

Case Study: True Color Fundus Imaging

Dry Age-related Macular Degeneration with Choroidal Nevus

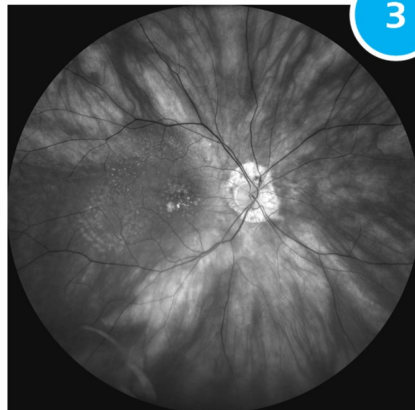
1



2



3



Background

92-year-old male with Dry AMD and choroidal nevus in the right eye

Description

On the CLARUS™ 500 True Color image (figure 1), scattered drusen can be seen at the macula, along with some atrophic changes. There is a gray-green choroidal lesion temporal to the macula with overlying yellow deposits. With RGB Channel Separation, the lesion can be seen clearly on the red channel image (figure 2), and disappears on the green (red-free) channel image (figure 3), indicating that the lesion is located in the choroid.

When evaluating pigmented choroidal lesions, melanoma should always be on the list of differentials. Although rare, choroidal melanomas can have devastating effects on the patient, so early detection is important. One of the risk factors for malignant transformation is orange pigment (lipofuscin)¹. CLARUS images provide true color and high resolution, which is important in cases where subtle color differences can inform the diagnosis.

¹ Shields CL, Shields JA, Kiratli H, De Potter P, Cater JR. Risk factors for growth and metastasis of small choroidal melanocytic lesions. *Trans Am Ophthalmol Soc.* 1995; 93:259–275. 275–279.

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Images and diagnoses courtesy of Jay M. Haynie, OD, FAAO

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