Medical Retina

DIFFUSE CHOROIDAL HEMANGIOMA IN A PATIENT WITH STURGE-WEBER SYNDROME

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PURPOSE: Study of the ocular manifestations of Sturge-Weber syndrome (SWS) in general, and the diffuse choroidal hemangioma in particular.

METHODS: Bibliographic review from the presentation of a clinical case.

RESULTS: 18-year-old male patient diagnosed with SWS, in follow-up in ophthalmology consultations for presenting diffuse choroidal hemangioma and glaucoma in the left eye, as eye manifestations of the syndrome. He came to the emergency room for a decrease in visual acuity in his left eye for two days of evolution, being diagnosed with serous retinal detachment without foveal involvement after the examination. As a treatment, it was performed photodynamic therapy achieving a reabsorption of the subretinal fluid and the improvement in the patient`s visual acuity.

CONCLUSIONS: SWS is characterized by the presence of facial hemangioma, homolateral diffuse choroidal hemangioma and homolateral meningemangiomatosis. The classic ocular manifestation of SWS is the diffuse choroidal hemangioma, which can be associated with the development of a secondary serous retinal detachment that can cause a profound loss of vision. Other ocular manifestations of SWS are telangiectasias of the conjunctiva or episclerotic and glaucoma of the homolateral eye. The treatment of SWS`s eye lesions and complications consists of the medical-surgical treatment of glaucoma and photodynamic therapy, low-dose external radiotherapy or plaque brachytherapy for non-regmatogenous retinal detachment secondary to hemangioma.