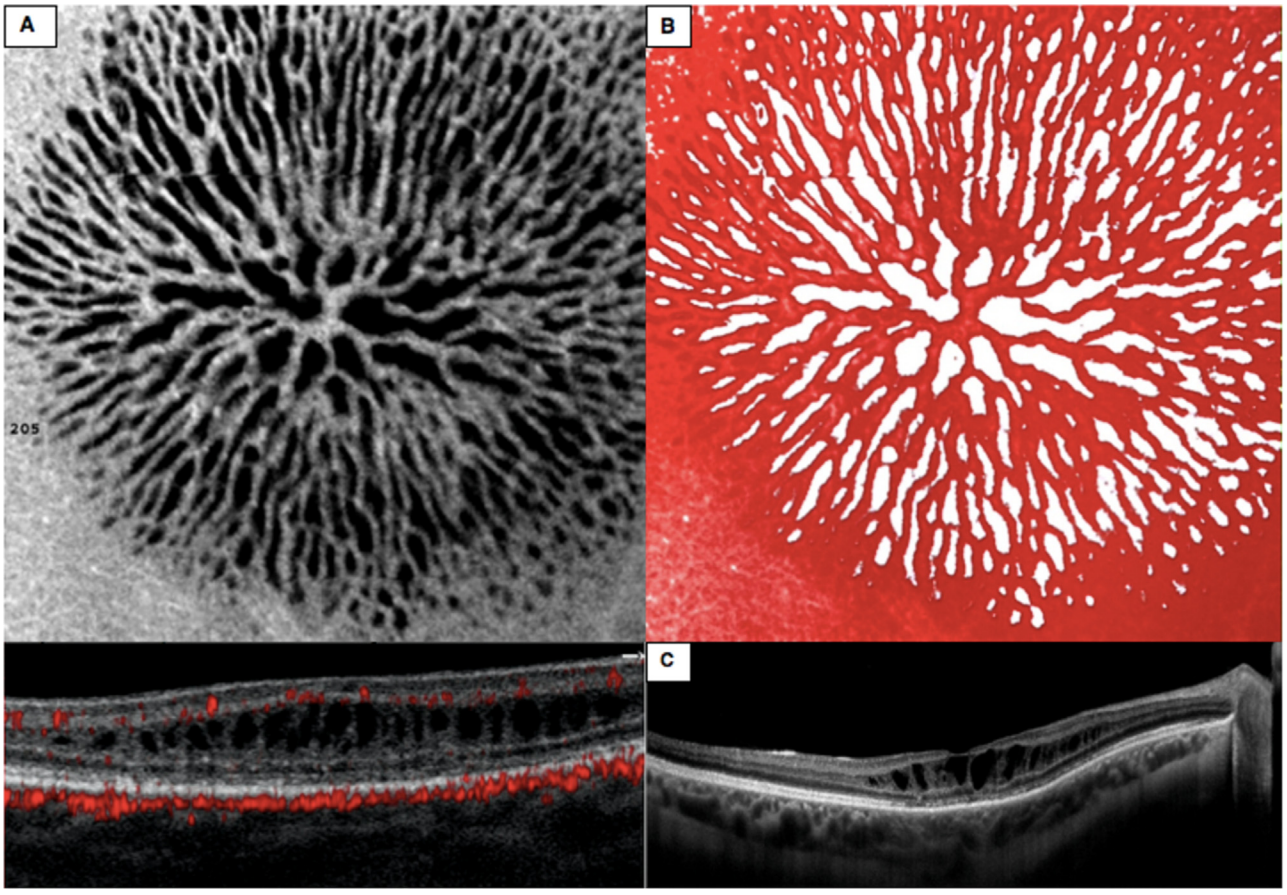
Photo Essay

Coral reef: optical coherence tomography angiography in X-linked retinoschisis



X-linked retinoschisis in a young male in whom 6 × 6 mm optical coherence tomography angiography showed the coral shape owing to schisis at the inner nuclear layer in the en face scan. There was no abnormal signal flow in the deep vascular plexus (Fig. 1A). An unusual spoke-like pattern in the foveola with multiple branches in the parafoveal area was detectable in the binarized en face image (Fig. 1B). Spectral-domain optical coherence tomography showed schisis at the inner nuclear layer with typical vertically oriented striations, irregularities in the outer layers, and a centrally attenuated external limiting membrane and ellipsoid zone (Fig. 1C).

Figure 1 shows X-linked retinoschisis in a young male in whom 6 × 6 mm optical coherence tomography angiography showed the coral shape owing to schisis at the inner nuclear layer in the en face scan. There was no abnormal signal flow in the deep vascular plexus (Fig. 1A). An unusual spoke-like pattern in the foveola with multiple branches in the parafoveal area was detectable in the binarized en face image (Fig. 1B). Spectral-domain optical coherence tomography showed schisis at the inner nuclear layer with typical vertically oriented striations, irregularities in the outer layers, and a centrally attenuated external limiting membrane and ellipsoid zone (Fig. 1C).

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Footnotes and Disclosure

The authors have no proprietary or commercial interest in any materials discussed in this essay.

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