

# Posterior Segment Findings in Turkish Patients with Fuchs Uveitis

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Financial interests: none

## **Background:**

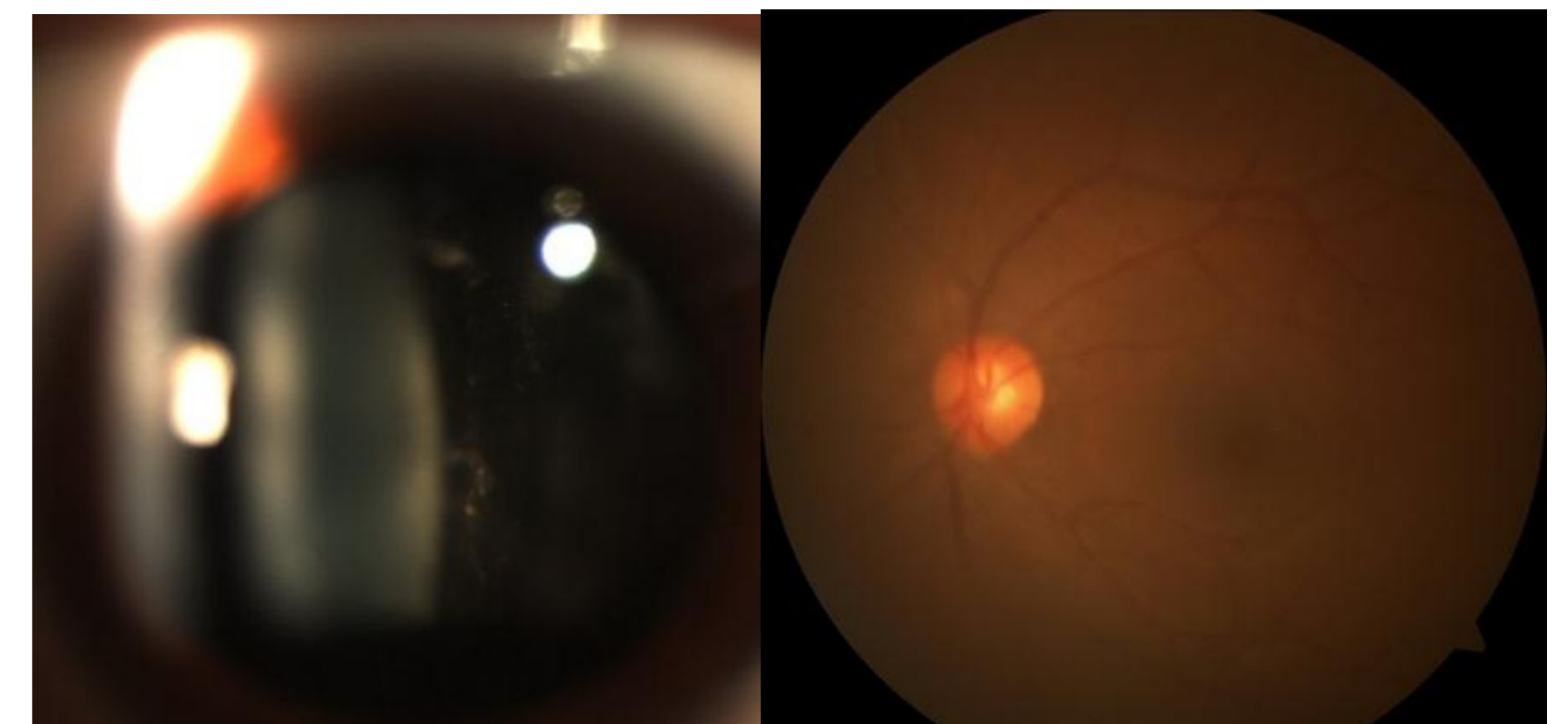
To describe posterior segment findings in Turkish patients with Fuchs Uveitis.

## **Patients & Methods:**

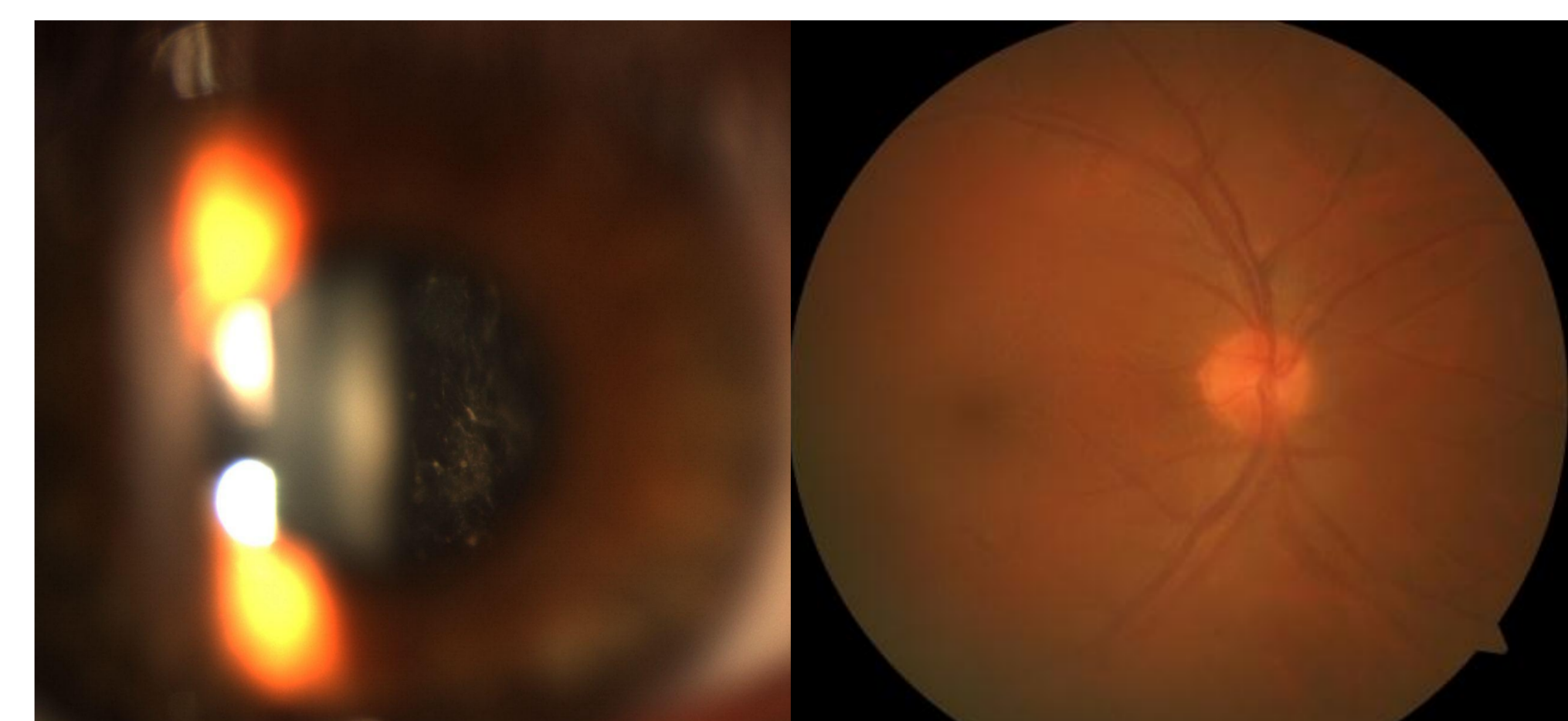
Medical records of 208 patients with Fuchs Uveitis were retrospectively reviewed. The mean age, sex, number of affected eyes, follow-up period, initial and final visual acuities, fundus and fluorescein angiography findings and surgical treatments were recorded.

## **Results:**

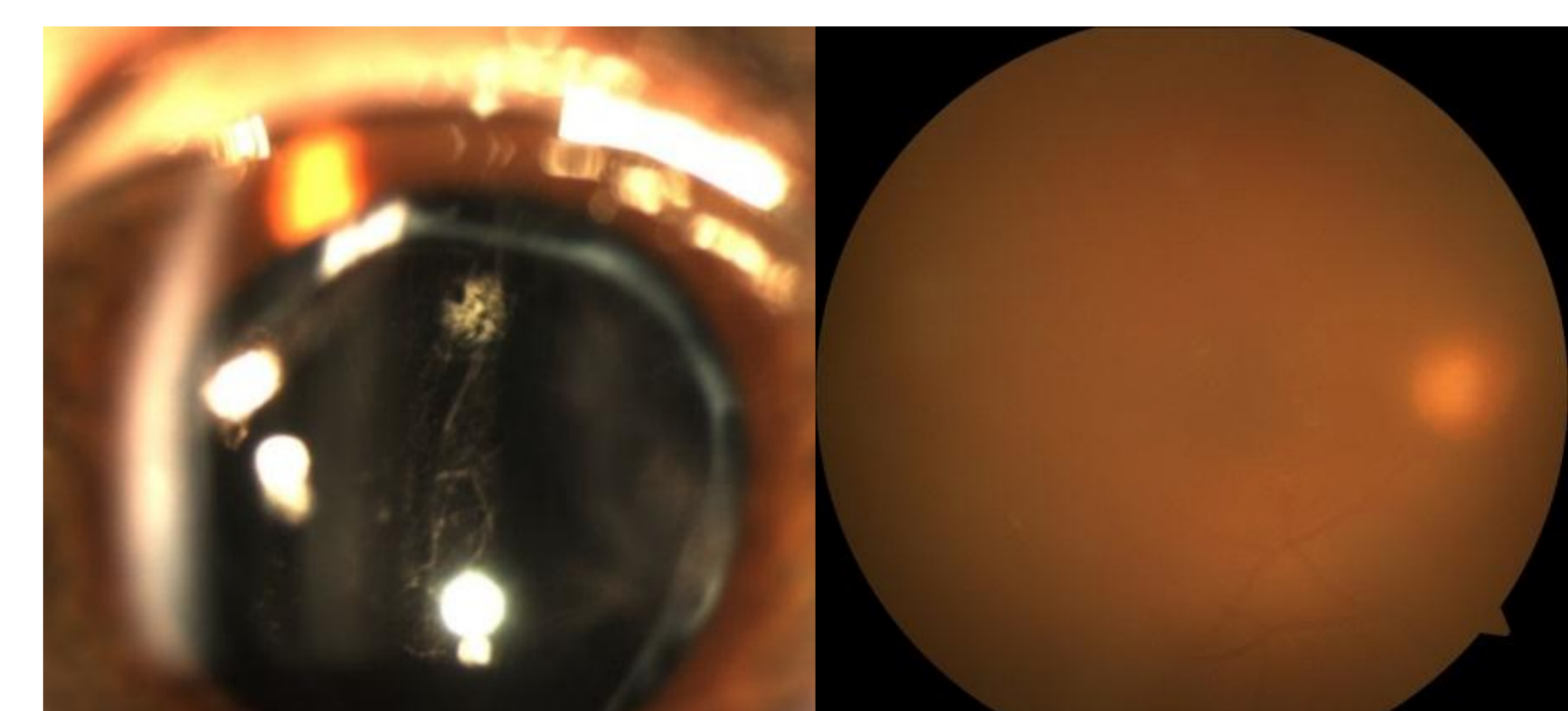
The study included 227 eyes of 208 patients, of whom 112 (53.8%) were female and 96 (46.2%) were male. The mean age was  $34.7 \pm 11.2$  years. Nineteen patients (9.1%) had bilateral involvement. The mean follow-up period was  $22.9 \pm 27.9$  (6-130) months. BCVA was  $\geq 0.5$  in 128 (56.3%) eyes at the first visit and 174 (76.6%) eyes at last visit. Clinical findings included vitreous infiltration in varying grades in all eyes (100%), chorioretinal scars in 23 (10.1%), mid-peripheral vascular sheathing in 16 (7%), epiretinal membrane in 6 (2.6%) and preretinal membrane at the peripheral retina in 5 (2.2%) eyes. Fluorescein angiography was performed in thirty-five patients (16.8%) and hyperfluorescence of the optic disc was detected in 10 eyes (4.4%) and mid-peripheral vascular leakage was detected in 5 eyes (2.2%). None of our patients had macular edema. Vitreoretinal surgery was performed in 13 eyes (5.7%) due to dense vitreous infiltration.



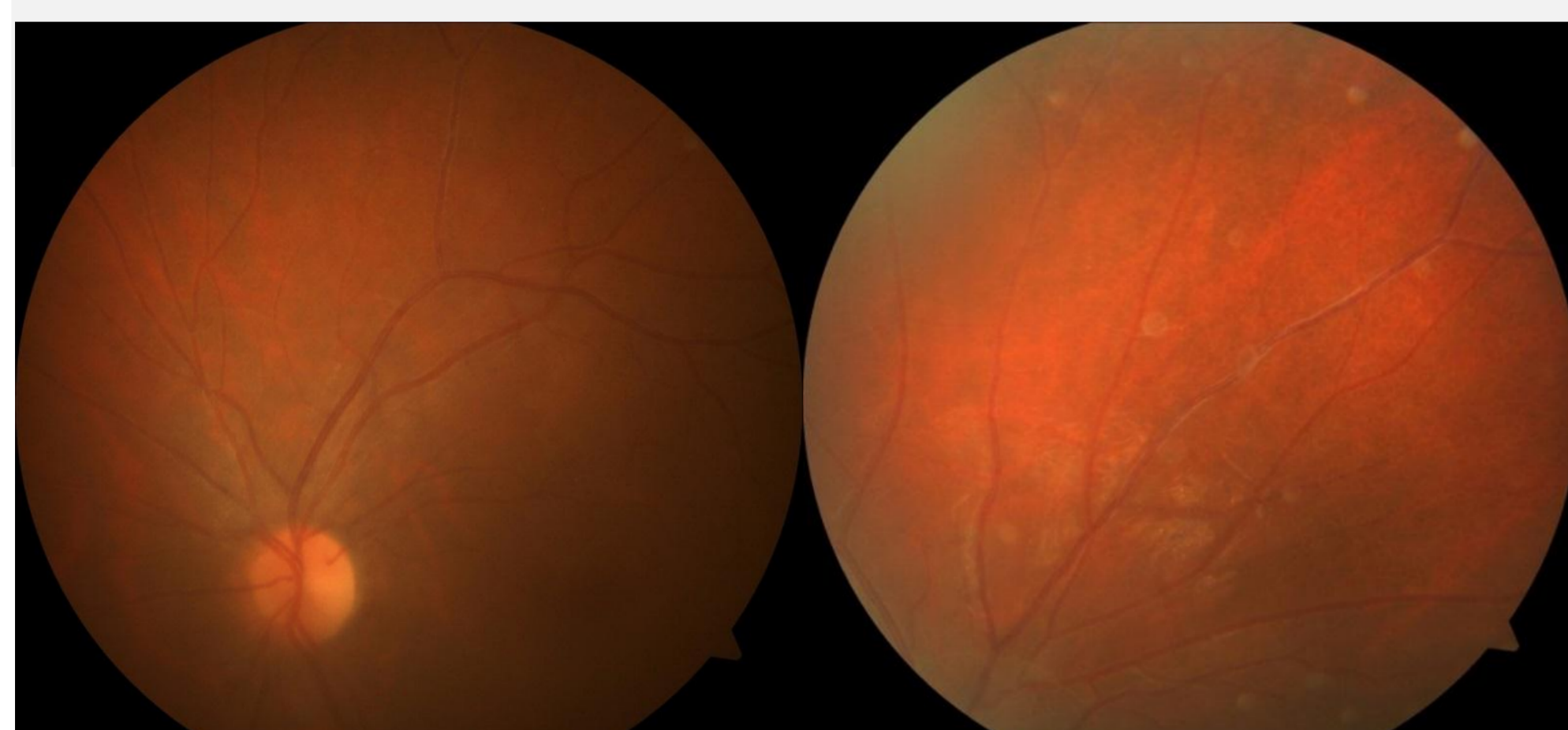
Mild vitreous infiltration



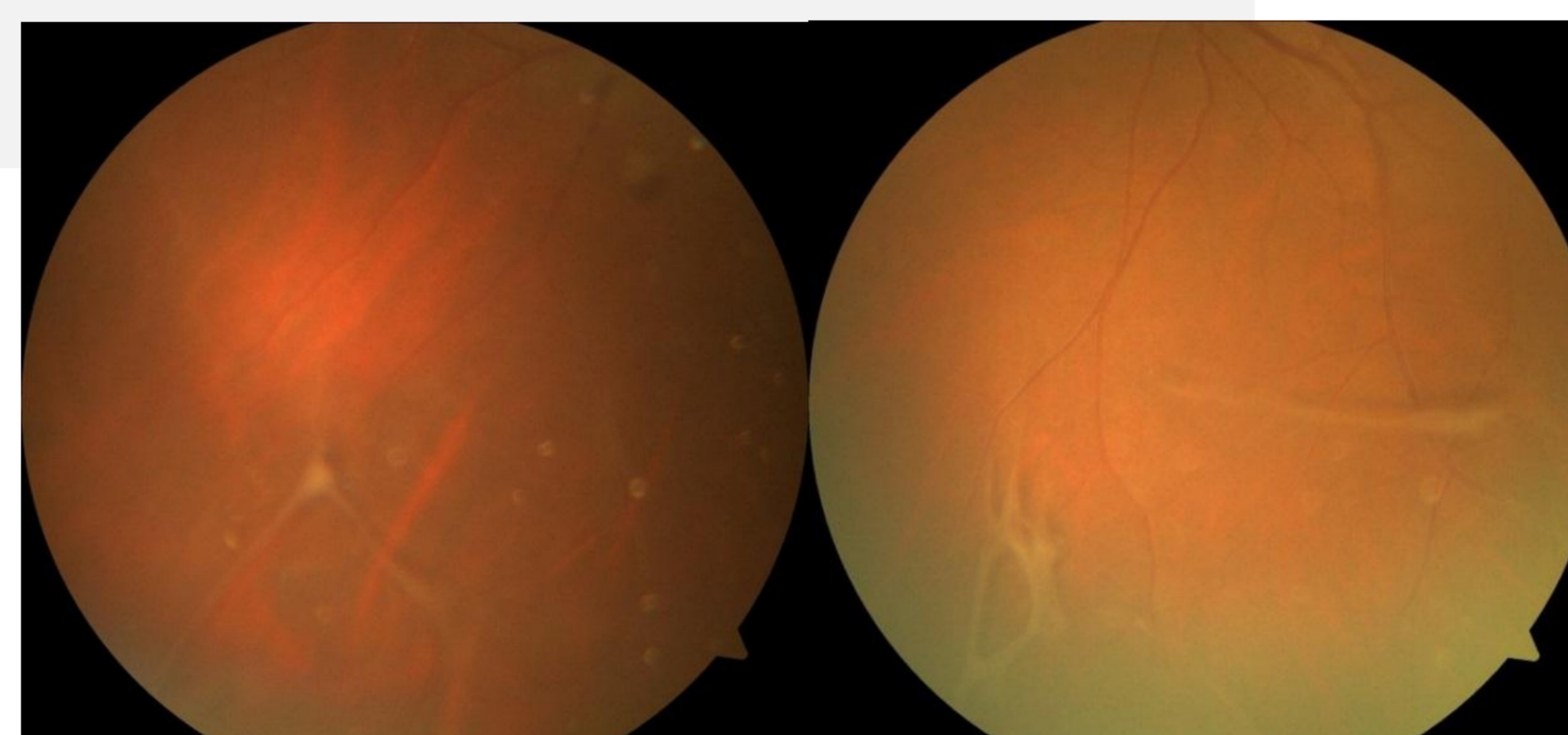
Moderate vitreous infiltration



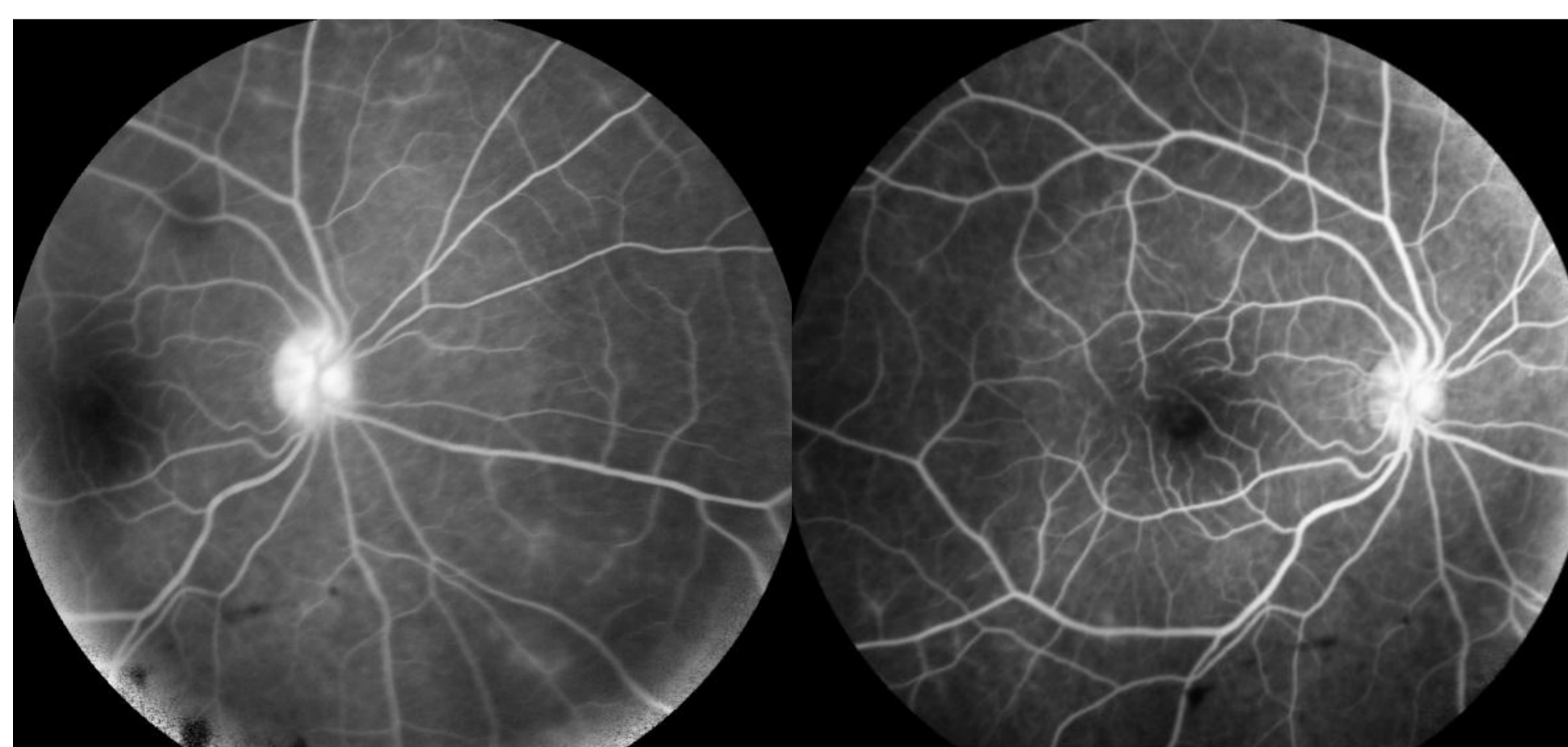
Severe vitreous infiltration



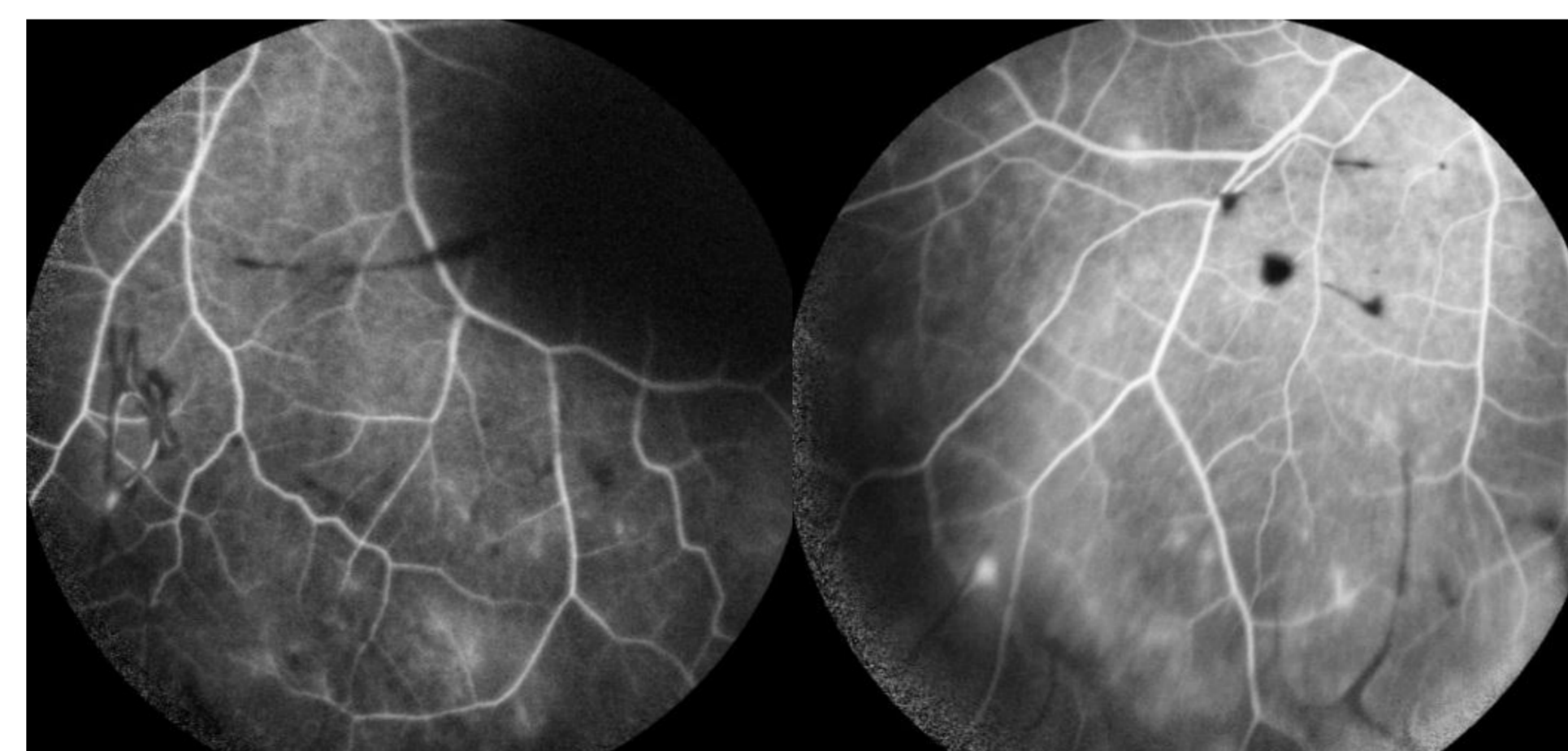
Perivascular sheathing



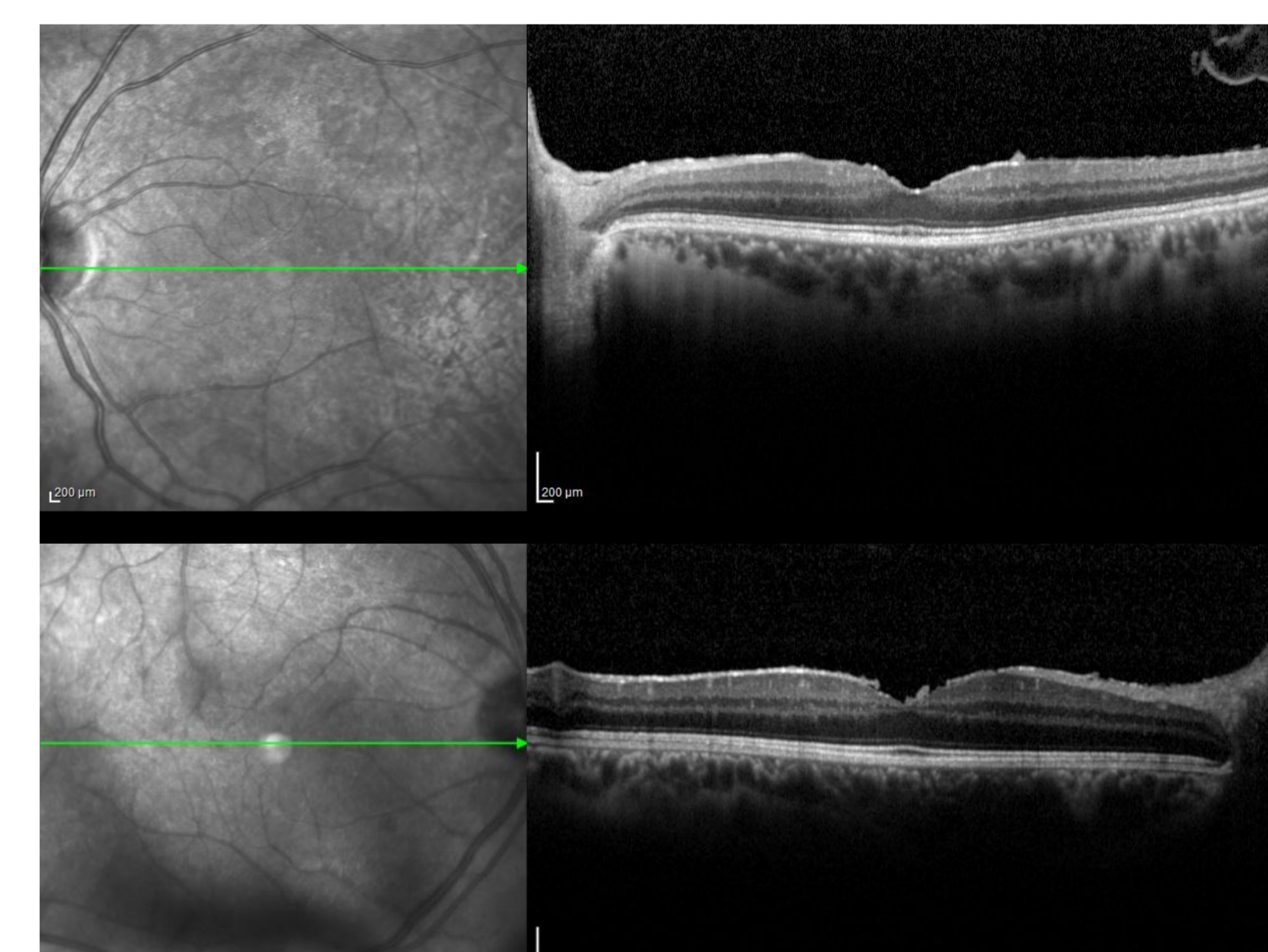
Preretinal membranes at the peripheral retina



Optic disc hyperfluorescence



Mid-peripheral vascular leakage



Fine epiretinal membrane

## **Comments:**

Besides anterior segment findings, posterior segment findings may occur in eyes with Fuchs uveitis. Vitreous infiltration is the most frequent fundus manifestation. There was no macular edema despite frequent and prolonged vitreous infiltration. The optic disc hyperfluorescence and mid-peripheral leakage can be seen and fine/non-progressive epiretinal membrane may develop in eyes with Fuchs uveitis.

## **Conclusions:**

Posterior segment findings are not well known in eyes with Fuchs uveitis and vitreous infiltration is part of the classic picture of Fuchs uveitis. These results may lead to misdiagnosis and diagnostic delay.