

Macular Hole Surgery in Dome-Shaped Maculopathy

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Purpose: To present a successful case of macular hole surgery in a patient with dome-shaped maculopathy (DSM).

Observations: Patient with DSM had successful closure of a full-thickness macular hole with surgery. There was persistent subretinal fluid after the surgery, which showed some response to a combination of a diuretic and a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID).

Conclusions and Importance: Full-thickness macular hole in DSM may be effectively managed with modern surgical techniques.

Keywords: macular hole surgery, dome-shaped maculopathy, serous retinal detachment, spironolactone, NSAID

Introduction

Dome-shaped maculopathy (DSM) was first described in highly myopic patients by Gaucher et al in 2008.¹ It is associated with thickening of the sclera, which leads to a convex protrusion of the macula creating a dome.² One common complication of DSM is a serous retinal detachment (SRD) that develops over the macula,^{3,4} though its exact mechanism remains a mystery. It has been postulated that DSM may be an adaptive or compensatory response to large axial length in high myopes^{5,6} and the serous detachment may be the result of retinal dysfunction and fluid obstruction caused by scleral thickening.⁵ Attempts to treat this with various interventions including laser, diuretics, anti-inflammatory drops and even surgery have met with variable success.⁷⁻¹³ Recently, we encountered a case of dome-shaped maculopathy associated with macular hole formation. A standard approach of surgery including vitrectomy, internal limiting membrane (ILM) peeling with triamcinolone acetate visualization, and gas tamponade was successful.

Case Report

A 62-year-old myopic female with keratoconus presented with complaints of changes in visual acuity in the right eye for 5 months with distortion and difficulty reading fine print. She had a history of Intacs placed in the right eye 10 years prior, and had Intacs placed in the left with corneal cross-linking in both eyes when she noticed her vision change in the right eye. Her best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) was 20/200-2 OD and 20/50 OS. Her intraocular pressures (IOP) were 15mmHg and 14mmHg, respectively. The axial length measured 26.85mm OD and 26.89mm OS, and there were 2+ nuclear sclerotic cataracts (NSC) in both eyes. The initial optical coherence tomography (OCT) scan showed a macular bulge indicative of

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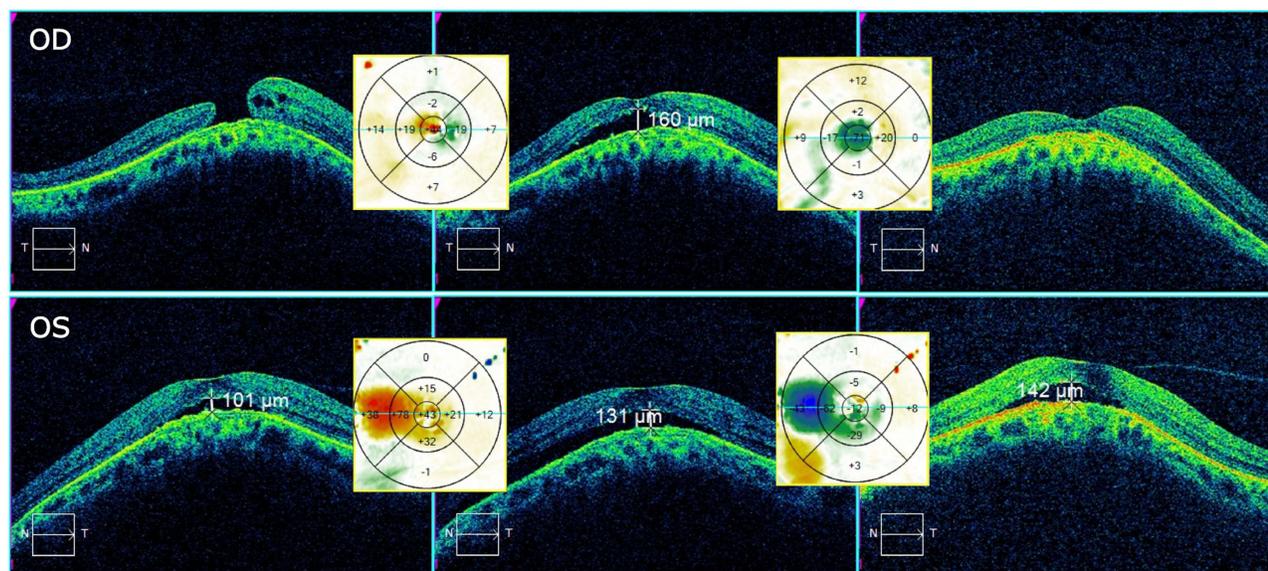


Figure 1 (L to R) Horizontal OCT cuts (with difference maps between images) preop, 2 month postop, and 1 year s/p vitrectomy. CMT was 215, 317, 203 OD and 318, 361, 335 OS respectively.

DSM in both eyes with a full-thickness macular hole in the right eye and subretinal fluid in the left eye (Figure 1). The central macular thickness (CMT) was 215 OD and 318 OS. Patient was started on spironolactone 25mg BID PO and underwent pars plana in the right eye 2 weeks later. The surgery was performed on September 10, 2018 at California Hospital in Los Angeles, California.

At the time of surgery, the posterior hyaloid membrane had been elevated and the Weiss ring removed. Attention was turned to the macula where triamcinolone acetate was injected over the macular area and the epiretinal membrane and underlying internal limiting membrane were removed with ILM forceps. An air fluid exchange with C3F8 gas was performed. On post-op day 1, the patient's IOP was 30 OD and acetazolamide 500mg QD PO was added for 2 months to treat both the pressure in the right eye and the subretinal fluid that was present in the left eye. Patient was compliant with 2 weeks of strict face-down positioning.

At 2 months post-op, BCVA was 20/60-1 OD and 20/40+1 OS. There was 3+ NSC, as well as 1+ cortical cataract and 1+ posterior subcapsular cataract OD, and 2+ NSC OS. CMT was 317 OD and 361 OS. Patient had persistent subretinal fluid in both eyes, and she was subsequently started on an NSAID drop twice daily in both eyes. Patient underwent cataract surgery in the right eye at 9 months post op. At 1 year s/p vitrectomy, CMT was 203 OD and 335 OS. On the most recent examination, 32

months after vitrectomy and 23 months after cataract surgery, BCVA was 20/20 OD and 20/30 OS.

Discussion

We report a successful case of macular hole repair associated with DSM. A standard approach for macular hole repair was successfully utilized. Subretinal fluid from the DSM persisted after the surgery but responded to a combination of oral spironolactone and a topical NSAID drop. The mechanism of DSM remains a mystery, but the effective treatment options may imply that a mechanism of altered fluid transport across the RPE¹⁴ likely creates the fluid accumulation in the subretinal space associated with DSM. NSAID drops can accelerate fluid absorption across the RPE,¹⁵ as can diuretics including spironolactone and acetazolamide.^{16–19} Our patient is myopic, which can make macular hole surgery less effective as a staphyloma may further stretch the retina and impair closure.²⁰ The dome-shaped scleral support in DSM may actually facilitate hole closure in the same way as a macular buckle.²¹ The subretinal fluid, however, would impair closure and the use of adjunctive therapies in this case may have contributed to our success.

Patient has had recovery of BCVA to 20/20 OD and 20/30 OS. The patient has a closed macular hole with resolved subretinal fluid in the right eye. The left eye has persistent subretinal fluid, though decreased nasally compared to its peak at 2 months post op (Figure 1). The

decreased visual acuity in the left eye may be due in part to a combination of factors: the persistent SRF, her cataract, and her history of keratoconus. The presence of persistent subretinal fluid in the left eye may be secondary to the slightly longer axial length of 0.04mm or due to vitreomacular adhesion, which may be causing traction on the macula and preventing further fluid absorption across the RPE. It is difficult to ascertain to what extent each of these factors play a role in the final visual acuity, but the fact that her vision is improved compared to her initial presentation with the decreased subretinal fluid suggests that the fluid may play a more significant role in the final outcome.

Patient Consent

We confirm that any aspect of the work covered in this manuscript that has involved human patients has been conducted with the ethical approval of all relevant bodies. Informed written consent has been obtained from all patients to have case details and any accompanying images published.

Acknowledgments

There are no acknowledgements we would like to make. No institutional approval was required for the publishing of this case report.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Funding

No grant support or funding was given.

Disclosure

The following authors have no financial or other disclosures: SL, RPG.

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