

OPTICAL COHERENCE TOMOGRAPHY FINDINGS IN INFECTIOUS NECROTIZING RETINITIS: A COMPARISON AMONG DIFFERENT ETIOLOGIES

Purpose: To compare Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) features of active necrotizing infectious retinitis (NIR) due to toxoplasmosis or Herpes viruses and to determine distinctive OCT signs for these two causes of infectious retinitis.

Methods: OCT images from patients diagnosed with active NIR due to Varicella Zoster Virus (VZV), Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV), Cytomegalovirus (CMV), and Toxoplasmosis (TOXO) were reviewed. Prevalence of OCT findings previously described in TOXO chorioretinitis was compared between TOXO vs viral-infected population. New OCT findings were also recorded and compared. Retinal and choroidal thickness measured at the site of the active lesion on OCT scans were compared among the 2 groups.

Results: 10 eyes with TOXO chorioretinitis and 13 eyes with viral necrotizing retinitis (9 CMV, 4 VZV) were analysed. All eyes showed full thickness hyperreflectivity and disruption of the retina and a variable degree of vitritis. Among previously described OCT findings hyperreflective oval deposits and hyporefectivity of the choroid had a higher prevalence in TOXO ($p=0.018$ and p