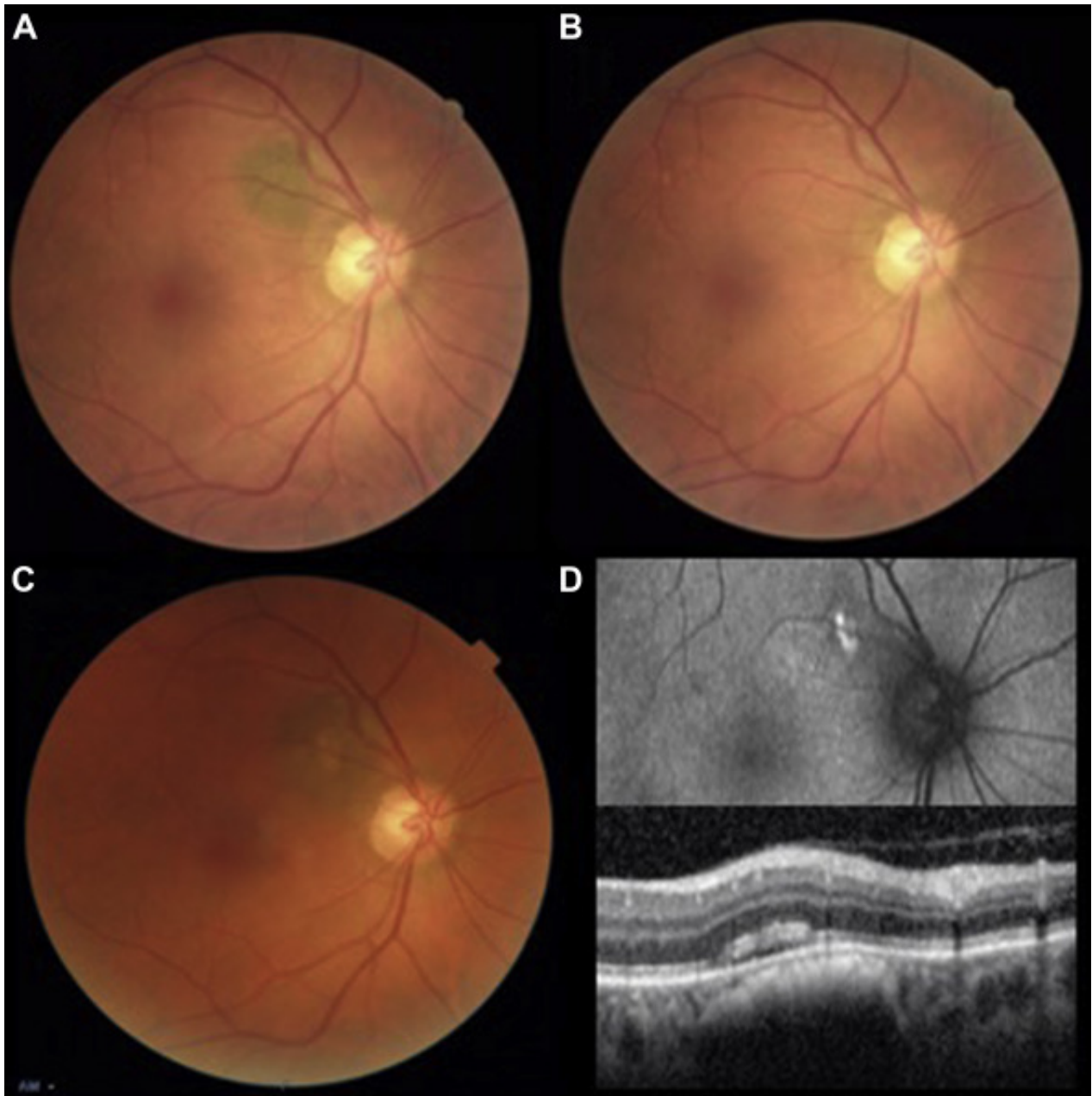


De Novo Appearance and Progression of Suspicious Melanocytic Choroidal Lesion



A 67-year-old diabetic man presented with a flat, featureless, pigmented choroidal lesion (**A**). A diabetic retinopathy screening fundus photograph from 2 years prior showed no such lesion (**B**). Two years after presentation, the lesion exhibited growth at the edges and developed an overlying clumped, orange pigment (lipofuscin) centrally (**C**). Fundus autofluorescence showed the hyperautofluorescence of lipofuscin, and OCT showed a thickened choroidal lesion with overlying subretinal fluid

and shaggy photoreceptors (**D**). This case of de novo appearance and subsequent progression of a suspicious melanocytic choroidal lesion underscores both the importance of monitoring small choroidal lesions—especially those lacking clinical features associated with stability—such as drusen, and the multifaceted utility of fundus photography-based teleophthalmology. Magnified version of Fig **A-D** is available online at www.ophthalmologyretina.org.