Footnotes and Financial Disclosures

Originally received: July 13, 2016.
Final revision: December 23, 2016.
Accepted: January 5, 2017.
Available online: February 14, 2017. 

1 Sacrocuore Hospital, Verona, Italy.
2 Department of Computer Science, University of Verona, Verona, Italy.
3 Department of Ophthalmology, Sant’Anna Institute, Brescia, Italy.

Financial Disclosure(s):
The authors have no proprietary or commercial interests in any materials discussed in this article.

Author Contributions:
Conception and design: Emilia Maggio, Grazia Pertile
Analysis and interpretation: Emilia Maggio, Antonio Polito, Massimo Guerriero, Barbara Parolini, Grazia Pertile
Data collection: Emilia Maggio, Antonio Polito, Guido Prigione

Obtained funding: Not applicable
Overall responsibility: Emilia Maggio, Antonio Polito, Massimo Guerriero, Guido Prigione, Barbara Parolini, Grazia Pertile

Abbreviations and Acronyms:
AMD = age-related macular degeneration; AREDS = Age-Related Eye Disease Study; BCVA = best-corrected visual acuity; CNV = choroidal neovascularization; FA = fluorescein angiography; FU = follow-up; HRA = Heidelberg Retina Angiograph; ICG = indocyanine green angiography; OCT = optical coherence tomography; PCV = polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy; PVD = posterior vitreous detachment; RAP = retinal angiomatous proliferation; RVMA = release of vitreomacular adhesion; SD = standard deviation; VMA = vitreomacular adhesion; VMT = vitreomacular traction; VPA = vitreopapillary adhesion.

Correspondence:
Emilia Maggio, MD, Via Don Sempreboni, 5 - Negrar 37024, Verona, Italy.
E-mail: emi_maggio@yahoo.it.

Pictures & Perspectives

Pediatric Choroidal Coloboma with Macular Hole at the Edge of the Coloboma

A 10-year-old girl with best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) of 20/60 in the right eye. Right fundus showed type 3 choroidal coloboma (CC) with a full-thickness macular hole (MH) at its temporal edge, and left eye had type 1 CC (Ida Mann classification: type 1, coloboma extending above disc; type 2, superior border of disc; type 3, separated from lower border of disc by normal retina; type 4, inferior crescent below disc; type 5, isolated gap in the line of fissure; type 6, area of pigmentary disturbance; type 7, extreme peripheral coloboma). Swept-source optical coherence tomography shows MH with cystic changes in the retina overlying non-colobomatous area and a rudimentary intercalary membrane extending beyond the hole over the coloboma (Fig 1, the yellow arrow indicates the macular hole at the edge of the coloboma; and the white arrow indicates the intercalary membrane overlying the coloboma).

POOJA BANSAL, MD
ROHAN CHAWLA, MD
ANU SHARMA, MOPTOM
Department of Retina and Uvea, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, India

666