

# Posterior Idiopathic Conditions

---

Julian Menendez

MERSI

2026 Fellow Lecture



Massachusetts Eye Research  
and Surgery Institution


Est. 2005

# OIUF

THE OCULAR IMMUNOLOGY  
AND UVEITIS FOUNDATION

*Dedicated to Eye Disease Cure and Education*

# Chief complaint

- 36-year-old female referred by local optometrist due to incidental retinal findings OD on routine exam
  - Previously seen there for giant papillary conjunctivitis OU that had resolved with contact lens holiday
  - Recently had worsened ocular surface symptoms so she followed up with optometrist
- 

# HPI

---

## Endorses:

Foreign body sensation OD>OS with associated redness

Tiny intermittent blurry spot OD that resolves with blinking and eye movement

---

## Denies:

Pain, changes in visual acuity, persistent blind spots, photopsias, recent illness

# Ocular and past medical history

- GPC previously resolved after 6-month CL holiday and switch to daily CLs
- Refractive error, myopia
- Denies any trauma/surgery and autoimmune disease history
- ROS largely unremarkable



## Social and family history

- Grew up in northeastern USA, has visited farms but denies visiting Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys
- History of gout and melanoma in father, psoriasis and colon cancer in mother

# Exam

---

## Visual acuity (distance)

- cc 20/30, 20/25
- ph 20/25 +2, 20/20

## IOP (mmHg)

- 17, 18

## Pupils

- RRTL OU, - APD

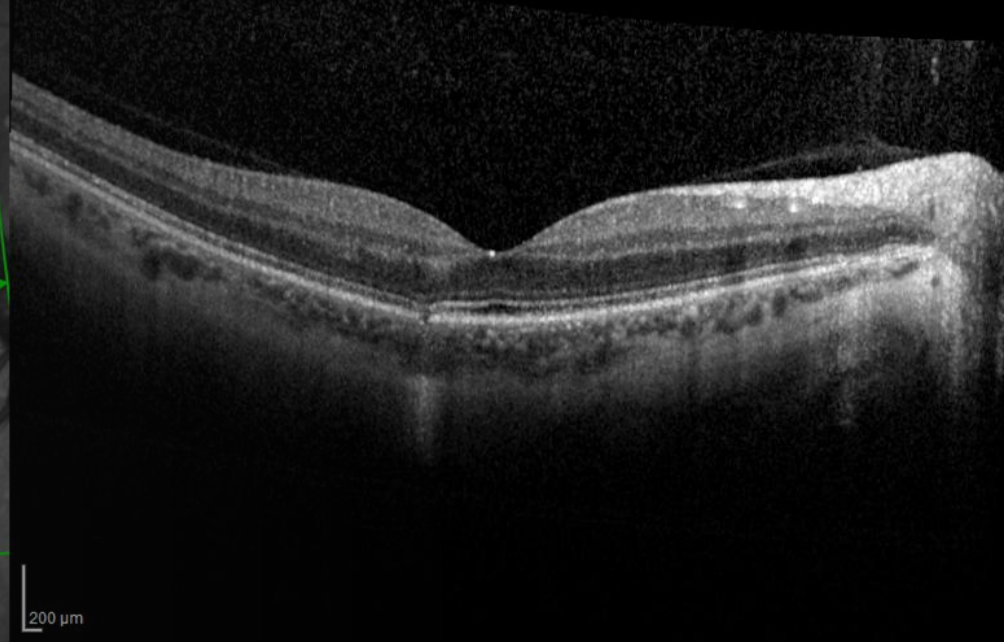
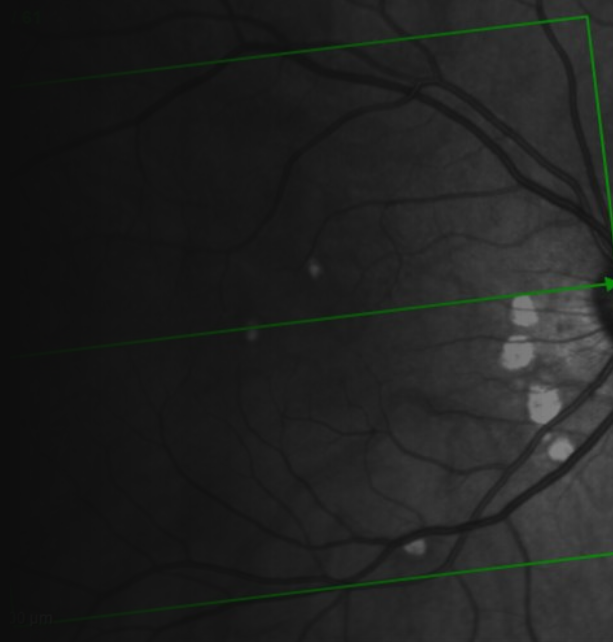
## Lens Rx

-3.50, -0.75, 83

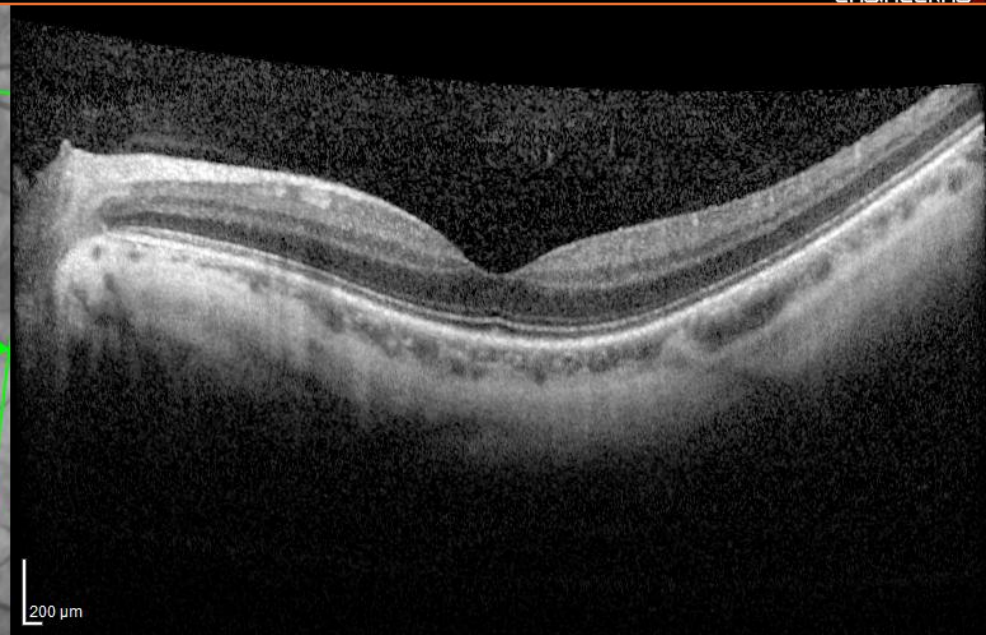
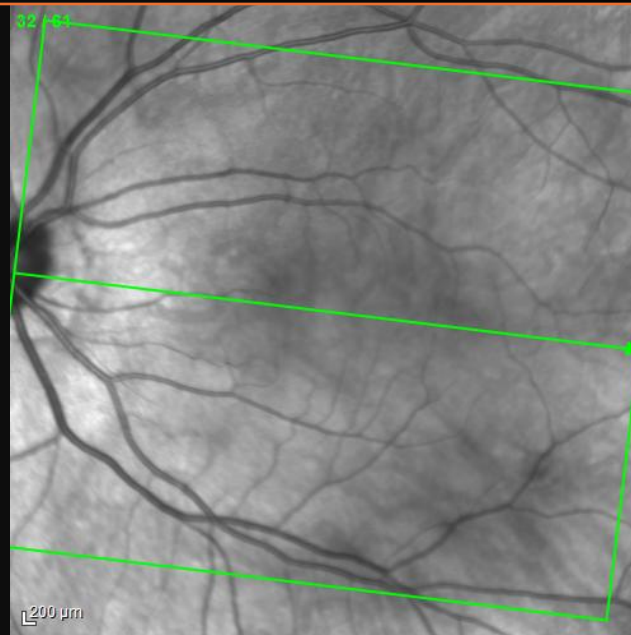
-6.25, -0.50, 105

	<b>OD</b>	<b>OS</b>
L/L	2+ GPC, UL	2+ GPC, UL
C/S	Trace bulbar injection	Trace bulbar injection
Cornea	Clear and compact	Clear and compact
AC	Deep and quiet	Deep and quiet
Iris	Normal	Normal
Lens	Phakic, clear	Phakic, clear
Vitreous	Clear, no cell	Clear, no cell

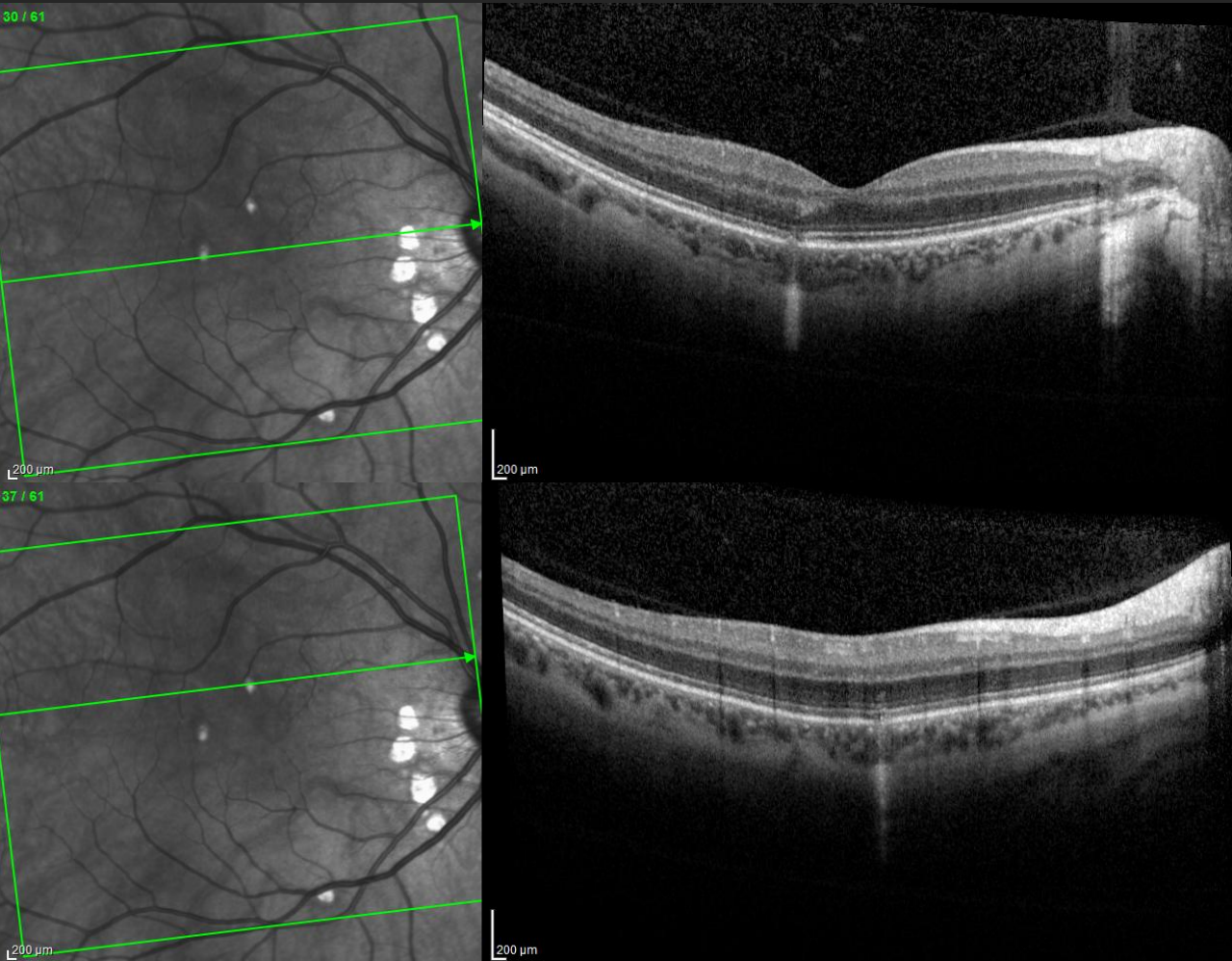
# Imaging



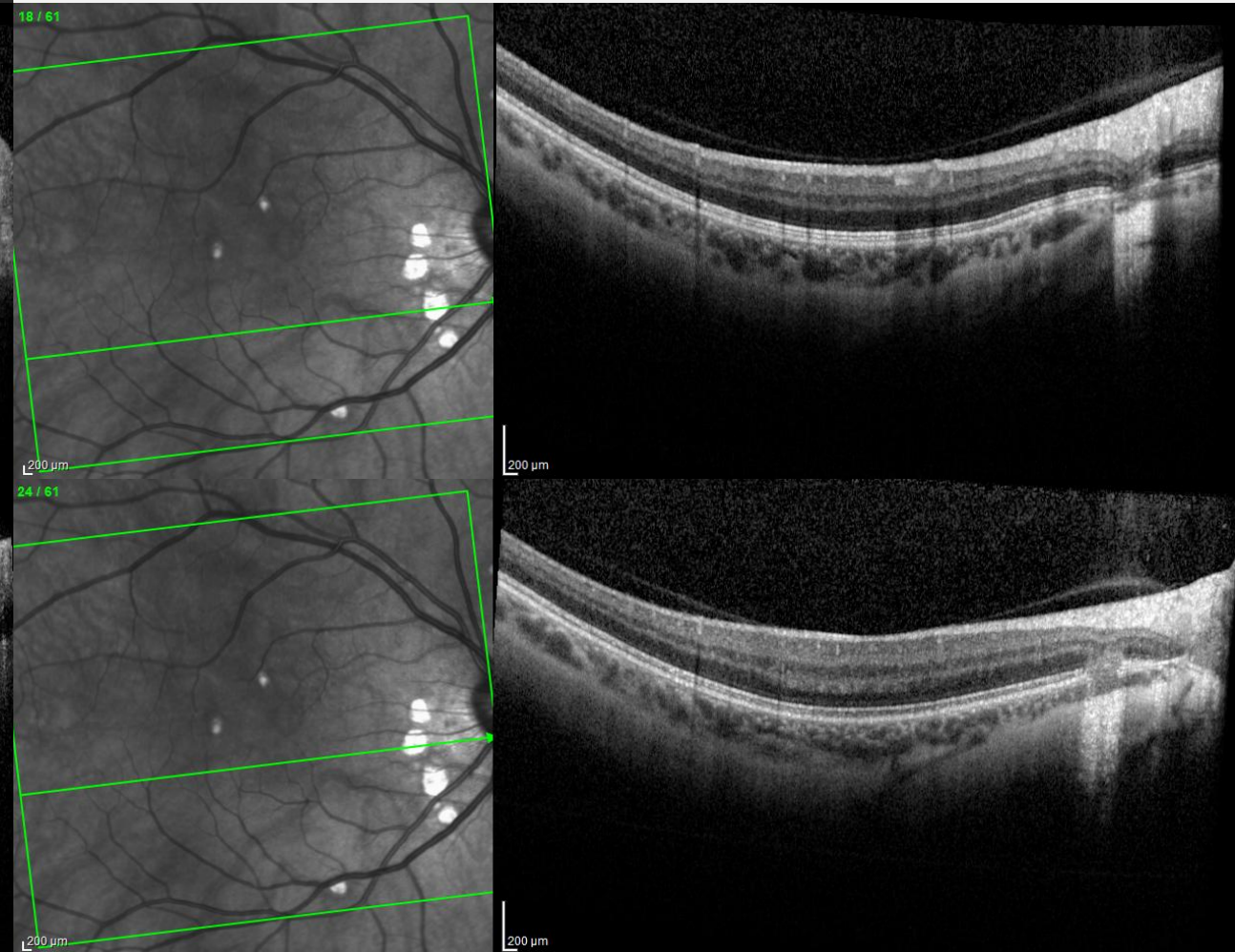
02/2017, OD  
AOCT 30° [HS] ART(9) Q: 28



# Macular lesions



# Peripapillary lesions



MultiColor



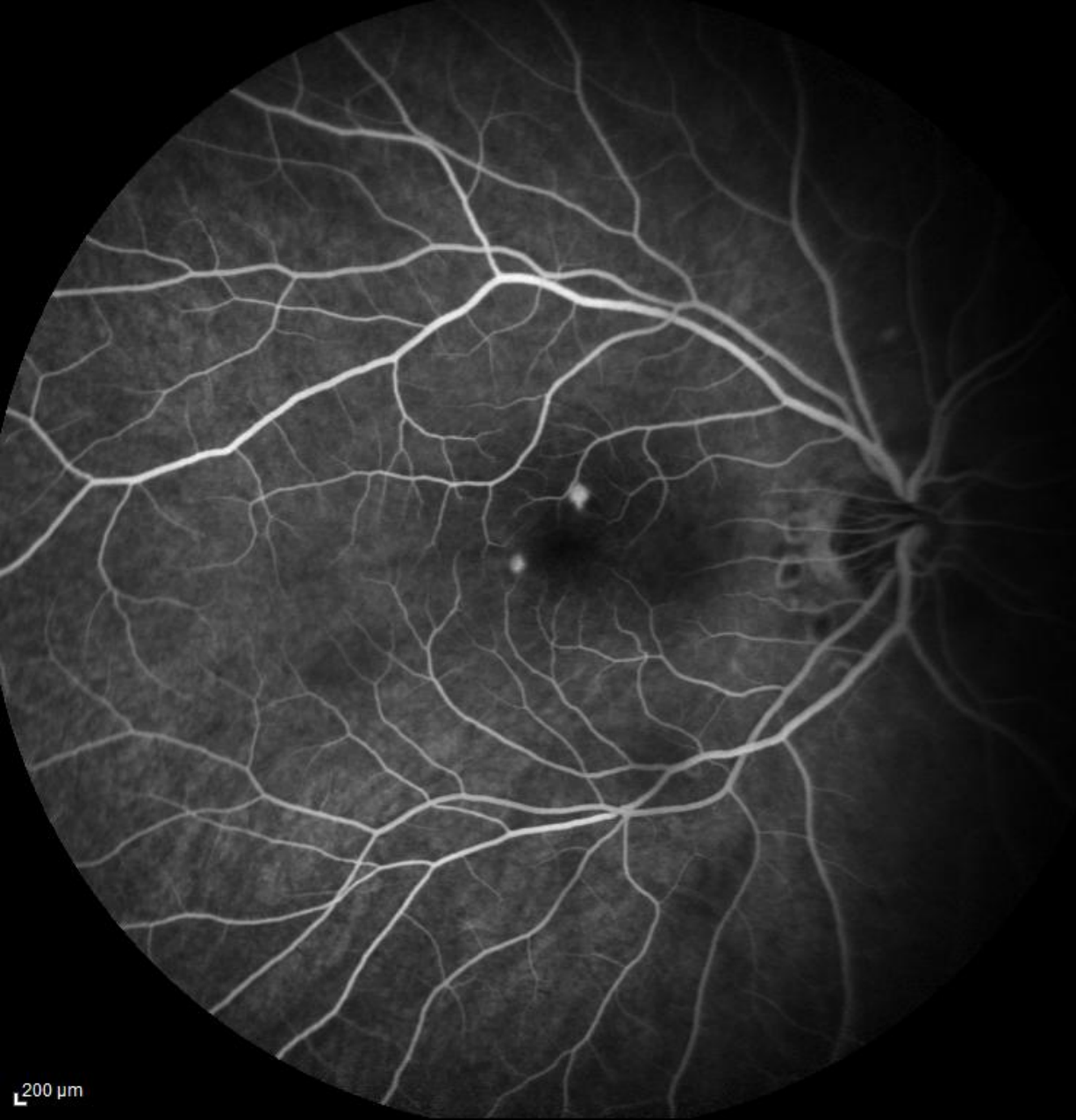
200  $\mu$ m

MultiColor



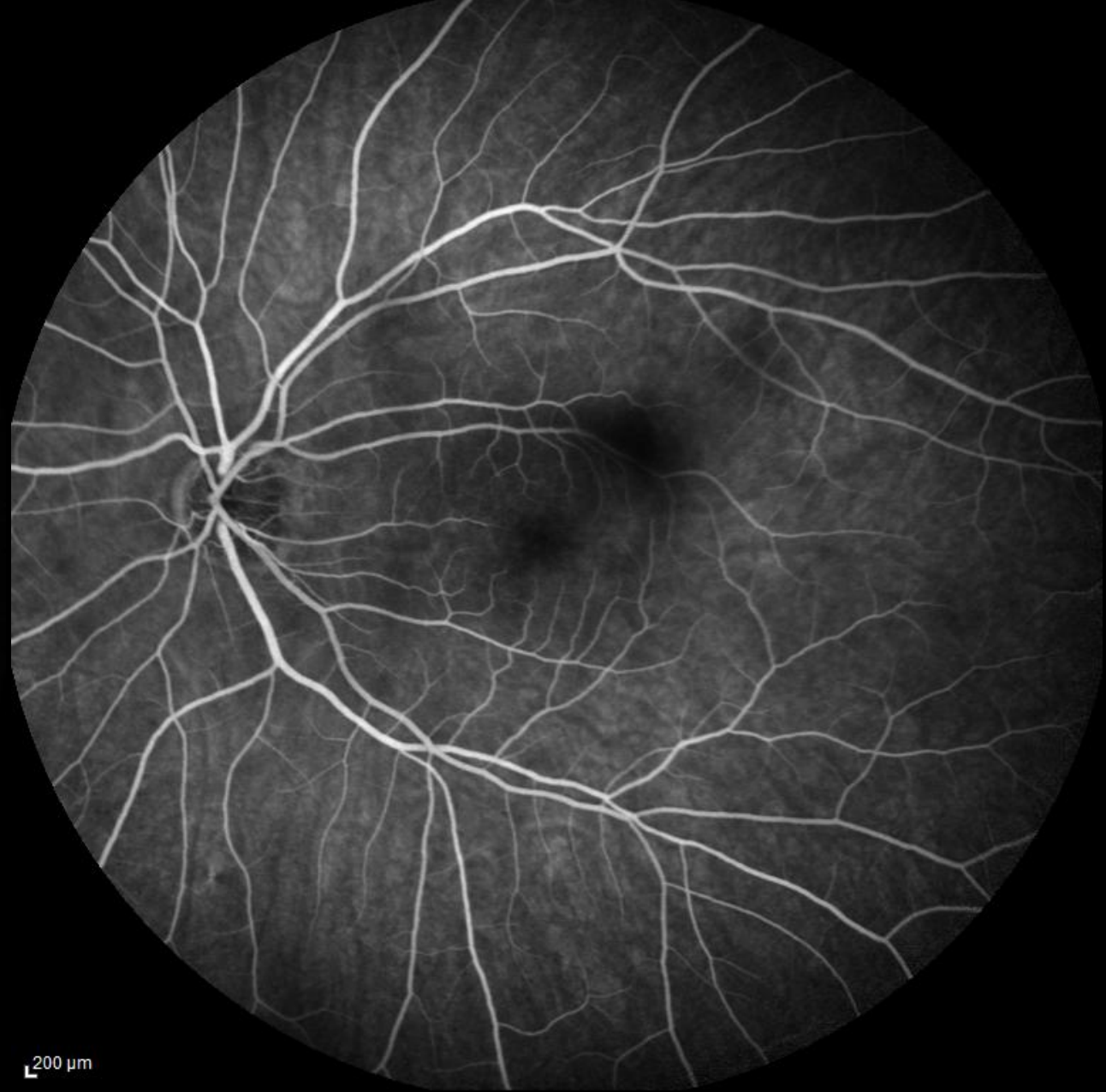
200  $\mu$ m





200  $\mu$ m

FA 1:45.57 55° ART(10)

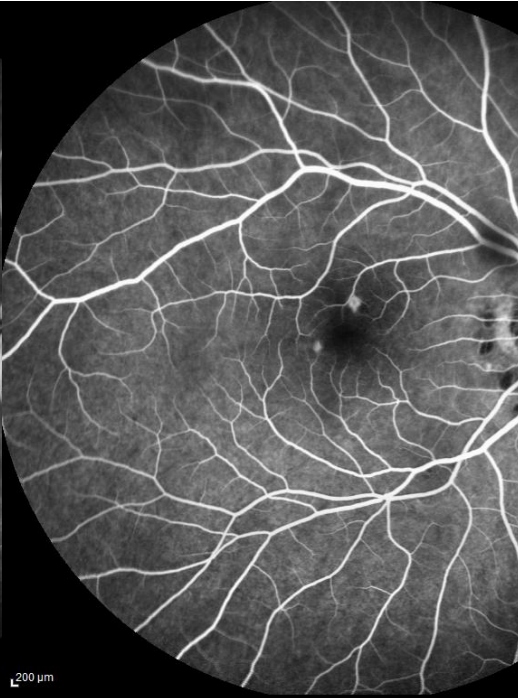


200  $\mu$ m

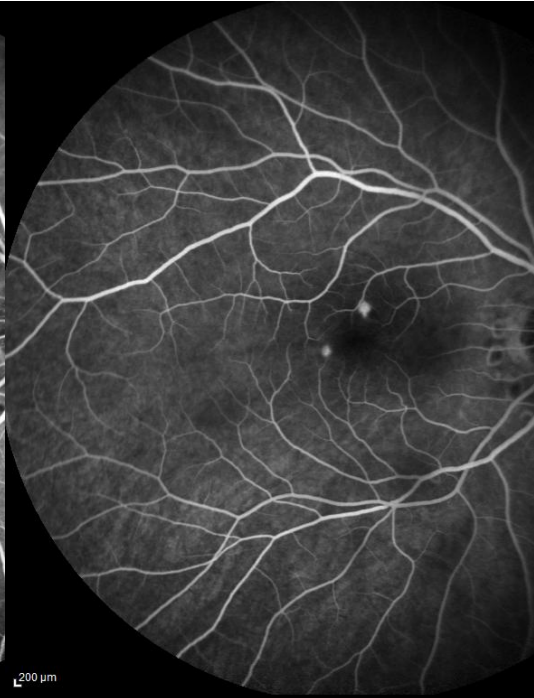
FA 2:59.49 55° ART(11)



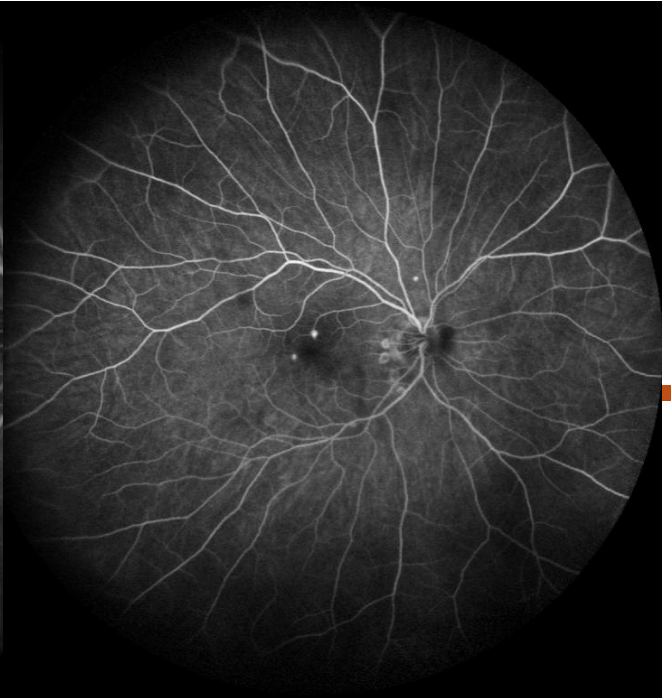
7/11/2016, OD  
FA 0:33.48 55° ART(8)



7/11/2016, OD  
FA 0:51.82 55° ART(7)



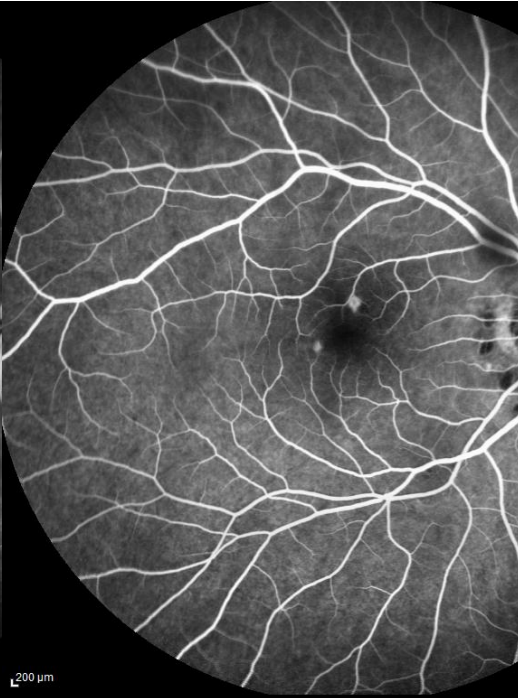
7/11/2016, OD  
FA 1:45.57 55° ART(10)



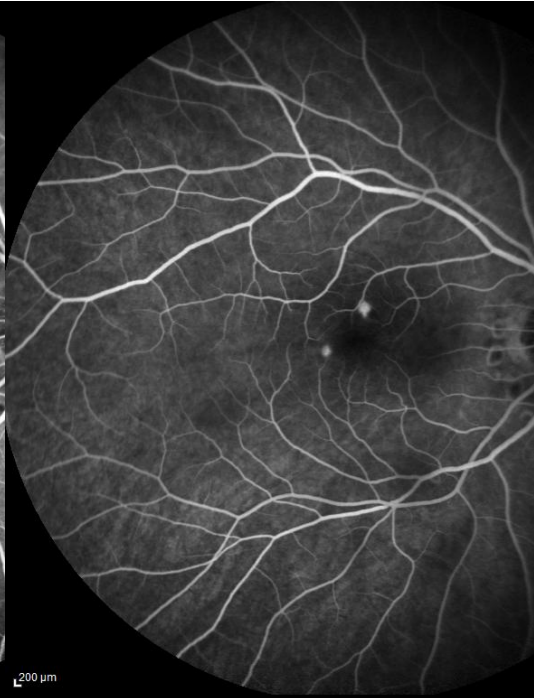
1/2016, OD  
4:30.93 102° ART(12)



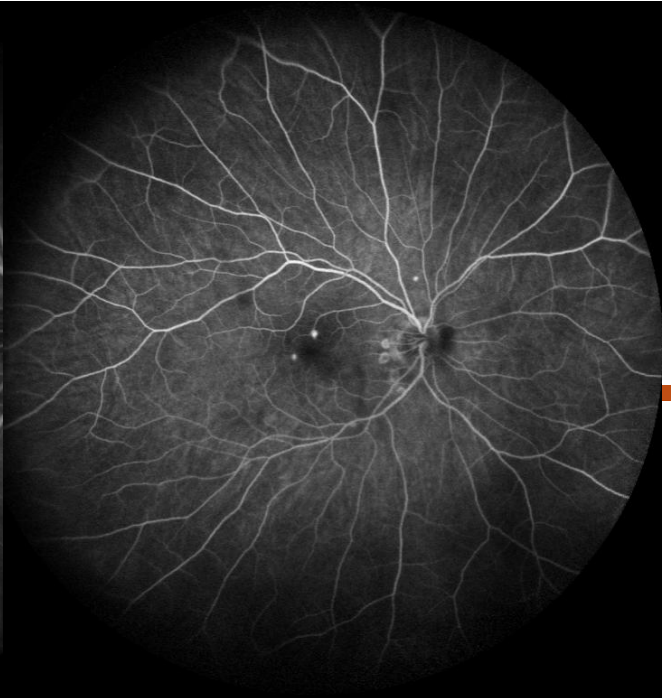
7/11/2016, OD  
FA 0:33.48 55° ART(8)



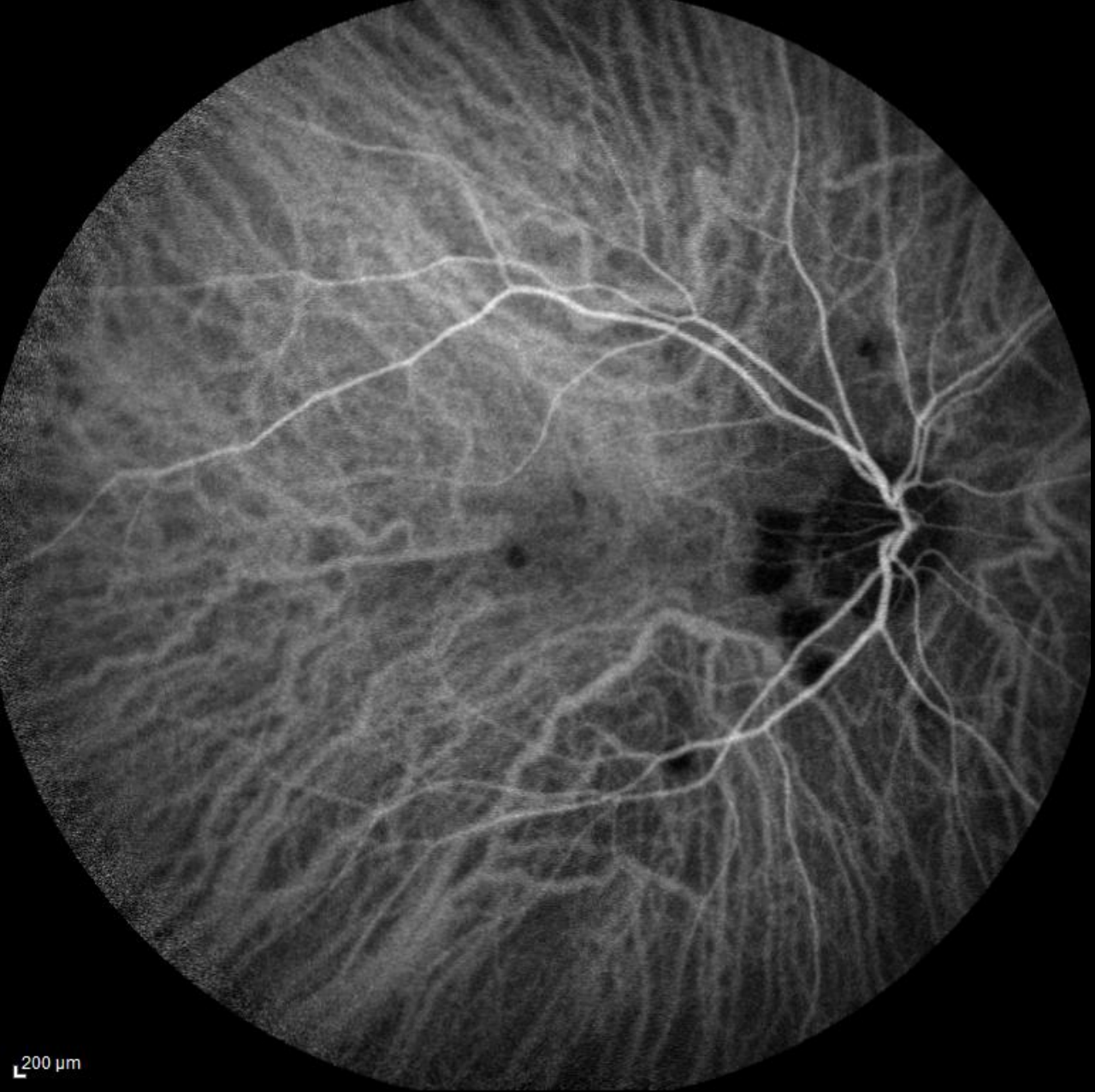
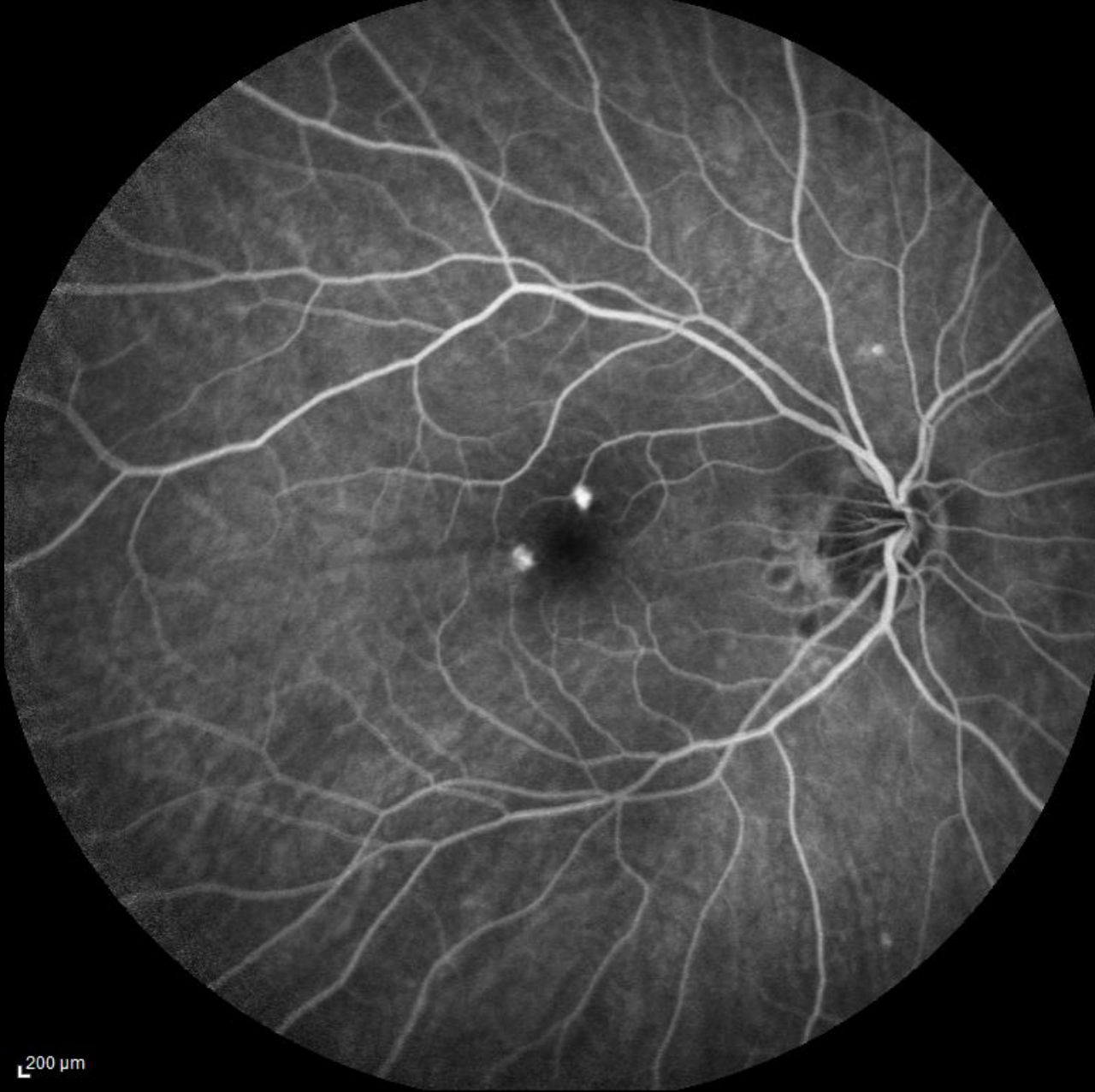
7/11/2016, OD  
FA 0:51.82 55° ART(7)



7/11/2016, OD  
FA 1:45.57 55° ART(10)



1/2016, OD  
4:30.93 102° ART(12)



# DDx?

- PIC
  - POHS
  - MFC (multifocal choroiditis)
  - Serpiginous choroiditis
  - Ampiginous choroiditis
  - sarcoidosis
- 
- Myopic degeneration
  - Acute macular neuroretinopathy
  - Central serous retinopathy
  - Macular telangectasia
- 
- Toxoplasmosis (PORT)
  - Syphilis
  - Tuberculosis
  - Lyme disease

# Labs + Imaging

- ESR/CRP
- RF
- ANA
- CXR
  
- QTF-TB Gold
- *T. pallidum* screening cascade
- Toxo serologies

# Punctate Inner Choroidopathy

---

Inflammatory multifocal chorioretinal disorder

---

Predominantly affects young, white, myopic, and otherwise healthy, females

---

Usually bilateral, but generally asymmetric

---

Presenting symptom usually scotoma or central Va loss, but often found incidentally

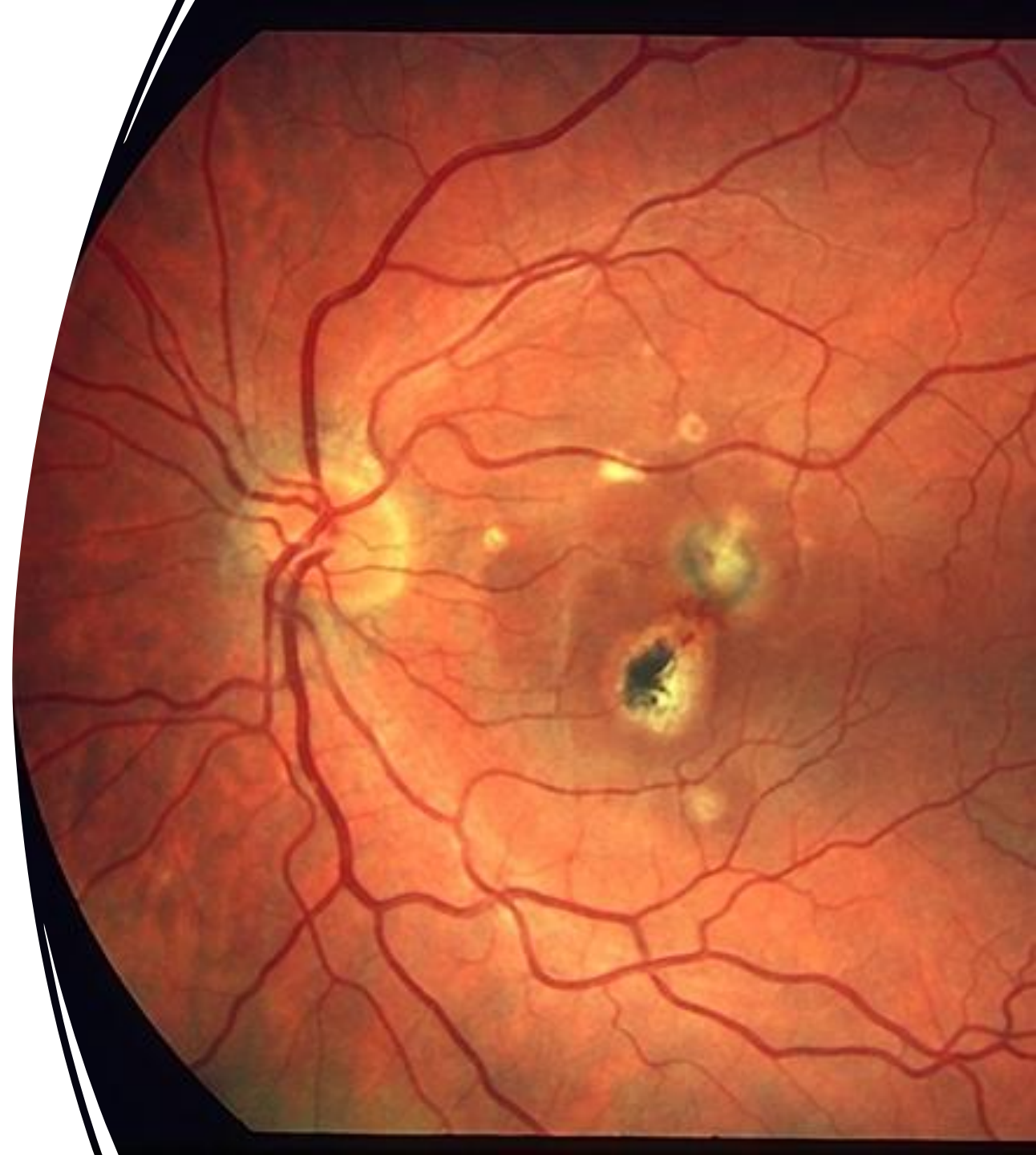
---

Most common complication is CNV

# Typical exam

---

- Generally - AC, +/- minimal vitritis
- 100–200  $\mu\text{m}$  yellow lesions at the RPE-choroid interface
- Punched-out appearance when inactive
- Rarely extend past zone I
- Hyper-autofluorescent rim around lesions are generally considered active



# Etiology and nature

- Proposed to be a variant of MFC or myopic degeneration
- Its inflammatory nature has been put into question in the past
- Electron microscopy of CNVM samples from PIC patients found significant lymphocytes at the inner choroid with sparing of the choriocapillaris

## **Surgical management and ultrastructural study of choroidal neovascularization in punctate inner choroidopathy after bevacizumab**

Sophia I Pachydaki <sup>1</sup>, Frederick A Jakobiec, Pooja Bhat, Lucia Sobrin, Norman A Michaud, Surya V Seshan, Donald J D'Amico

# Pathophysiology

- Emerging hypothesis describes a pre-established inflammatory process at the choroid with a subsequent, unrelated, event that destabilizes Bruch's membrane

## **Punctate inner choroidopathy reactivation following COVID-19: A case report**

Michele Nicolai <sup>1</sup>, Maria Jolanda Carpenè <sup>1</sup>, Nicola Vito Lassandro <sup>1</sup>, Paolo Pelliccioni <sup>1</sup>,  
Vittorio Pirani <sup>1</sup>, Alessandro Franceschi <sup>1</sup>, Cesare Mariotti <sup>1</sup>

## **Punctate inner choroidopathy immediately after COVID-19 infection: a case report**

Manabu Miyata <sup>1</sup>, Sotaro Ooto <sup>2</sup>, Yuki Muraoka <sup>2</sup>

# Management

## Without CNV

- Visual prognosis is excellent
- Observant management unless there's macular threat

If so:

- Consider systemic steroid taper into IMT for steroid-sparing therapy
- Many options for IMT, but generally MMF (1-3g QD) has evidenced success
- Given lack of systemic disease, intraocular implants are an option, but predominantly phakic population limits it as initial therapy

## With CNV

- Bevacizumab
  - Some studies suggest good initial response, but resistance eventually develops
- Ranibizumab, approved for myopic-CNV
- Aflibercept, etc.

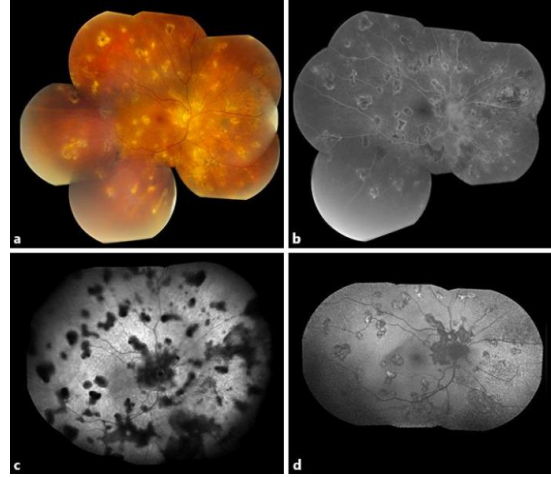
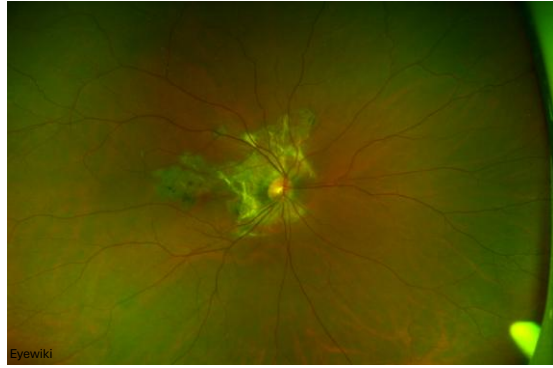
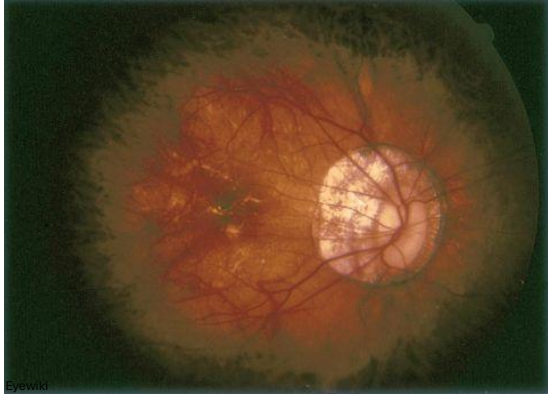
## Long-Term Analysis of Clinical Features and Treatment Outcomes of Inflammatory Choroidal Neovascularization

Mirinae Kim <sup>1</sup>, Junhyuck Lee <sup>2</sup>, Young-Gun Park <sup>1</sup>, Young-Hoon Park <sup>3</sup>

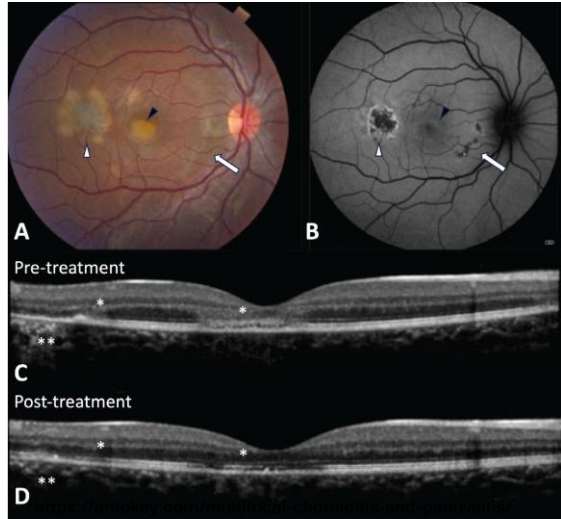
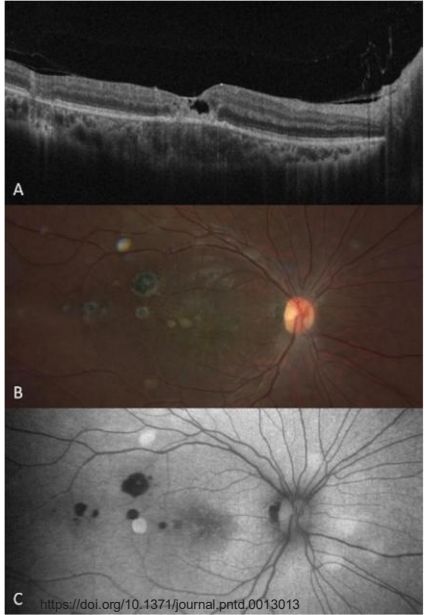
**Conclusions:** Inflammatory CNV recurrence showed higher rates over time after anti-VEGF treatment than previously reported, even though the overall visual outcome was good. Baseline BCVA and RPEA after treatment are significant predictors for visual outcome. Intraretinal HRF after anti-VEGF treatment suggests the potential risk of recurrence.

## Back to our pt.

- Observation vs IMT offered
- Initially chose observation but started steroid taper and MMF 2g at first follow-up
- ~6 months after initial, she had to stop MMF due to back surgery
- A new lesion appeared after 3 months off MMF, restarted it at same dose
- ~15 months after initial, developed a new lesion OD, MMF increased to 2.5g
- 2 years after initial she developed CNV, trialed bevacizumab + IMT switch to ADA



<https://entokey.com/multifocal-choroiditis-and-panuveitis/>



# Differentials

# References

- Patel KH, Birnbaum AD, Tessler HH, Goldstein DA. Presentation and outcome of patients with punctate inner choroidopathy at a tertiary referral center. *Retina*. 2011 Jul-Aug;31(7):1387-91. doi: 10.1097/IAE.0b013e3182069a8f. PMID: 21478811
- Turkcuoglu P, Chang PY, Rentiya ZS, Channa R, Ibrahim M, Hatef E, Sophie R, Sadaka A, Wang J, Sepah YJ, Do DV, Foster CS, Nguyen QD. Mycophenolate mofetil and fundus autofluorescence in the management of recurrent punctate inner choroidopathy. *Ocul Immunol Inflamm*. 2011 Aug;19(4):286-92. doi: 10.3109/09273948.2011.580072. PMID: 21770809.
- Pachydaki SI, Jakobiec FA, Bhat P, Sobrin L, Michaud NA, Seshan SV, D'Amico DJ. Surgical management and ultrastructural study of choroidal neovascularization in punctate inner choroidopathy after bevacizumab. *J Ophthalmic Inflamm Infect*. 2012 Mar;2(1):29-37. doi: 10.1007/s12348-011-0050-x. Epub 2011 Nov 27. PMID: 22120962; PMCID: PMC3302998.
- Nicolai M, Carpenè MJ, Lassandro NV, Pelliccioni P, Pirani V, Franceschi A, Mariotti C. Punctate inner choroidopathy reactivation following COVID-19: A case report. *Eur J Ophthalmol*. 2022 Jul;32(4):NP6-NP10. doi: 10.1177/11206721211028750. Epub 2021 Jul 3. PMID: 34219492; PMCID: PMC9294619.
- Miyata M, Ooto S, Muraoka Y. Punctate inner choroidopathy immediately after COVID-19 infection: a case report. *BMC Ophthalmol*. 2022 Jul 7;22(1):297. doi: 10.1186/s12886-022-02514-8. PMID: 35799141; PMCID: PMC9260973.
- Sugawara E, Machida S, Fujiwara T, Kurosaka D, Hayakawa M. Punctate inner choroidopathy in mother and daughter. *Jpn J Ophthalmol*. 2010 Sep;54(5):505-7. doi: 10.1007/s10384-010-0835-8. Epub 2010 Nov 5. PMID: 21052920.
- Atan D, Fraser-Bell S, Plskova J, Kuffová L, Hogan A, Tufail A, Kilmartin DJ, Forrester JV, Bidwell JL, Dick AD, Churchill AJ. Punctate inner choroidopathy and multifocal choroiditis with panuveitis share haplotypic associations with IL10 and TNF loci. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci*. 2011 Jun 1;52(6):3573-81. doi: 10.1167/iops.10-6743. PMID: 21357402.
- Punctate inner choroidopathy: vision loss–causing disease. *Choroida Educate*. 2023 Aug 17 [cited 2026 Apr 12]. Available from: <https://educate.choroida.com/2023/08/17/punctate-inner-choroidopathy-vision-loss-causing-disease/>
- Foster CS, Anesi SD, Chang PY, editors. *Uveitis: A quick guide to essential diagnosis*. Cham (Switzerland): Springer Nature; 2020. doi:10.1007/978-3-030-52974-1.
- Paquentín-Jiménez R, Rivera-Sempértegui R, Concha-Del-Río LE (2025) Small but threatening: Punctate Outer Retinal Toxoplasmosis (PORT), a case series report. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis* 19(4): e0013013. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0013013>