Purpose: The macular choroidal macrovessel is a very infrequent vascular entity that was first described by Lima et.al in 2011 as a tortuous and dilated choroidal vessel with a serpentine path that extends from the macula to the temporal periphery without leakage. We report the case of a man with persistent metamorphopsia secondary to a subfoveal choroidal macrovessel.

Method: Case Report

Results: A 59-year-old man with a diagnosis of epiretinal membrane whose main symptom was metamorphopsia in his right eye was operated with a more stripped of internal limiting membrane chromovitrectomy, the visual results were not satisfactory, with persistence of metamorphopsia. The multimodal imaging study that included red filter color retinography, depth-enhanced optical coherence tomography (OCT-EDI), fluorescein angiography (FA), indocyanine green angiography (ICGA), OCT-angiography (OCTA) and OCT in-face, were useful to diagnose a choroidal macrovessel. This ran from the fovea to the temporal macula. OCT-EDI revealed that the choroidal macrovessel generated a foveal deformation of both the ellipsoid zone (EZ) and the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE). It is debated whether the structural changes in the fovea generated by the choroidal macrovessel are related to the persistent metamorphopsia in the affected eye.

Conclusions: The choroidal macrovessel is a rare and underdiagnosed condition that in most cases does not produce visual symptoms. Although metamorphopsia may occur, this could be related to the underlying location of the macrovessel elevation relative to the foveola.