

## Congenital hypertrophy of retinal pigment epithelium presenting as incidental finding in a middle aged woman

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### Abstract

**Introduction:** Retinal Pigment epithelial hypertrophy are uncommon benign, epithelial malformation characterised by typical fundus findings, which is almost always congenital in nature. RPE hypertrophy occurs in three varieties: unifocal, unilateral lesion; multifocal unilateral lesion; and atypical multifocal, bilateral lesion. While the atypical multifocal, bilateral lesions are associated with familial adenomatous polyposis syndrome & requires systemic evaluation the other two varieties have benign course & doesnot require any intervention.

**Case Report:** A 42yr Female noticed diminished vision in R/E following trivial trauma with fingernail 14 days back, it was not associated with pain, redness or any other symptoms. On evaluation, BCVA was 6/18p, N6 R/E & 6/6, N6 L/E; rest anterior segment evaluation was normal. R/E fundus showed focal, 1 DD sized, well-demarcated, hyperpigmented lesion just temporal to fovea with blocked fluorescence in all phase of FFA. OCT & B-scan showed slightly elevated retinal lesion with optical shadowing. Diagnosis of Retinal pigment epithelial hamartoma (RPEH) was made. Lesion was documented & followed.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** RPE hypertrophy are presumed congenital stationary retinal malformation with characteristic ophthalmic, fluorescerin angiographic & OCT features. These lesions present as asymptomatic incidental findings in childhood or adults with good visual prognosis if located at extrafoveal sites. Gass et al & shields et al had described various types of RPE malformations & their characteristic features in FFA & OCT.

In present case, we have reported a rare case of RPEH & also demonstrated the role of ancillary tests for diagnosis & followup.

**Keywords:** Congenital retinal pigment epithelial hypertrophy, RPE hypertrophy, Congenital retinal malformation.

### Introduction

Hypertrophy of the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) is a rare benign RPE lesion with characteristic fundus findings. RPE hypertrophy is probably a congenital lesion which usually present in late childhood or adult. Three varieties of RPE hypertrophy occur: the unifocal, unilateral lesion; the multifocal, unilateral lesion; & the atypical multifocal bilateral lesion. Surrounding tissues. Retinal pigment epithelial malformations are the rare conditions with characteristic clinical features mimicking serious ocular/retinal tumour conditions like retinal adenoma/adenocarcinoma, choroidal melanomas & malignant melanomas. These RPE tumours are classified into four groups – Congenital Simple Hamartoma of RPE (CSHRPE), Combined hamartoma of Retina & RPE, combined hypertrophy of RPE, & adenoma or adenocarcinoma of RPE.<sup>1,2</sup>

The RPE hamartomas are very rare conditions with very few reported cases in the past. Congenital simple retinal hamartomas was first described by Laqua in 1981.<sup>3</sup> But it was Gass<sup>1</sup> who coined the term retinal hamartoma in 1989. The largest case series of retinal hamartoma was reported by Shields et al<sup>4</sup> in 2003 which included five cases of retinal hamartoma.

Retinal pigment epithelial hamartomas are form of focal congenital lesion of retinal pigment epithelium characterised by asymptomatic, jet black nodular solitary lesion frequently involving macular area.<sup>1</sup> These are very rare conditions with very few reported

cases in past.<sup>1,3,5</sup>

**Age of Presentation:** Laqua<sup>3</sup> in 1981 had first described this condition & Gass et al<sup>1</sup> in 1989 reported ten cases of RPEH with age of presentation ranging from 8 – 57 years.

**Characteristics of RPEH Lesions:** Focal, Nodular, Jet black full thickness retinal lesion with size ranging from half to one disc diameter(DD), frequently in macular area, not associated with any changes in surrounding sensory retina, rpe or choroid or exudation & hemorrhages.<sup>1</sup>

**FFA & OCT Findings:** FFA present as a blocked fluorescence in both early & late phase with no associated leakage or vascular malformation. OCT findings includes well demarcated tumour margin with no or mildly elevated tumour surface & highly reflective retinal tumour with deep optical shadow & not associated with any epiretinal membrane.<sup>4,5</sup>

**Diagnosis:** The condition is unilateral & asymptomatic, and is primarily diagnosed as a incidental finding based on fundus features, along with FFA & OCT-FMT features to differentiate it from other focal congenital lesions.<sup>4-6</sup>

**Course & Treatment:** RPEH is benign non progressive condition & requires only constant follow-up but the condition needs to be differentiated from the other life threatening malignant conditions like malignant melanoma or choroidal melanoma or RPE hypertrophy associated with gardener syndrome.

**Case Report**

A 42 year old female presented with a history of trivial trauma to R/E 14 days back followed by sudden onset, non progressive diminution of vision which she noticed immediately after trauma especially on closing L/E. DOV was note associated with any pain or redness.

On examination BCVA in R/E was 6/18p, N6 while in L/E 6/6, N6. Anterior segment evaluation were normal in both side. Fundus evaluation right eye showed well demarcated jet black lesion of 1 DD size located just temporal to the fovea (Fig. 1a). On FFA right eye showed hypofluorescence in all phase with hyperfluorescence of temporal margin in late phase (Fig. 1b). OCT evaluation showed slightly elevated

lesion with acoustic shadowing without any associated ERM (Fig. 1c). Fundus, OCT FMT & FFA evaluation were normal for left eye (Fig 2). B-Scan USG of right eye showed nodular echogenic slightly elevated lesion without any ocular shadow (Fig. 3). Other laboratory findings & GI imaging evaluation were normal.

Based on clinical features, fundus picture, FFA & OCT features the diagnosis of retinal pigment epithelial hamartoma of right eye was made. Patient was kept under regular followup any change in the retinal lesion & GI abnormality or polypoidal growths.

**On follow-up Evaluation:** Retinal lesion size remains unchanged on follow-up at 6 months & 1 year.

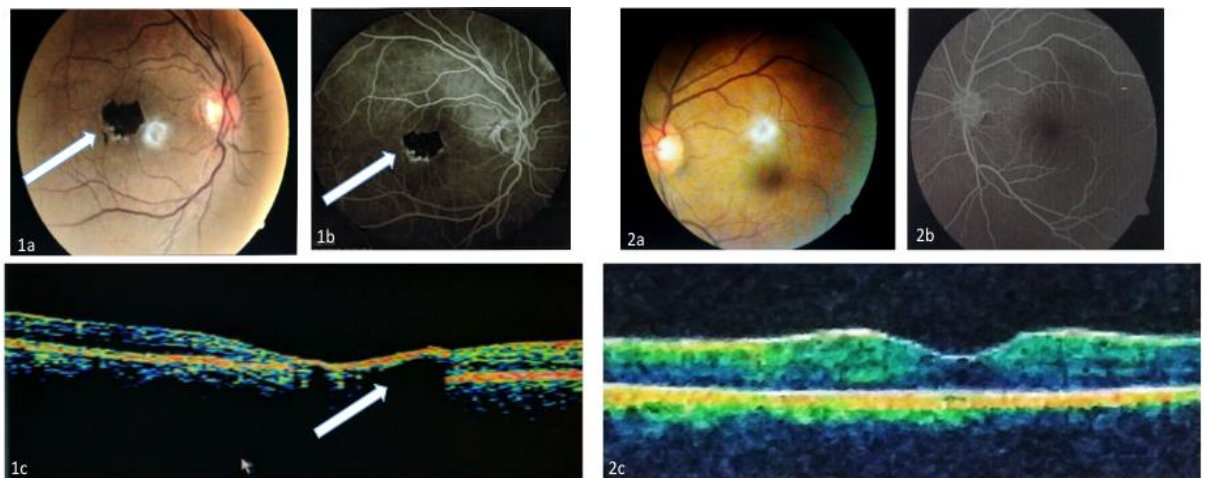


Fig. 1a: Fundus picture of R/E showing 1 DD jet-black discreet lesion temporal to fovea with well demarcated border & hypopigmentation in temporal margin without any associated abnormal vascularisation or epiretinal membrane; Fig. 1b: FFA of R/E showing hypofluorescence area in all phase corresponding with lesion site & hyper fluorescence of temporal margin in late phase; Fig. 1c: OCT picture of R/E showing slightly raised lesion just temporal to fovea with associated optical shadowing.; Fig. 2a,b,c: Fundus picture, FFA, OCT picture of L/E showing no abnormal changes.

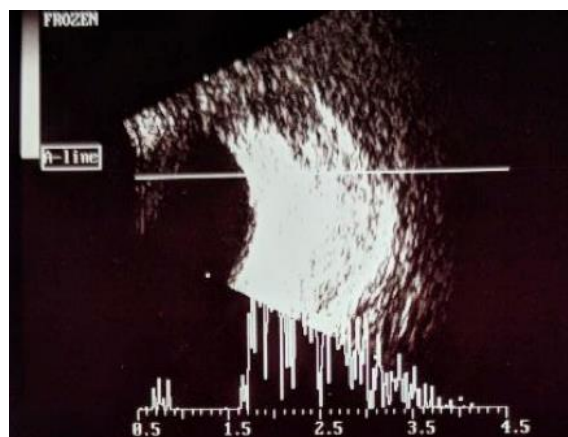


Fig. 3: B-Scan USG of right eye showing nodular echogenic slightly elevated lesion

**Discussion**

Tumour or tumour like malformation of RPE are very rare conditions presenting as a diagnostic

challenge for the clinicians. Simple Retinal pigment epithelial hamartoma are presumed congenital stationary retinal malformation with characteristic

ophthalmic, fluorescein angiographic & OCF features. These lesions usually present as asymptomatic incidental fundus findings in childhood or young adults with good visual prognosis if located at extrafoveal sites.

Laqua first described the condition of congenital simple RPE hamartoma based on their clinical observation. They reported two cases, 39 year & 15 year male respectively with incidental finding of focal, well defined, jet black parafoveal, full retinal lesion with minimally dilated retinal feeding vessels during routine fundus evaluation.<sup>3</sup>

Later in 1989, Gass et al coined the term Retinal pigment epithelial hamartoma (RPEH) & described four types of focal retinal malformation—RPEH, Combined Retinal pigment epithelial & retinal hamartoma (CRPE-RH), Melanocytic naevi of RPE & Albinotic & non pigmented naevi of RPE.<sup>1</sup>

Later in 2003 Shields et al reported five case series of RPEH. Later Shield et al & Sukla et al in 2010 demonstrated the role of OCT as important non invasive diagnostic tool for evaluation of these types of retinal malformation.<sup>2,4,5</sup>

### Conclusion

Because of the rarity of RPEH & its resemblance with the other malignant pigmented lesions like choroidal melanoma, naevus, RPE adenoma, adenocarcinoma or malignant melanoma, good clinical knowledge of these conditions and a careful long term follow-up to rule out tumour growth or malignant features is needed among ophthalmologists.

In present case report, we reported a very rare case of Simple RPEH diagnosed incidentally in a 42 yr female & we demonstrated the role of B-scan USG, FFA & OCT as an important ancillary tests for diagnosis & follow-up evaluation.

**Conflict of Interest:** None

### References

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