



Chorioretinal Rupture with Adjacent Branch Retinal Arteriolar Occlusion

A 30-year-old man presented with sudden diminution of vision in the left eye after blunt trauma with a wooden stick. A chorioretinal rupture at the macula with overlying bleed in association with areas of retinal whitening (ischemia) on either side was seen (A). The ischemia appeared to be the result of a traumatic branch arteriolar injury. OCT angiography shows corresponding areas of capillary nonperfusion in both the superficial (B) and deep plexus (D). OCT shows the discontinuity in the retinal and choroidal layers, red blood cells in the overlying vitreous humor, and hyperreflective inner retinal layers caused by the ischemia (C). (Magnified version of Figure A–D is available online at www.ophtalmologyretina.org).

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