

Spontaneously Reattached Retinal Detachment (SRRD)

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Abstract

This is the fundus photo and red free montage of a 27 year old male showing pigmentary changes and atrophic changes in the inferior retina involving the fovea. This has a convex border with sharply demarcated margins and subretinal bands suggestive of spontaneously reattached retinal detachment.

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Keywords: Spontaneously Reattached Retinal Detachment, Fundus photo

This is the fundus photo and red free montage of a 27 year old male showing pigmentary changes and atrophic changes in the inferior retina involving the macula. This has sharply demarcated margins and a convex border with subretinal bands suggestive of SRRD as described by Cantrill.¹ The possible mechanisms could be the formation of a small retinal break that led to the detachment initially, which got sealed by the vitreous gel or the break resolved spontaneously after getting relieved of vitreous traction by the overlying vitreous gel. Complete PVD may have favoured complete reattachment through the above suspected mechanisms.^{2,3,4} The differential diagnosis include (Figure 1).^{1,4,5}

- Pigmentary retinal lesions like retinitis pigmentosa which are usually bilateral and with waxy disc pallor and arteriolar attenuation unless it is a unilateral case of retinitis pigmentosa. ERG confirms the diagnosis.
- Resolved chronic exudative retinal detachment secondary to chronic central serous serous retinopathy, optic disc pits, colobomas or posterior uveitis. Signs of anterior segment inflammation along with vascular

sheathing should not be overlooked in cases of posterior uveitis.

- Resolution of retinal detachment in cases of non-caucasian patients with infero-temporal dialysis with accumulation of pigments and hyperplasia of retinal pigment epithelium
- Retinitis sclopetaria following high velocity trauma can cause retinal sectoral pigmentation.

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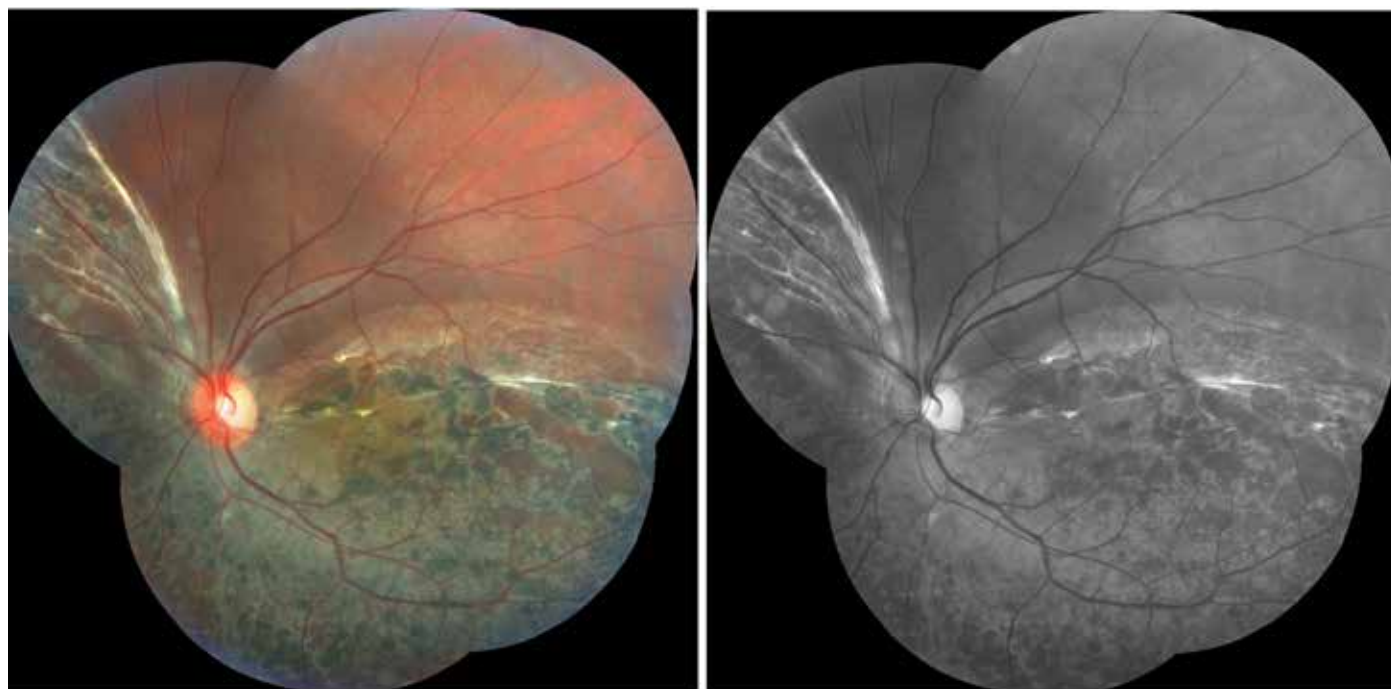


Figure 1: This is the fundus photo and red free montage showing pigmentary and atrophic changes involving the fovea and inferior retina. This has a convex border with well-defined margins and subretinal bands suggestive of SRRD.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.3341/kjo.2012.26.2.135>.

5. Jorge Guillermo García-Guzmán, Yasmín Franco-Yáñez, Virgilio Lima-Gómez, Bilateral spontaneously reattached rhegmatogenous retinal detachment. Case report and differential diagnosis with pigmentary retinopathies, Clinical case, Cir Cir, Jan-Feb 2014; 82(1):57-62.

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