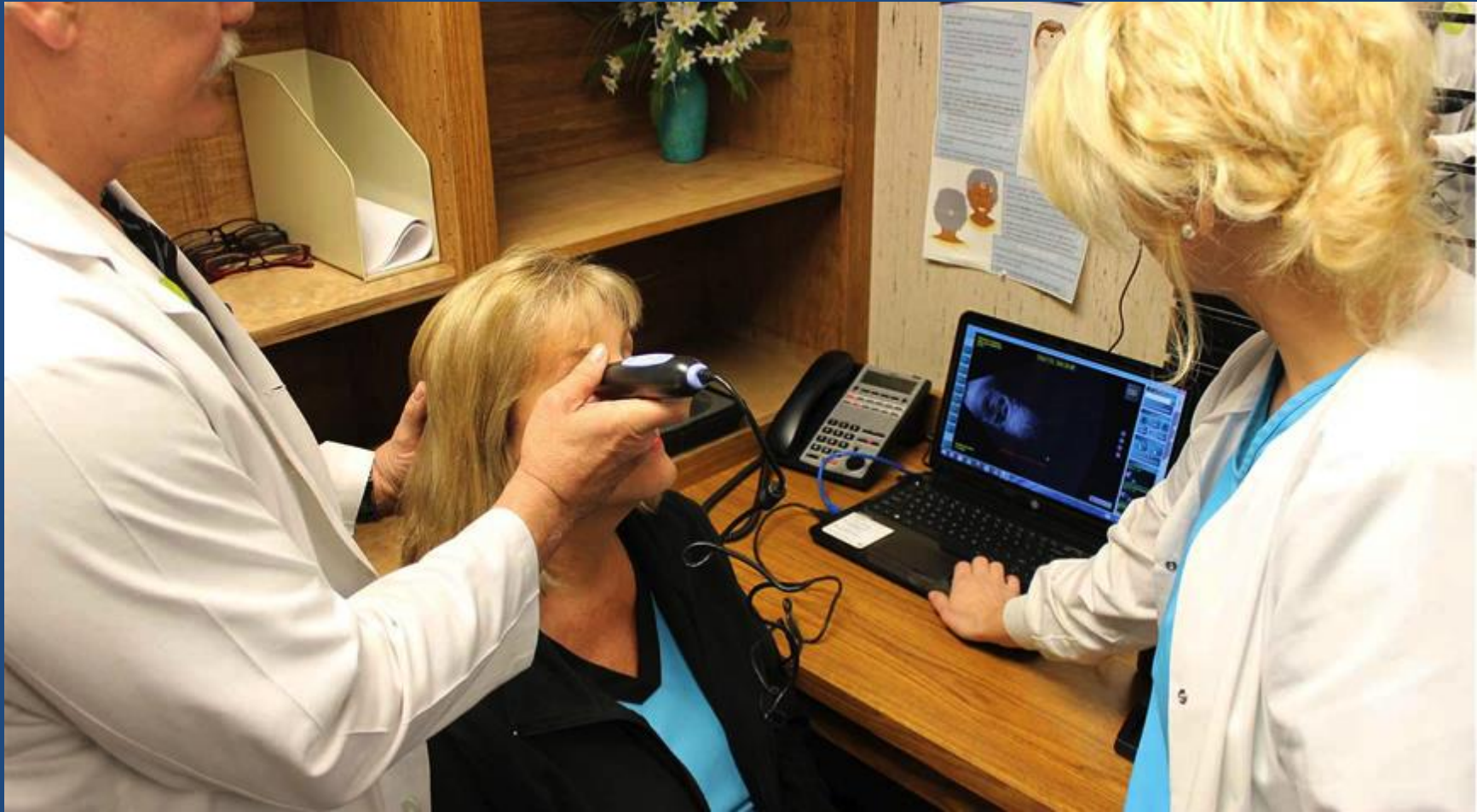
Differential Diagnosis

- Choroidal Metastasis
- Choroidal Melanoma
- Choroidal Naevus
- Choroidal Osteoma

Investigations

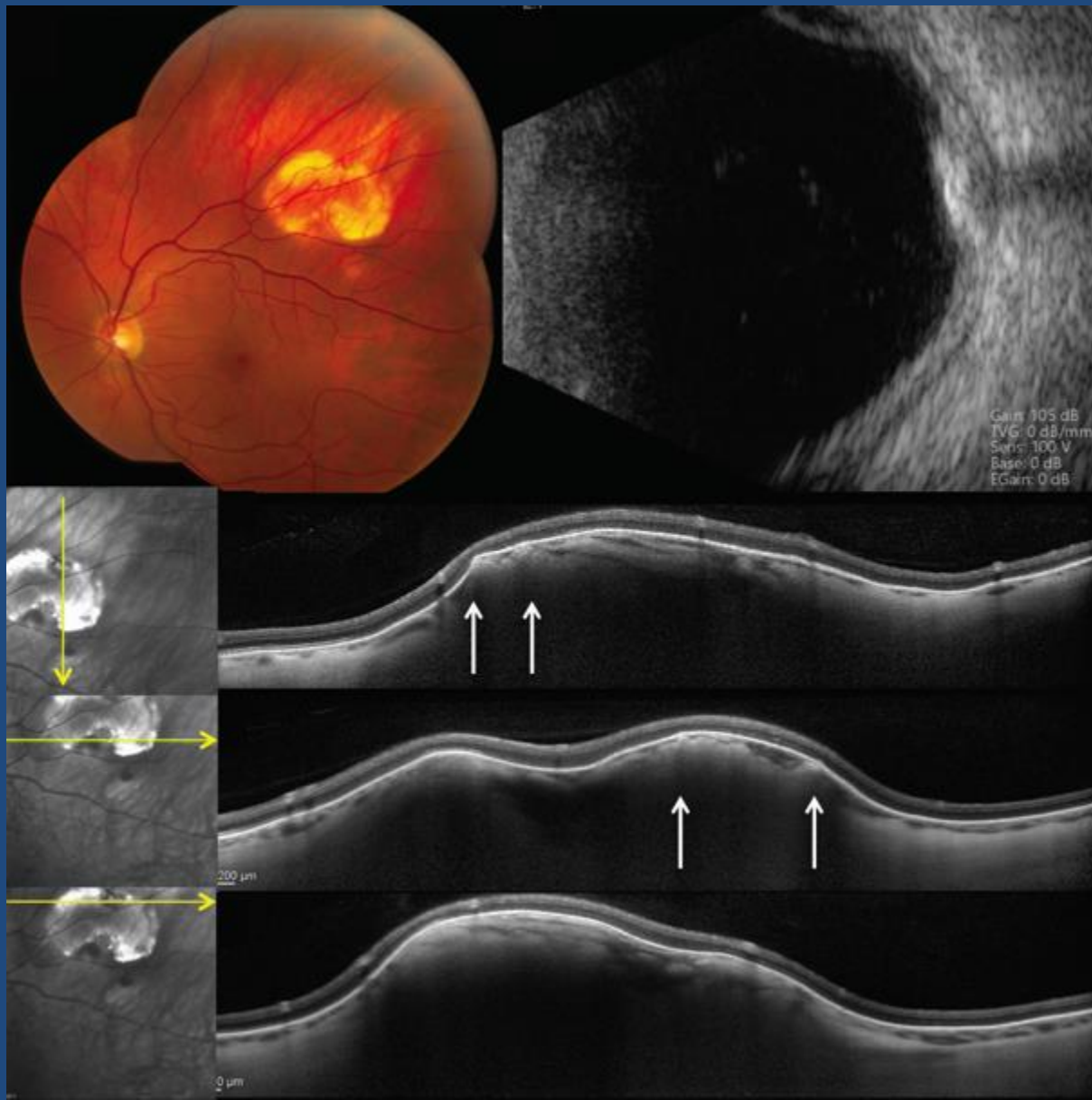
- OCT – EDI
- OCT – Autofluorescence
- Ophthalmic ultrasound
- Optos Widefield imaging



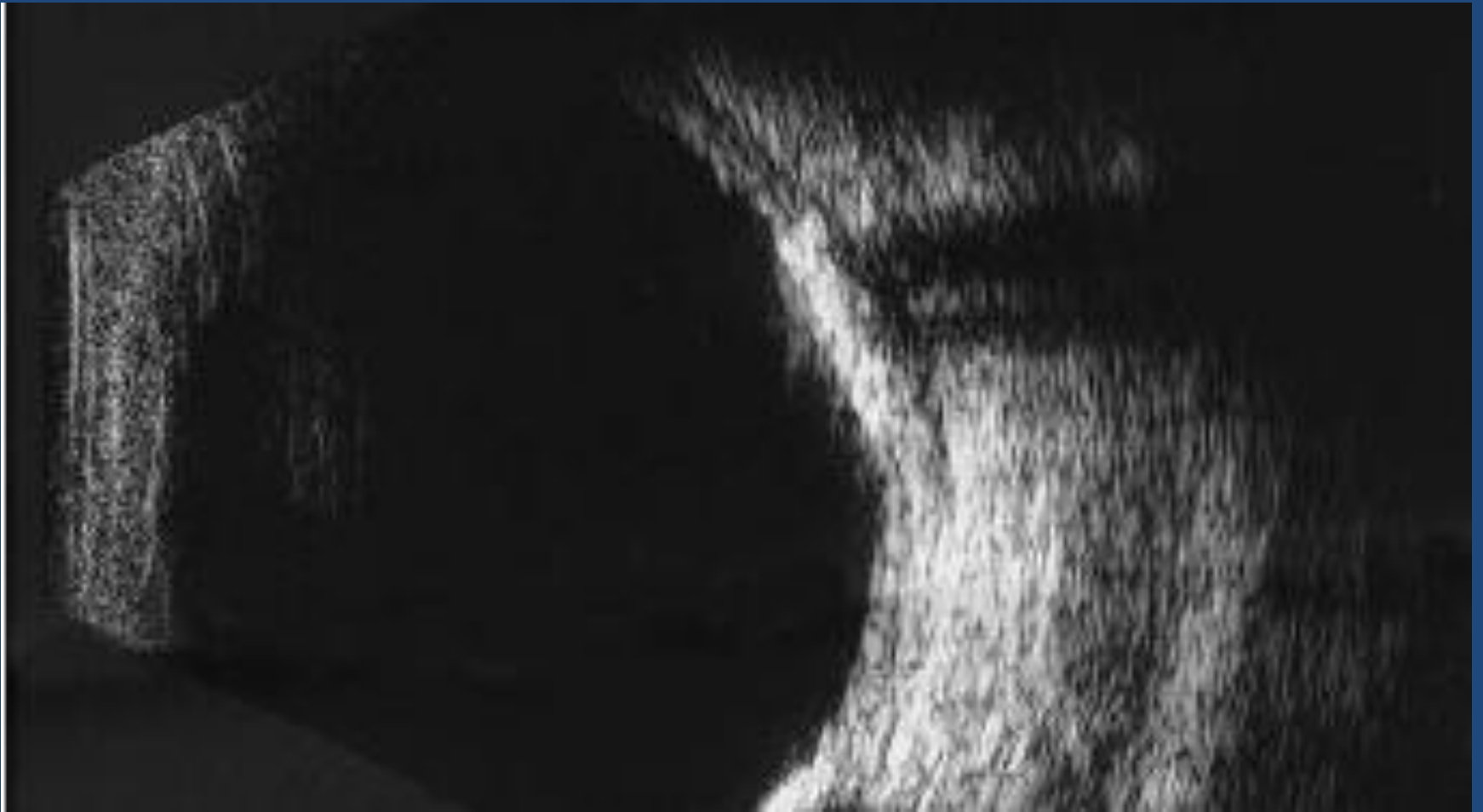




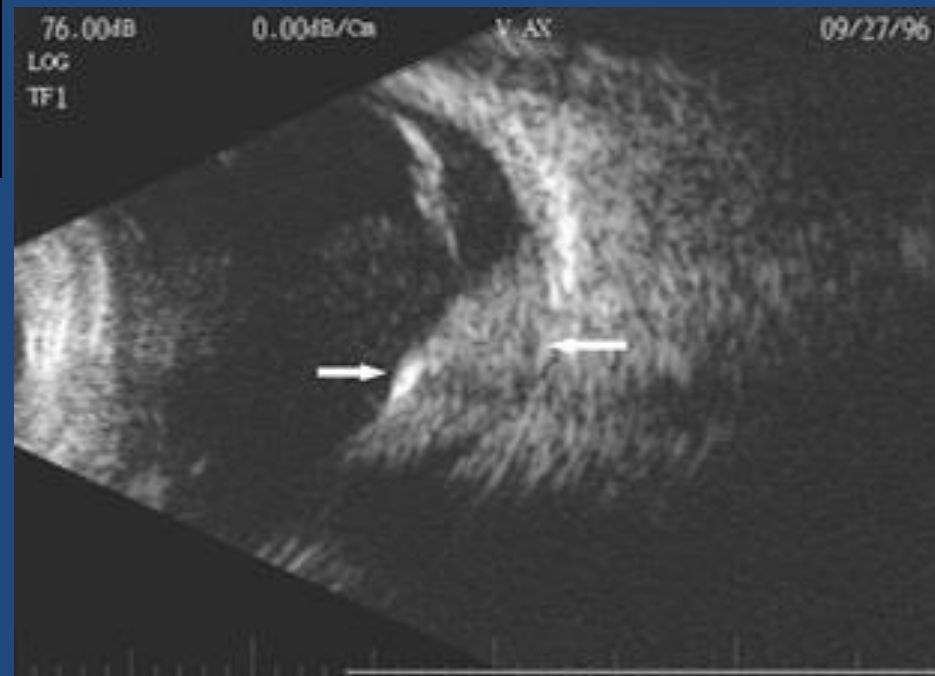
Sclerochoroidal calcification



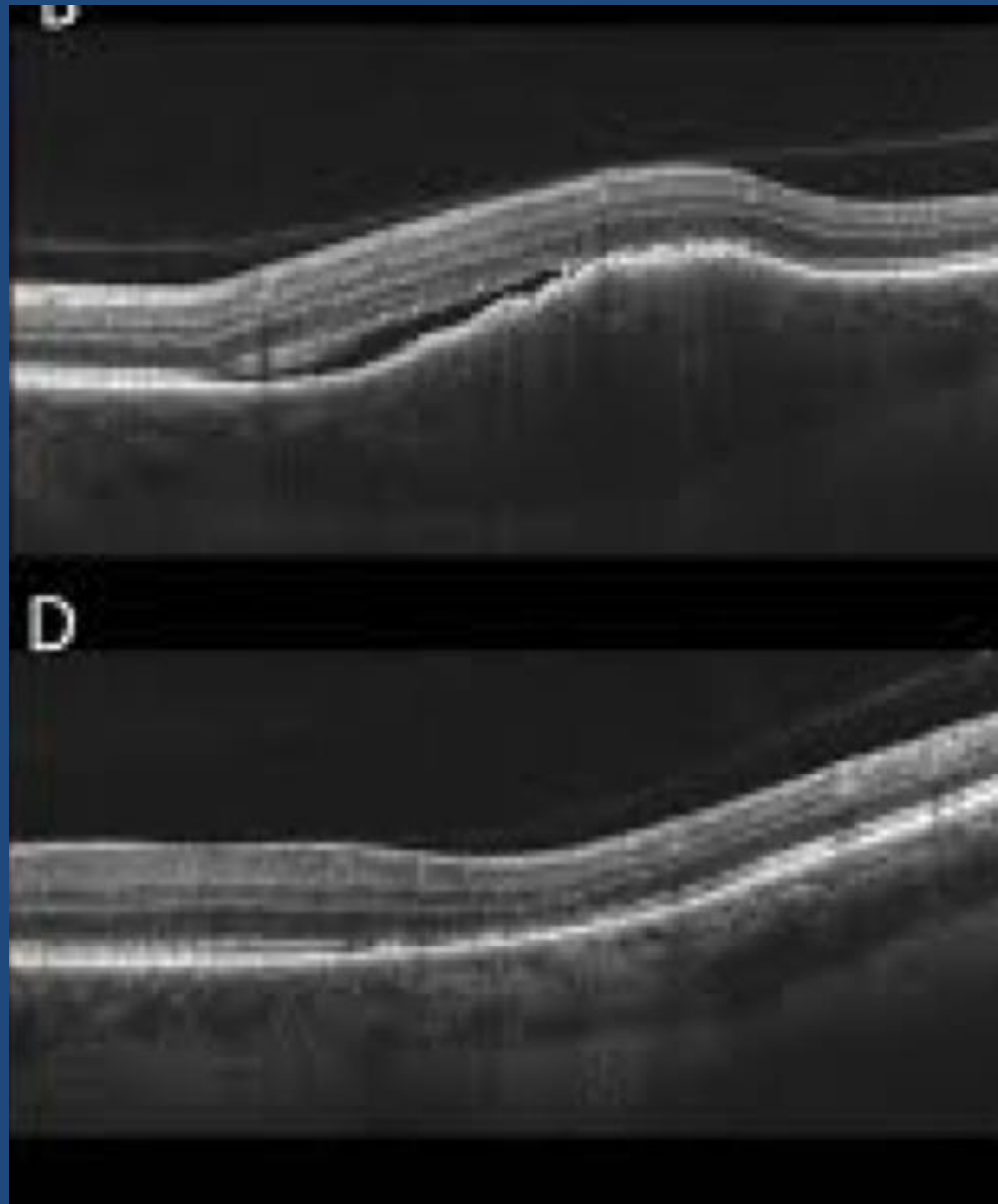
Sclerochoroidal calcification



Choroidal Metastasis



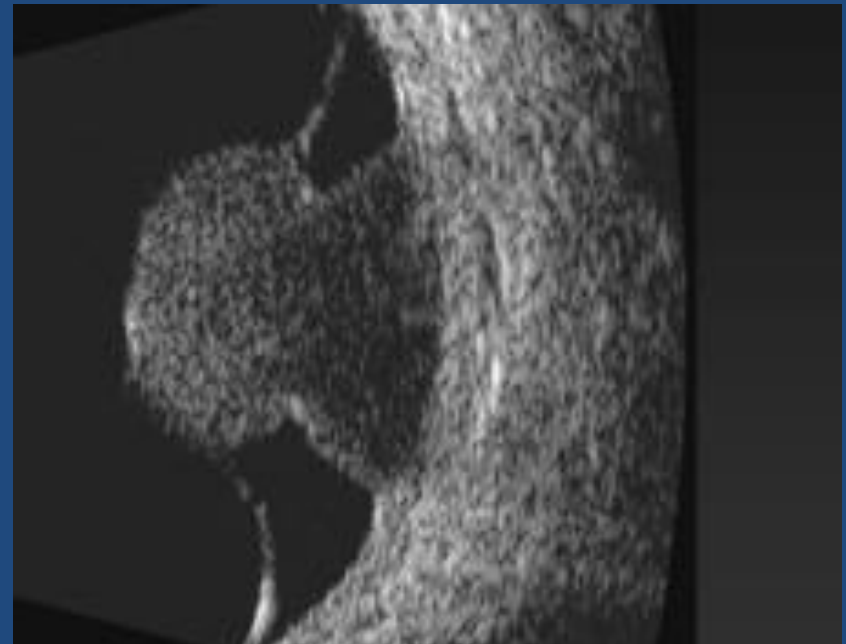
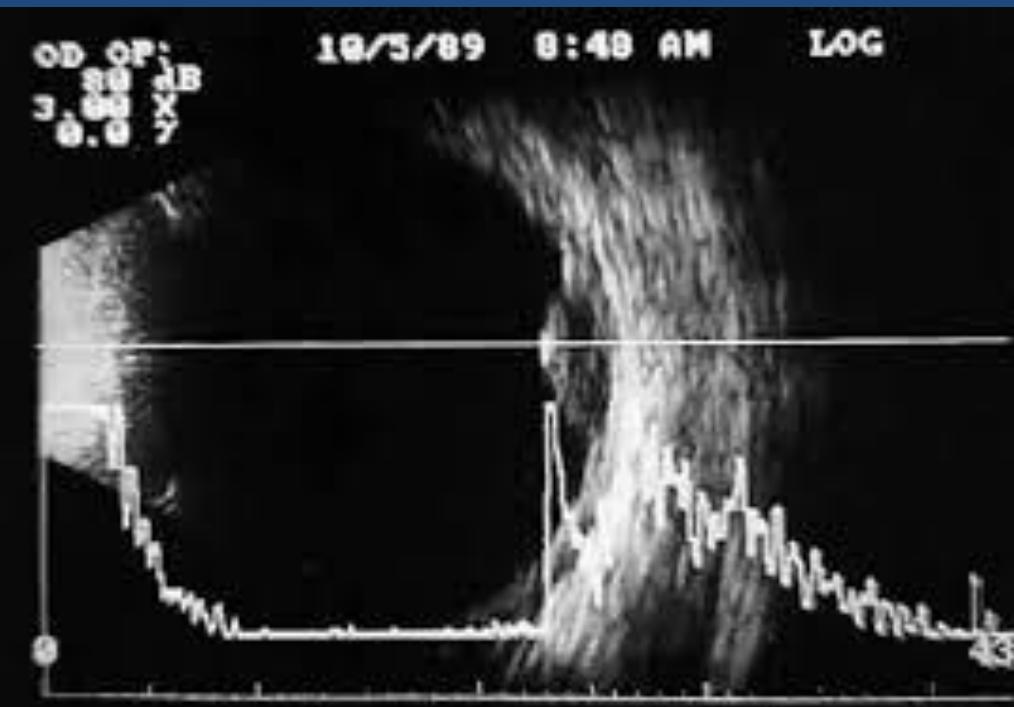
Choroidal Metastasis



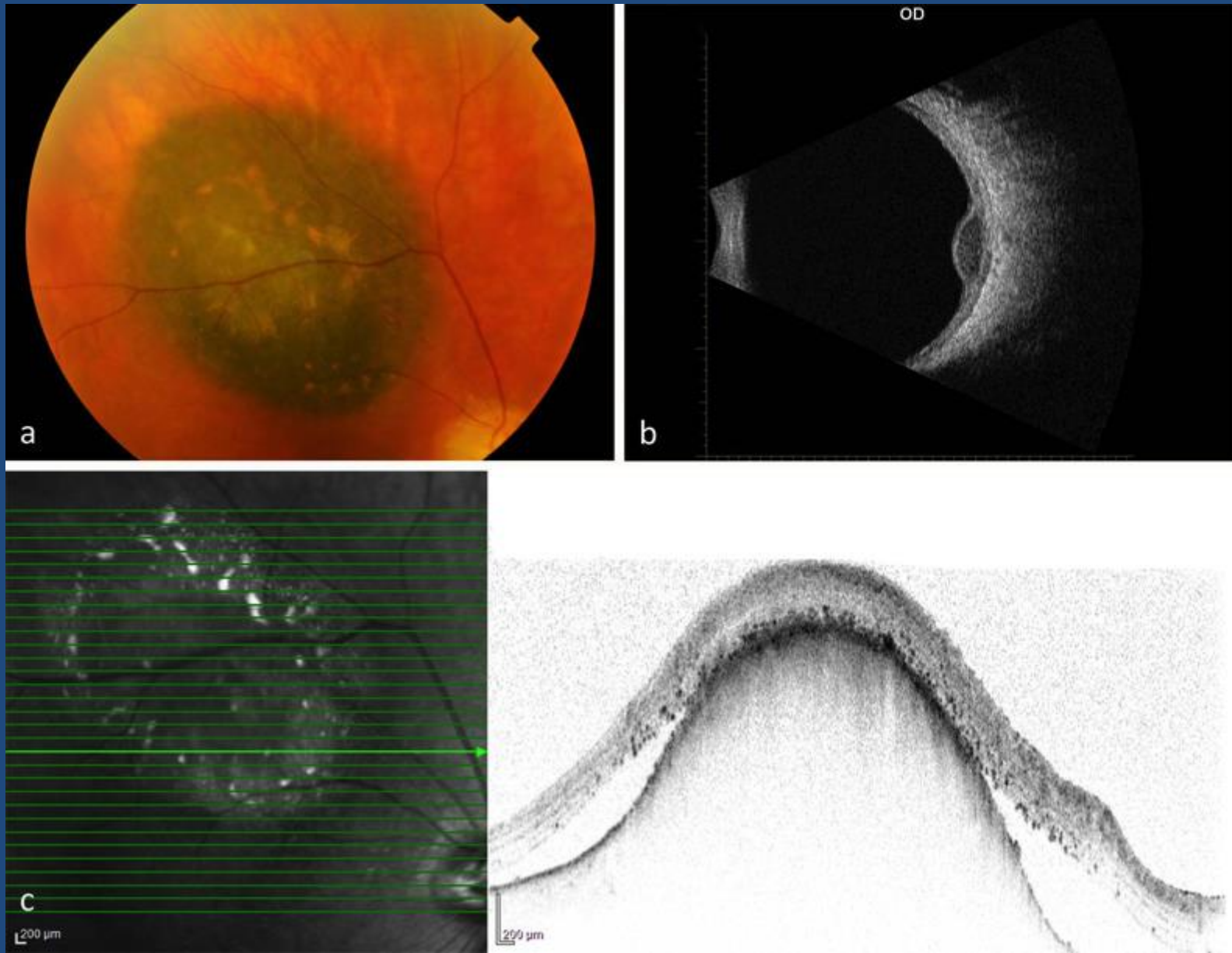
Choroidal Melanoma

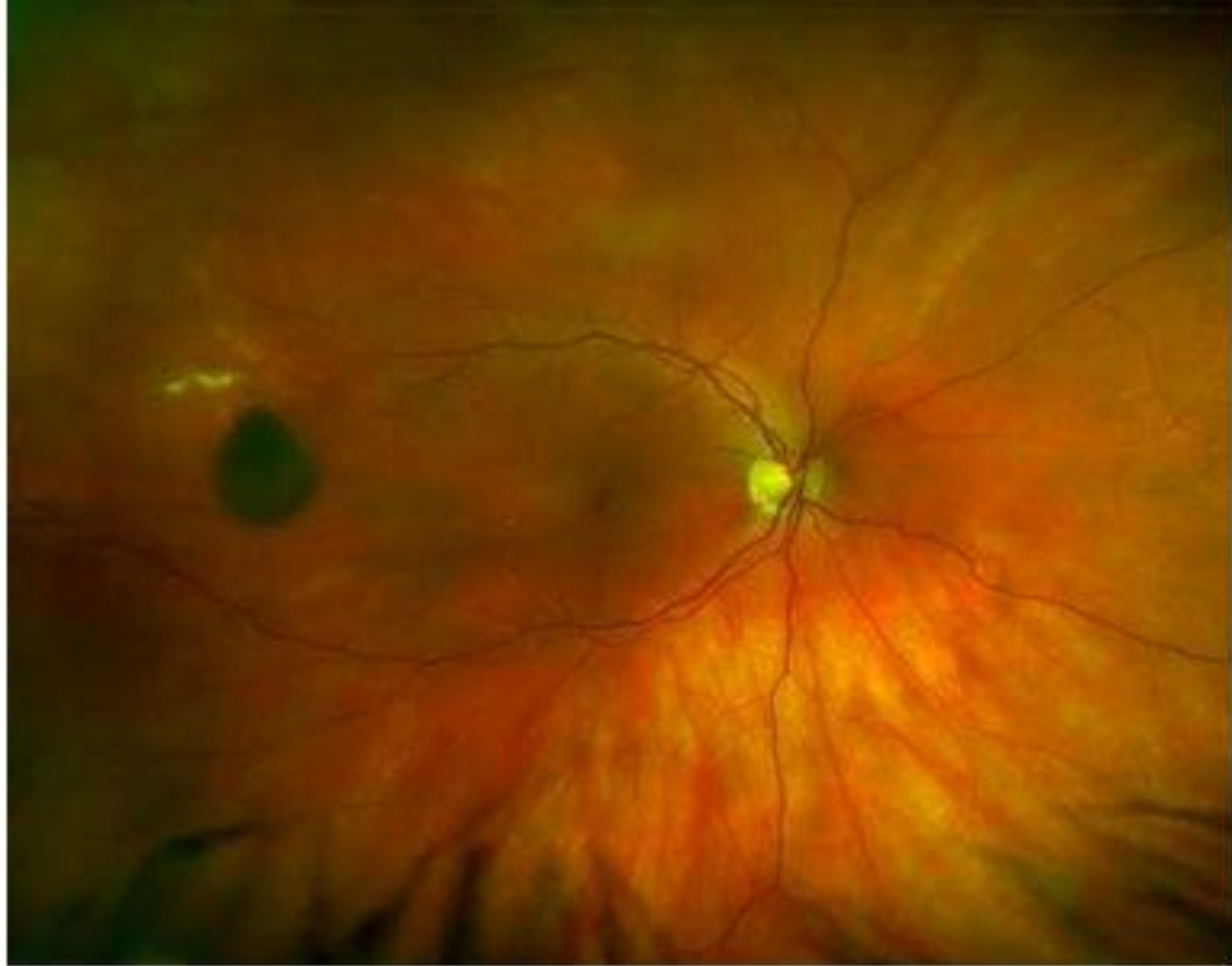


Choroidal Melanoma

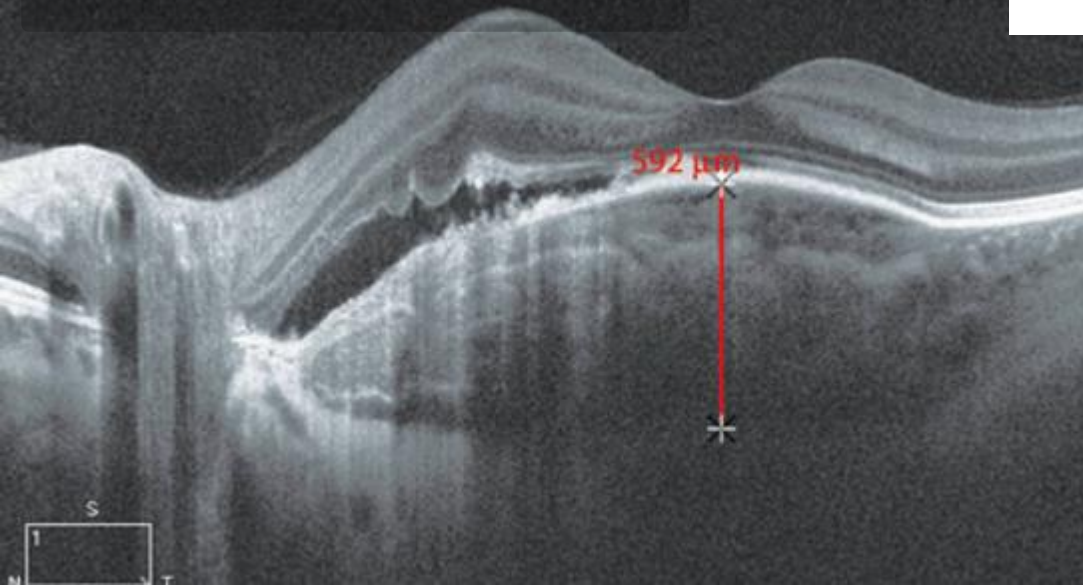
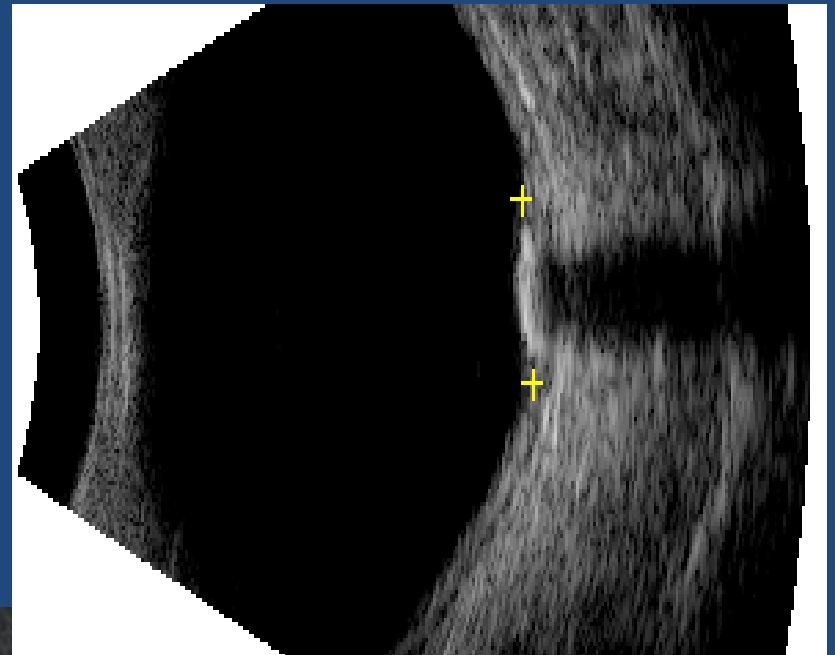
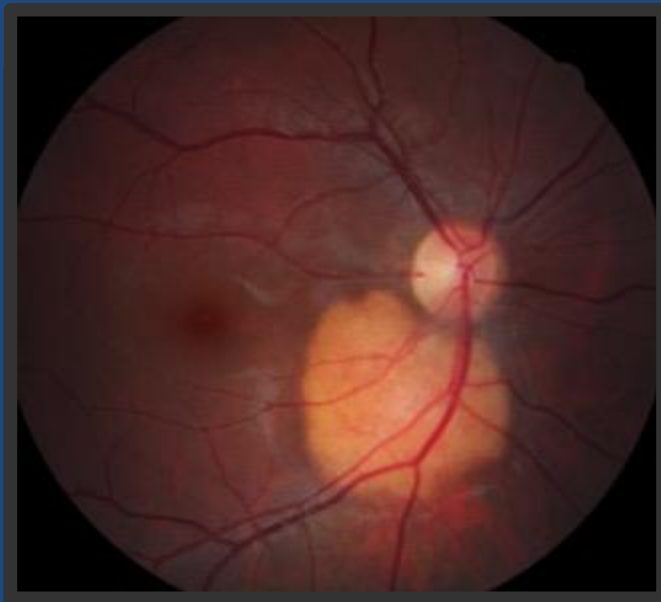


Choroidal Melanoma

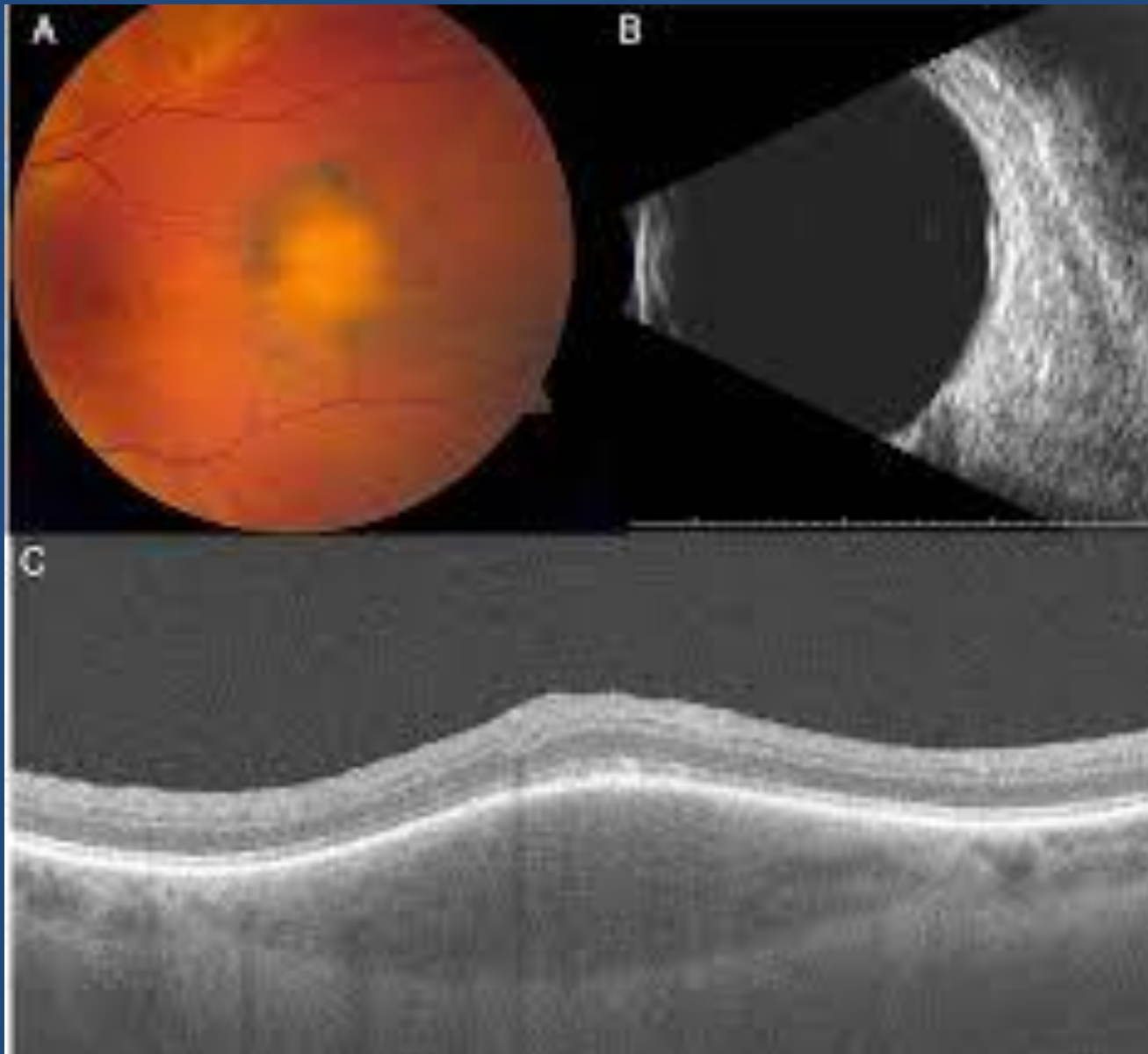




Choroidal Osteoma



Choroidal Naevus



Learning Points

- Yellow white mid-peripheral lesions
- White adults
- Asymptomatic
- Important mimicking disease
- Should be screened for metabolic disorders
- Occasionally have sight threatening complications

Thank you

Any Questions?