Ophthalmic Images

Genetic, Anatomical, and Functional Correlation of Sector Retinitis Pigmentosa

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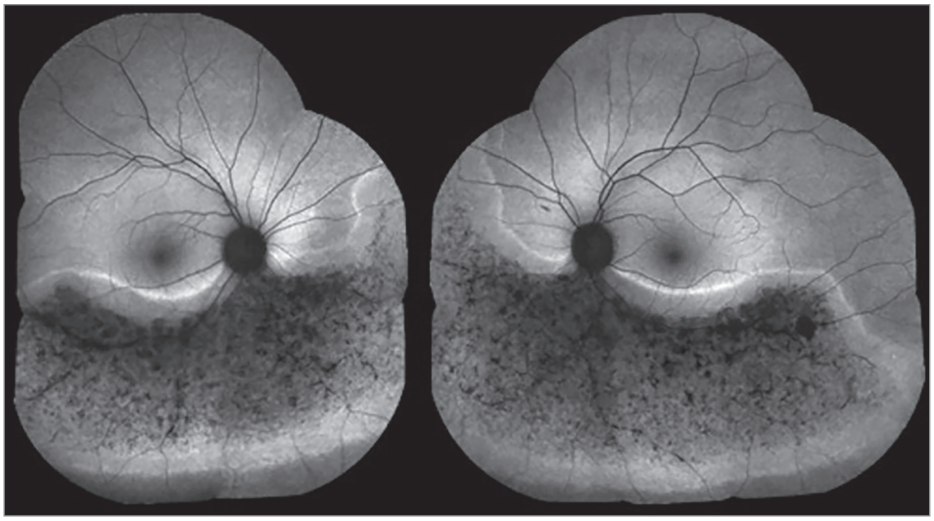

Figure. Blue-light fundus autofluorescence of a patient with sector retinitis pigmentosa depicting inferior hypoautofluorescence corresponding to the bone-spicule hyperpigmentation observed on ophthalmoscopy, as well as a hyperautofluorescent band. The mosaic photographs were created using i2k Align Retina software, version 2.1.6 (DualAlign).

A 40-year-old woman presented with floaters in her right eye after trauma. Her uncorrected visual acuity was 20/20 OU, and biomicroscopy generated unremarkable findings in both eyes. Symmetric bone-spicule hyperpigmentation circumscribed to the inferior quadrants was seen on ophthalmoscopy, with a corresponding hypoautofluorescent area on fundus autofluorescence. An anatomofunctional correlation was observed in automated perimetry, with a superior bilateral altitudinal defect. Genetic testing revealed a mutation in the rhodopsin (*RHO*) gene (**Figure**).

Sector retinitis pigmentosa is a rare and atypical form of retinitis pigmentosa in which only 1 or 2 retinal quadrants are affected. It is usually a stable or slowly progressive disorder. Patients may be completely asymptomatic or report visual field defects, depending on the extent of retinal involvement.[1-3]

ARTICLE INFORMATION

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