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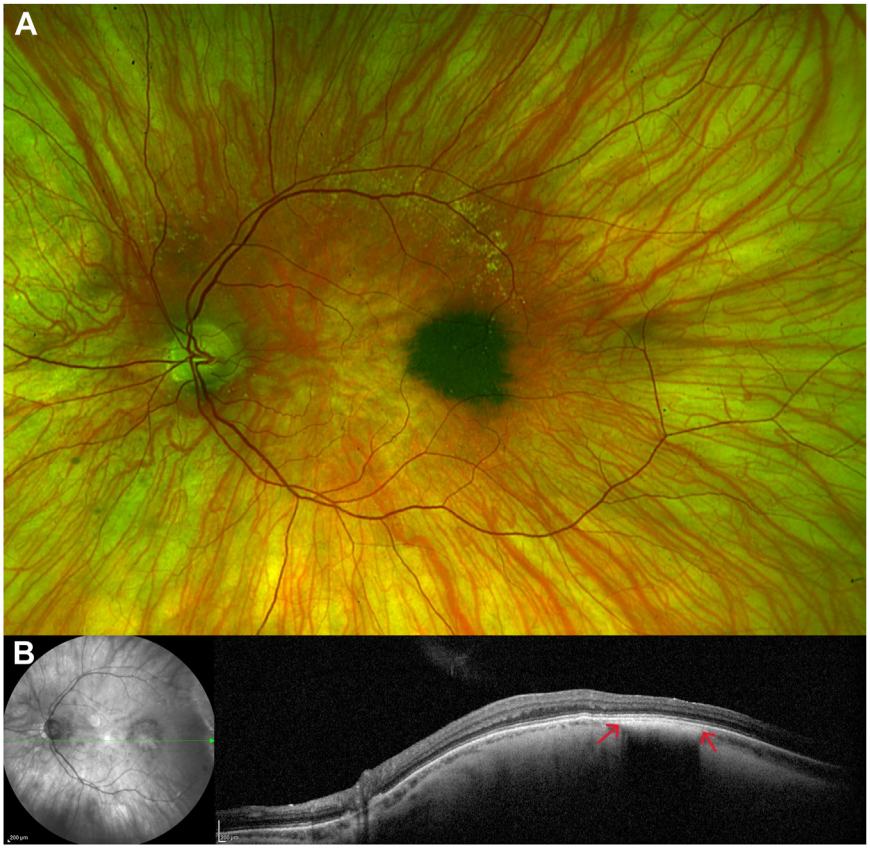
Pictures & Perspectives



Diagnosis of a Pigmented Fundus Lesion in an Albino Patient Using OCT

A 79-year-old female albino patient presented with a dark gray to almost black pigmented lesion on fundus examination (**A**). Because of its ophthalmoscopic appearance, the lesion was initially mistaken for congenital hypertrophy of the retinal pigment epithelium. OCT revealed intrinsic choroidal hyperreflectivity with hyporeflective shadowing and an intact retinal pigment epithelium, confirming the diagnosis of choroidal nevus (**B**). The fundus hypopigmentation typically found in albino patients may allow visualization of an underlying choroidal nevus that is much darker than usual. When studying pigmented fundus lesions in albino patients with retinal pigment epithelium hypopigmentation, an OCT examination enables accurate diagnosis and characterization of the lesion. (Magnified version of Figure **A**-**B** is available online at www.ophthalmologyretina.org).

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