Teaching NeuroImages: Pseudo-optic disc edema from vitreopapillary traction

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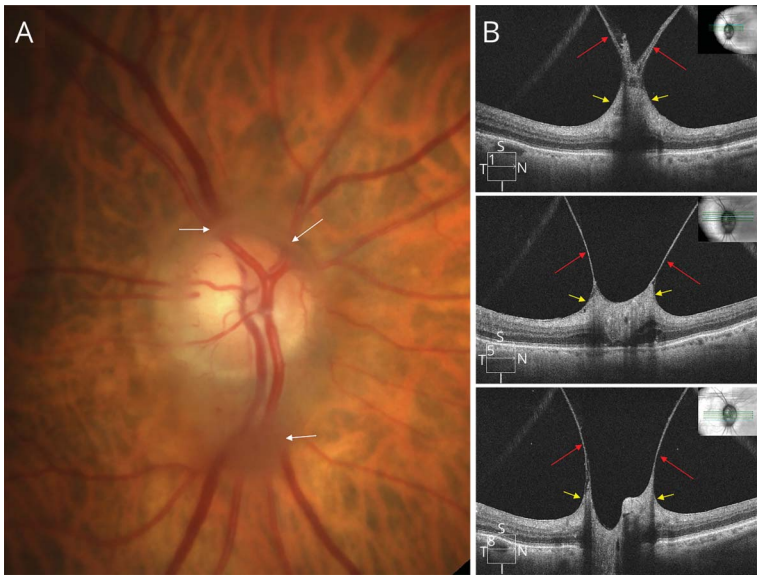
Figure Vitreopapillary traction demonstrated with optical coherence tomography



(A) Color photograph of the right optic nerve with areas of obscuration of the retinal vessels (white arrows). (B) Optical coherence tomography sections through the optic nerve superiorly (top) to inferiorly (bottom) confirm the diagnosis of vitreopapillary traction. The hyaloid face of the vitreous is indicated by the red arrows and the optic nerve substance is indicated by the yellow arrows.

A 44-year-old asymptomatic man was noted to have a change in the appearance of his right optic nerve on a routine follow-up. Visual function was normal and there was no relative afferent pupillary defect. Optic disc margins were blurred and there was obscuration of the peripapillary retinal vessels in the right eye (figure, A). Optical coherence tomography (OCT) confirmed the diagnosis of vitreopapillary traction (figure, B) creating a pseudo-optic disc edema appearance. Vitreopapillary traction is included in the differential diagnosis of asymptomatic unilateral optic disc edema and OCT sections through the optic nerve head should be considered in these cases.

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J. Micieli: study conception and design, data acquisition, manuscript preparation, final approval.
S. Kletke: study conception and design, data acquisition, manuscript preparation.

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