CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH PERIFOveal EXUDATIVE VASCULAR ANOMALOUS (PEVAC) IN OUR CENTER

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Purpose: To investigate the clinical characteristics of Perifoveal Exudative Vascular Anomalous Complex (PEVAC) patients diagnosed in the University Hospital of Canarias.

Methods: This retrospective study included 7 eyes (of 7 patients) diagnosed with PEVAC. We reviewed the demographic characteristics. All of our patients had undergone a complete ophthalmological examination including color retinography, Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT), fluorescein angiography (FA) and OCT-Angiography (OCTA). We also reviewed the follow-up information.

Results: Of our 7 patients, 3 were women and 4 were men. The average age and standard deviation was 71.0 +/- 12.8 years. Average visual acuity was 0.54 +/- 0.24. Of our 7 patients, 4 had no remarkable comorbidities, 2 had age related macular degeneration (AMD) and 1 patient myopic degeneration. PEVAC presented as a big isolated perifoveal aneurysm. On OCT PEVAC appeared as a round hyperreflective lesion, typically surrounded by intraretinal cystic spaces. FA showed a well-defined hyperfluorescent lesion with variable leakage. OCTA revealed that the isolated aneurysmatic lesion was located in the superficial capillary plexus in 2 cases; in the deep capillary plexus in 4 cases and in 1 case it seemed to be in the intermediate plexus. In 5 cases there was only subtle exudation that did not require treatment, remaining stable during follow up. In two cases exudation was greater, so we treated them with anti-VEGF, with partial response.

Conclusions: PEVAC is an aneurysmatic isolated perifoveal abnormality that can occur in patients with or without retinal disease such as AMD or myopic degeneration. PEVAC did not respond to anti-VEGF therapy.