

PRACTICE PEARL

Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) Findings in Central Serous Chorioretinopathy (CSC) and Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment (RRD)

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SYNOPSIS

CSC and RRD typically show sensory retinal detachment however, pathogenic mechanism and level of visual impairment are different despite macular involvement in both diseases. Here we sought to assess OCT findings in CSC and RRD. High resolution OCT images CSC and RRD were reviewed retrospectively. In CSC, detached neurosensory retina preserved normal retinal structure, RPE layer remains attached, which is seen as regularly highly reflective band at the base of clear cavity, and photoreceptor layer, which is seen as thin highly reflective band, is relatively preserved at the detached retinal layer. In RRD, detached neurosensory retina frequently demonstrate intraretinal separation which is usually in outer nuclear layer, RPE layer loses their highly reflective density and photoreceptor layer frequently shows undulation. Optically different findings of sensory retinal detachment of CSC and RRD using OCT may be useful in identifying pathogenic mechanism of these diseases.