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Department of Ophthalmology, Yokohama City University Medical Center, Yokohama, Japan.

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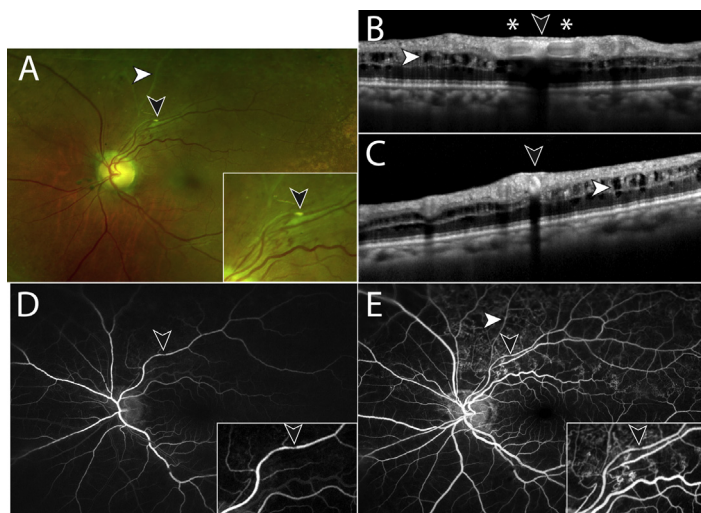
Abbreviations and Acronyms:

D = diopter; **IOL** = intraocular lens; **IOP** = intraocular pressure; **logMAR** = logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution; **VA** = visual acuity.

Correspondence:

Shin Yamane, MD, 4-57 Urafune-cho, Minami-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa 232-0024, Japan. E-mail: shinyama@yokohama-cu.ac.jp.

Pictures & Perspectives



Acute-on-Chronic: Retinal Artery Occlusion Following Retinal Vein Occlusion

An 87-year-old woman with a history of hypertension, hyperlipidemia, sarcoidosis, and branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO) in the left-eye presented with a Hollenhorst-plaque (Fig 1A, black arrows, inset) in a superotemporal arteriole, adjacent to a sclerotic vein (Fig 1A, white arrow). Horizontal (Fig 1B) and vertical (Fig 1C) spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (SD OCT) revealed a hyperreflective plaque (Fig 1B-C, black arrows) and arteriolar walls (Fig 1B, asterisks) with posterior-shadowing due to calcification, and intraretinal fluid from the BRVO (white arrows, Fig 1B-C). Angiography in laminar (Fig 1D) and late phases (Fig 1E) confirmed branch retinal artery occlusion (BRAO) (black arrows, insets Fig 1D-E), and highlighted arteriovenous collaterals from BRVO (white arrow, Fig 1E). Workup revealed stenosis of left-internal carotid artery and elevated serum Factor VIII, 2 factors associated with thrombosis.

KELLY Z. YOUNG, BS¹

VAIDEHI S. DEDANIA, MD²

RAJESH C. RAO, MD³

¹Medical Scientist Training Program, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; ²Department of Ophthalmology & Visual Sciences, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan;

³Departments of Ophthalmology & Visual Sciences, and Pathology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan