IDIOPATHIC EPIMACULAR MEMBRANE PUCKER IN A YOUNG PATIENT

Z.HAZIL*, I.HASSNAOUI, S.HASSINA, L.SEGHINI, E.ABDELLAH
Department of Ophthalmology B, Rabat Specialty Hospital, CHU ibn Sina, Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco

Image Info :
Accepted : 27/12/2023
Availible online: 29/12/2023
DOI : 10.5281/zenodo.10512929

Corresponding Author:
Zahira HAZIL, Department of Ophthalmology B, Rabat Specialty Hospital, CHU ibn Sina, Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco.

Clinical Image

This is a 27-year-old patient without any significant medical history, who reported a gradual decline in vision in the left eye accompanied by distorted vision (metamorphopsia) over the past six months. A clinical eye examination revealed normal visual acuity of 10/10 in the right eye and reduced acuity of 5/10 in the left eye, which could not be improved. Both eyes showed no abnormalities in the front segment. However, a dilated fundus examination identified a grayish fibrous lesion in the macular region of the left eye, characterized by retinal folds indicative of a macular epiretinal membrane (see Figure 1). The right eye displayed no abnormalities. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) of the left eye depicted macular cystic edema (MCE), resulting in wrinkling and thickening of the retina, leading to the disappearance of the foveolar funnel (see Figure 2).

The epiretinal membrane is a delicate fibroglial structure that forms on the inner surface of the retina within the macular region. From a clinical standpoint, individuals with this condition may either exhibit no symptoms or experience reduced visual acuity and distorted vision (metamorphopsia).

While idiopathic epiretinal membrane is predominantly observed in the elderly, it can also manifest in younger patients, particularly in conjunction with vitreoretinal disorders or subsequent to intraocular surgery. Nonetheless, the occurrence of idiopathic epiretinal membrane in young patients is infrequent.

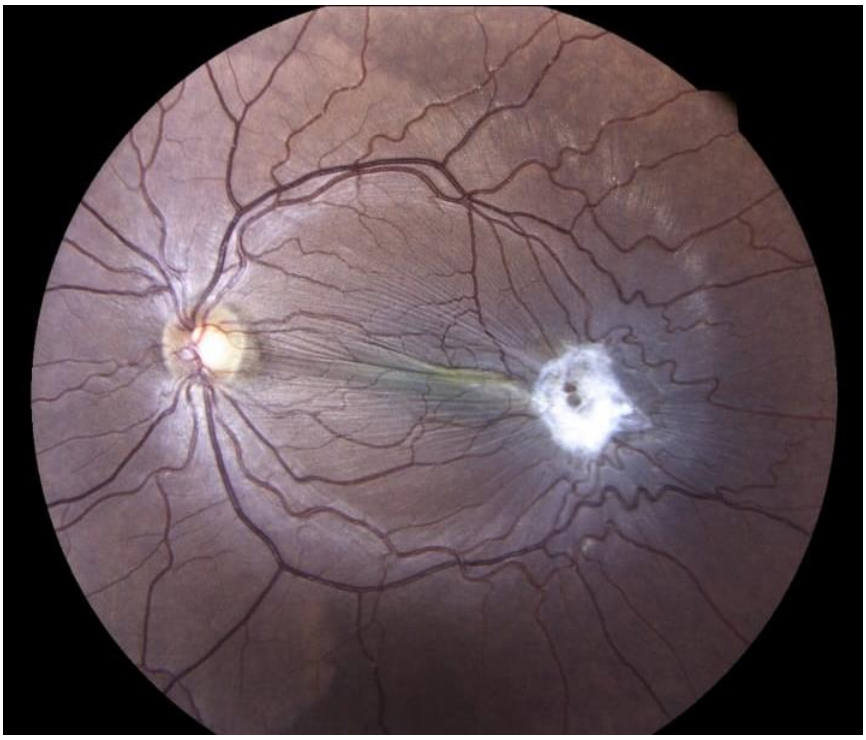

Figure 1: a fundus examination of the left eye, depicting a flat, grayish fibrous lesion located at the macula, accompanied by retinal folds.

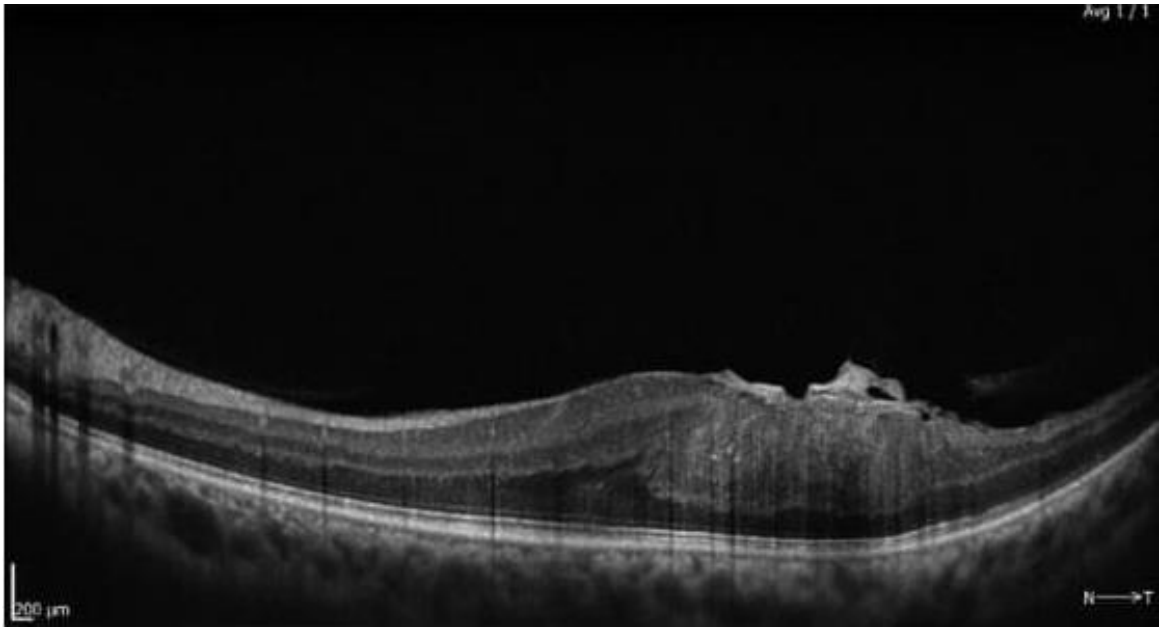

Figure 2: (OCT) image of the left eye, revealing macular cystic edema (MCE) that spans the macular surface. The MCE exhibits curled edges that extend into the vitreoretinal interface, causing alterations in retinal architecture and the disappearance of the foveo