Purpose: Angioid streaks are crack-like dehiscences of a calcified and brittle Bruch membrane, presenting as dark bands radiating from the optic disc. They are present in a plethora of pathologies, the most common being Pseudoxanthoma elasticum, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, Paget’s disease, Sickle cell disease and other hemoglobinopathies, and Idiopathic. Choroidal neovascularization (CNV) occurs in 42-86% of patients. The authors present two cases of angioid streaks with an opposite course.

Methods: Case 1 is of a 48 year old woman with no relevant personal or familiar history with presumed idiopathic angioid streaks diagnosed in a routine examination 10 years ago. Annual evaluation shows no signs of visual acuity affection. Case 2 is of a 51 year old woman with pseudoxanthoma elasticum, that presents with sudden decreased visual acuity in the right eye with macular changes suggestive of CNV.

Results: Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) in case 1 revealed no changes suggestive of choroidal neovascularization (CNV) during the 10 years of routine annual evaluation. Case 2 showed signs of CNV in the OCT and Fluorescein Angiography (FA). Therapeutic with a loading dose of three anti-VEGF (aflibercept) intra-vitreal injections was proposed for this patient and is still on course.

Conclusion: The incidence of CNV secondary to angioid streaks is of higher percentage in patients with wider and longer lesions, when streaks are localized less than one optic disc diameter from the center of the posterior pole and in patients with pseudoxanthoma elasticum as we have seen with this second case.