Dehiscence of detached internal limiting membrane in eyes with myopic traction maculopathy with spontaneous resolution

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Abstract

Background: To report the optical coherence tomographic (OCT) findings in 4 eyes before and after a spontaneous resolution of a myopic traction maculopathy (MTM).

Method: Retrospective review of medical records including history, examination findings, fundus details, and finding of spectral-domain OCT (Cirrus HD-OCT, Carl Zeiss Meditec, Spectralis, Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg) findings in 4 eyes with a spontaneous resolution of MTM.

Results: A release of the vitreofoveal traction was detected by OCT in 3 eyes before the resolution of the MTM. A vitreofoveal separation in one eye and an increase in the length of a vitreous strand from the macula in two eyes indicated a reduction in the traction. In 2 eyes, an internal limiting membrane (ILM) detachment was seen by OCT as a membrane above the wrinkled inner retina at the perifoveal lesion, and a flattening of the ILM and inner retina was detected after the resolution. The detached ILM was shifted centrifugally on the macula and disappeared with the flattening of the adjacent retina which suggests that the release of tangential traction was caused by the dehiscence of ILM possibly at the proximal edges of the ILM detachment.

Conclusion: Releasing a vitreofoveal traction and flattening of the detached ILM may be signs of spontaneous resolution of a MTM. Vitrectomy is not required when these signs are detected.

Keywords: Optical coherence tomography, Myopic traction maculopathy, Myopia, Retinoschisis

Background

Myopic traction maculopathy (MTM) occurs in 9% of highly myopic eyes with a posterior staphyloma and causes a reduction in vision [1]. Anteroposterior or tangential traction by the vitreous cortex on the internal limiting membrane (ILM) and retinal vessels has been suggested to be a major cause of MTM [2,3]. However, there are some cases of MTM that resolve spontaneously without surgery [4]. We report the optical coherence tomographic (OCT) findings of eyes before and after a spontaneous resolution of MTM.

Methods

This was a retrospective study of four cases of MTM which resolved spontaneously (Table 1). Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of these case reports and any accompanying images. A copy of the written consent is available for review by the Editor of this journal. The best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA), ophthalmoscopic findings, and OCT findings (Cirrus HD-OCT Model 4000, Carl Zeiss Meditec Inc, Dublin, CA, Spectralis, Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg) were evaluated.

Results

Case reports

Case 1

A 57-year-old man noticed a blurring of vision and metamorphopsia in his left eye. His decimal BCVA was 0.8, and OCT showed a macular retinoschisis with foveal detachment in the left eye (Figure 1). A vitreous strand was seen attached to the parafoveal lesion, and an outer retinal break was identified beneath the point of attachment and the vitreous surgery was scheduled. Two months later,
the BCVA improved to 0.9 with a resolution of the metamorphopsia, and we decided to follow the patient without surgery.

OCT examination showed a detachment of the vitreous strand and the outer retinal break was sealed. Three months later, the foveal detachment was flattened with a decrease of the macular retinoschisis as confirmed by OCT.

Case 2
A 68-year-old woman noted a decrease in her vision with metamorphopsia in her right eye. OCT examination showed macular retinoschisis and foveal detachment with a membrane at the perifoveal lesion connected to the retina. The membrane was most likely the ILM detached from the retina (Figure 2). A vitreous strand was attached at the parafoveal region beside the ILM detachment. One month later, the BCVA improved to 0.8 with a resolution of the metamorphopsia. OCT examination showed a resolution of the macular retinoschisis and foveal detachment. The ILM detachment decreased and shifted to the temporal side although the vitreous strand was still attached to the parafoveal lesion. Three months later, the macular retinoschisis was resolved but the ILM detachment remained flattened, and the vitreous opacity was located farther from the attachment of the vitreous strand.

Case 3
An 88-year-old woman reported visual difficulties and metamorphopsia in her right eye. Her BCVA was 0.2, and OCT examination showed macular retinoschisis and foveal detachment with a detachment of the ILM between the macula and the optic disc (Figure 3). Eleven months later, the degree of metamorphopsia was reduced but the BCVA remained at 0.2. Fundus examination disclosed a glial ring, and OCT examination showed a decrease in the macular retinoschisis and foveal detachment. The ILM detachment flattened and the inner retina beneath the ILM detachment also became flatter. Two years later, she noticed a sudden visual reduction with her BCVA reduced to 0.15. Fundus and OCT examinations revealed a recurrence of the MTM. The patient underwent vitrectomy, and a complete posterior vitreous detachment was confirmed intraoperatively, and a paravascular retinal break

| Case | Age | Sex | Eye | BCVA | Lens | Refractive errors (D) | Axial length (mm) | Vitreous separation | ILM detachment |
|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1    | 57  | M   | L   | 0.8  | Phakic | −7.5                  | 27.66             | +                 | -             |
| 2    | 68  | F   | R   | 0.4  | IOL   | −6.5                  | 29.52             | +                 | +             |
| 3    | 88  | F   | R   | 0.2  | Phakic | −9.5                  | 28.36             | -                 | +             |
| 4    | 41  | F   | R   | 1.0  | Phakic | −9.5                  | 27.02             | +                 | -             |

BCVA = best-corrected visual acuity, D = diopter, ILM = internal limiting membrane, F = female, M = male, L = left, R = right, IOL = intraocular lens.
at the inferior vascular arcade and at the edge of a chorioretinal atrophic lesion temporal to macula was identified. These were considered to be the causes of the recurrence of the MTM. After vitrectomy, the retina was successfully reattached and vision recovered to 0.2. OCT confirmed the reattachment of the retina and the ILM detachment remaining flattened.

Case 4
A 41-year-old woman reported visual disturbances and metamorphopsia in her right eye. Her BCVA was 1.0 but OCT examination showed macular retinoschisis with a parafoveal posterior vitreous detachment pulling on the macula (Figure 3). Twelve months later, a vitreofoveal separation developed and the macular retinoschisis spontaneously resolved. The BCVA improved to 1.2.

Discussion
The release of a vitreofoveal anteroposterior traction in 3 of the 4 eyes led to the resolution of the MTM. A vitreofoveal separation in one eye and an increase in the length of a vitreous strand from the macula in two eyes suggested a reduction in the traction. However, the vitreous opacity did not remain in the same place, and the length of the vitreous strand may not remain constant. This sign of the length of the vitreous strand from the macula needs to be evaluated more precisely although a vitreous separation in Case 4 was apparent. Tractional ILM detachments have been reported in highly myopic eyes with posterior staphylomas, and the rigidity of the ILM has been suggested to cause the myopic retinoschisis [5]. In 2 of 4 eyes, an ILM detachment was seen by OCT as a membrane above the wrinkled inner retina at the perifoveal lesion. ILM dehiscence (white arrowhead) is also seen. Vitreous strand (arrow) from the vitreous opacity is attached to the retinal surface. After one month, the macular retinoschisis and vitreous strand are decreased and the tractional ILM detachment is also decreased and shifted centrifugally to the temporal side (arrowhead). The vitreous strand remains attached (arrow). After 3 months, macular retinoschisis and tractional ILM detachment (arrowheads) are completely resolved, and the wrinkled inner retina is flattened. However, the vitreous strand (arrow) remains with increasing distance from the vitreous opacity (white arrow).
Conclusions
Releasing vitreofoveal traction and flattening of the detached ILM may be signs of spontaneous resolution of the MTM. Vitrectomy is not required when these signs of dynamic change around the vitreoretinal interface are detected.

Abbreviations
MTM: Myopic traction maculopathy; ILM: Internal limiting membrane; OCT: Optical coherence tomography; BCVA: Best-corrected visual acuity.

Competing interests
Non-financial competing interests.

Authors’ contributions
Involved in management, analysis, interpretation, and preparation of the data (KH, MI, AH). Involved in interpretation, and preparation of the manuscript (KH, MI, AH). All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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The corresponding author (MI) had full access to all the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

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