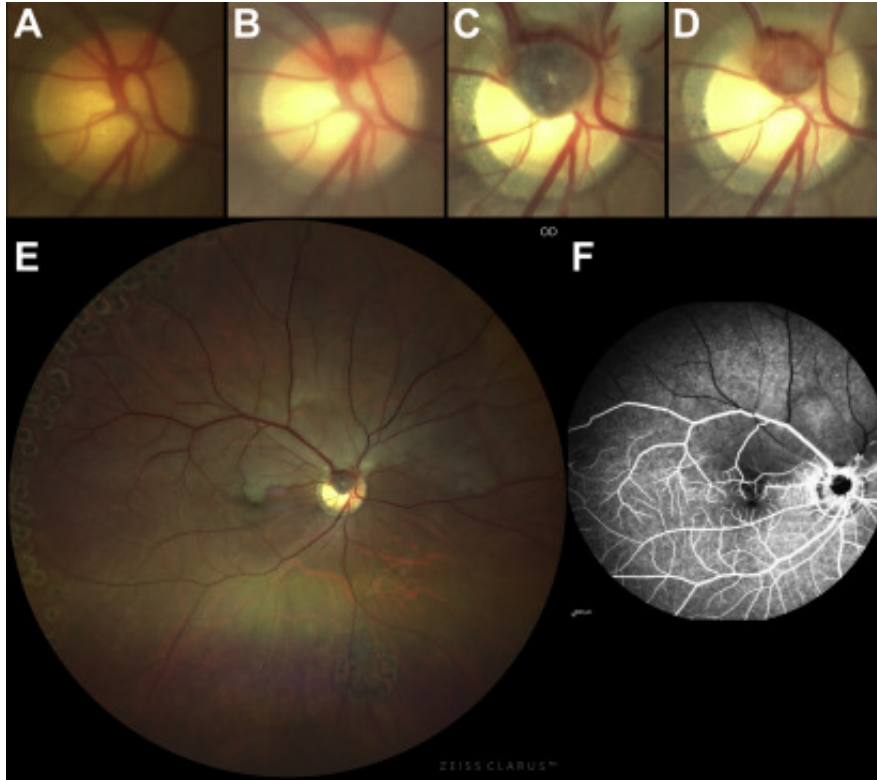


Branch Retinal Artery Occlusion with Prepapillary Macroaneurysm Enlargement



A 59-year-old man underwent a successful 25-gauge pars plana vitrectomy with 20% sulfur hexafluoride–air mixture tamponade for rhegmatogenous retinal detachment of the right eye. A prepapillary retinal arterial macroaneurysm was detected during surgery, which was not present 3 years prior (**A, B**). Six months later, the patient experienced an inferior visual field loss. The retinal arterial macroaneurysm had enlarged substantially, and a superior branch retinal artery occlusion was noted (**C, E**). The aneurysm did not fill with dye on fluorescein angiography (FA) (**F**), suggesting an intraluminal thrombus causing the artery occlusion. Two weeks later, the macroaneurysm had reduced slightly in size (**D**).

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