Fundus albipunctatus

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Image in medicine

Fundus albipunctatus is a recessive autosomal disease. It is a rare form of apparently stationary night blindness characterized by the presence of myriad symmetrical round white dots in the fundus with a greater concentration in the midperiphery. The fundus shows a multitude of subtle, tiny yellow-white spots at the posterior pole, sparing the fovea and extending to the periphery (A and B). The retinal blood vessels, optic disc, peripheral fields and visual acuity remain normal. Fluorescein angiography shows mottled hyperfluorescence except at the fovea (C and D). Differential diagnosis are the retinitis punctata albescens and the Oguchi disease. No effective treatment is available to restore full receptor cell function however, high oral doses of beta-carotene may lead to an improvement in night blindness.

Figure 1: A) fundus of the right eye: yellow white spots at the posterior pole sparing the fovea and extending to the periphery; B) fundus of the left eye: yellow white spots at the posterior pole sparing the fovea and extending to the periphery; C) fluorescein angiography (right eye) showed diffuse alterations of the pigment epithelium and hyperfluorescent points white spots pigment epithelium; D) fluorescein angiography (left eye) showed diffuse alterations of the pigment epithelium and hyperfluorescent points white spots pigment epithelium.