



FIGURE 9-7

Other retinal appearances. A. Presumed ocular histoplasmosis syndrome (POHS). B. Cotton-wool spots. C. Cytomegalovirus (CMV) retinitis. D. Choroidal nevi. E. Angioid streaks. F. Retinitis pigmentosa.

for blood vessels (thus, “angioid”). Choroidal neovascular membranes may develop.

Retinitis pigmentosa represents a spectrum of retinal degenerative disorders, often characterized by a peculiar “bone spicule” pigmentation of the peripheral retina (Figure 9-7F).

The Surgical Fundus

Neovascularization in ischemic vascular disorders (especially diabetes) can frequently be prevented by selective destruction of the ischemic retina with laser photocoagulation. Fresh laser spots appear as pale, “soft” white spots (Figure 9-8A), with time developing into well-defined white areas with variable pigmentation (Figure 9-8B).

Macular holes may develop if abnormal vitreous attachment and traction creates a “divot” in the foveola. A cuff of retinal detachment is frequently seen (Figure 9-8C).