Vitreopapillary Traction

Jonathan A. Micieli, MD

Valérie Biousse, MD

A 64-year-old woman is referred for bilateral optic disc edema. She is asymptomatic.

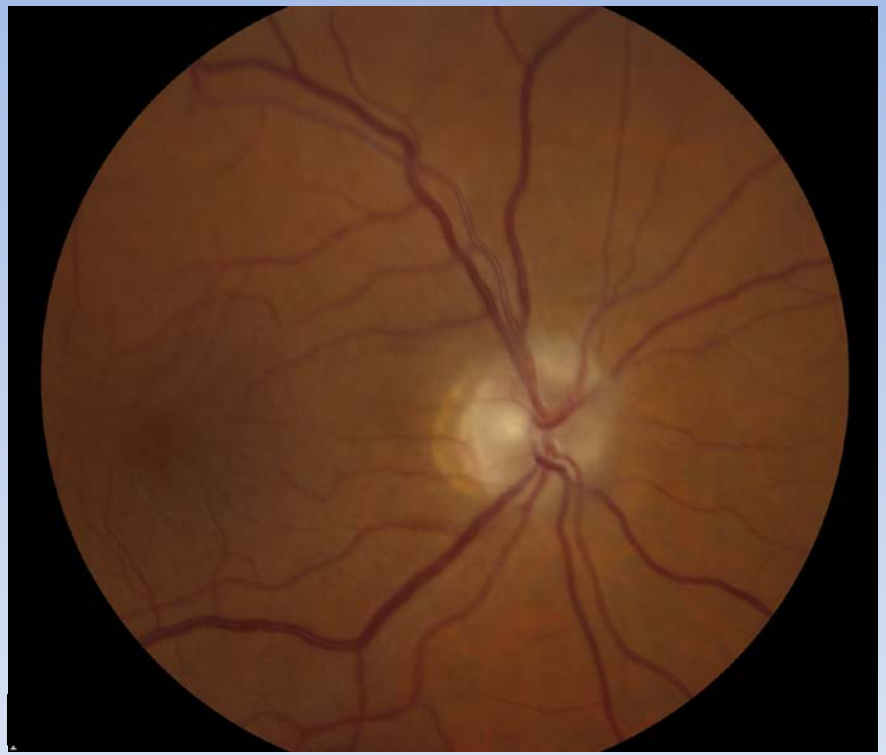
Her past medical history is significant for obesity.

Visual acuity is 20/40 OD and 20/30 OS

Pupils are equal sizes and there is no relative afferent pupillary defect

Color vision is 14/14 correct Ishihara plates OU

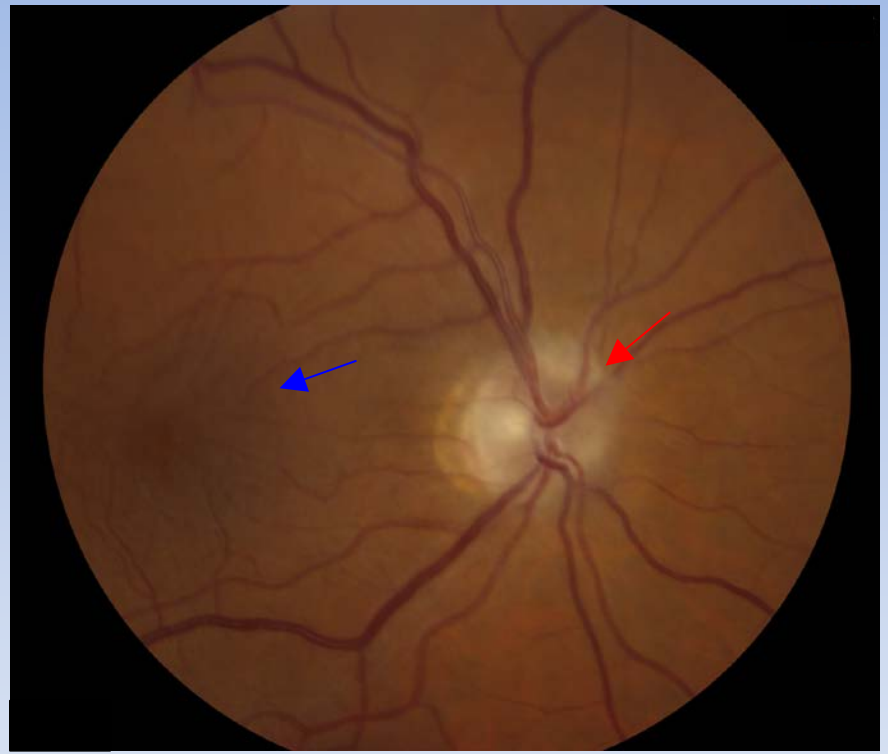
Figure 1.



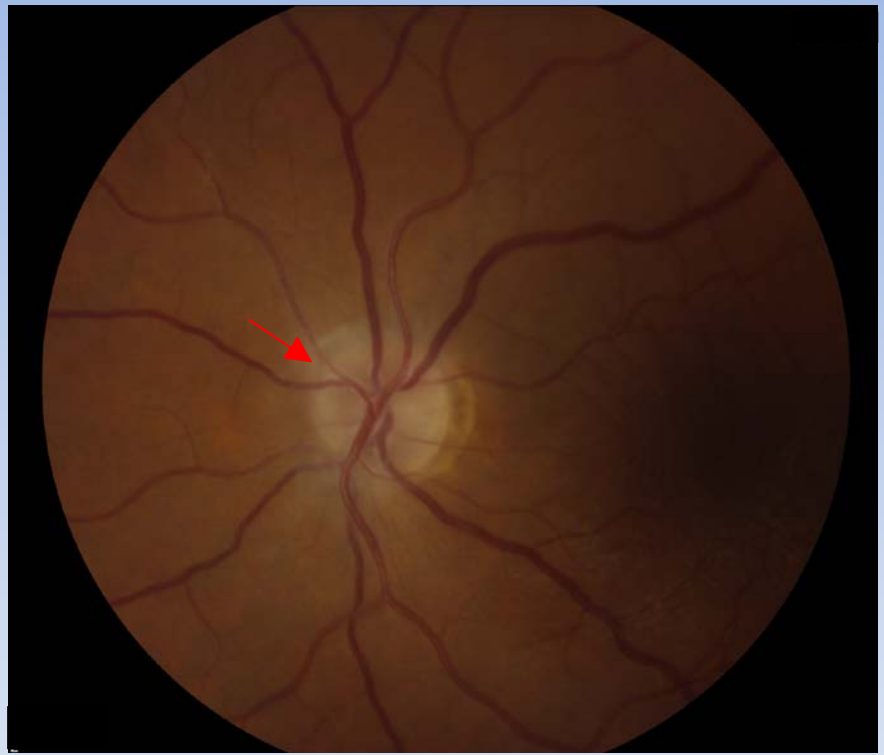
Right eye

Left eye

Figure 1.



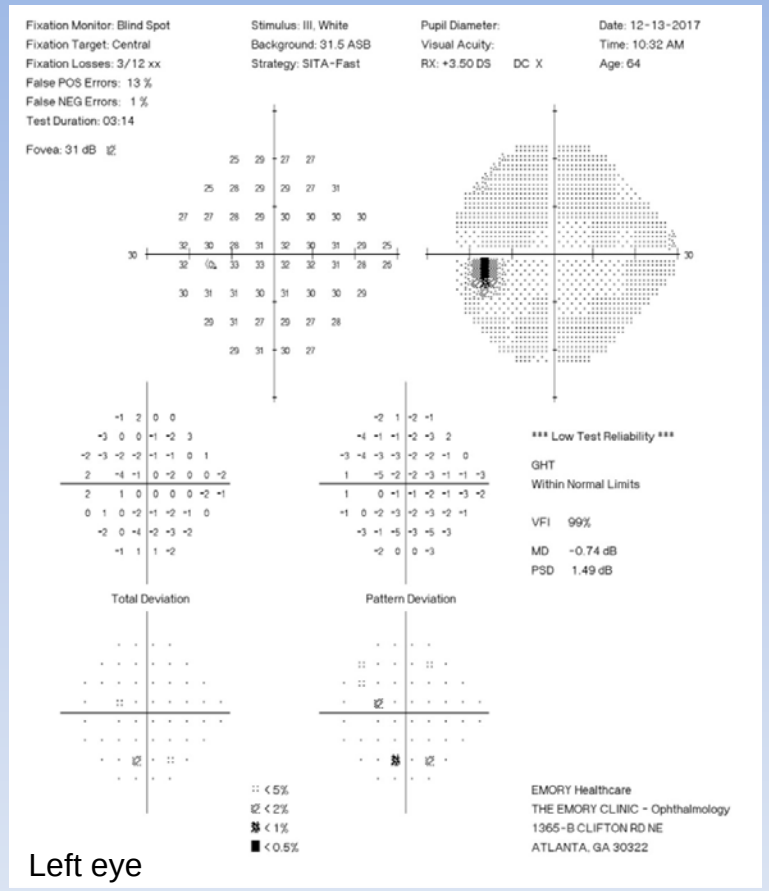
Right eye



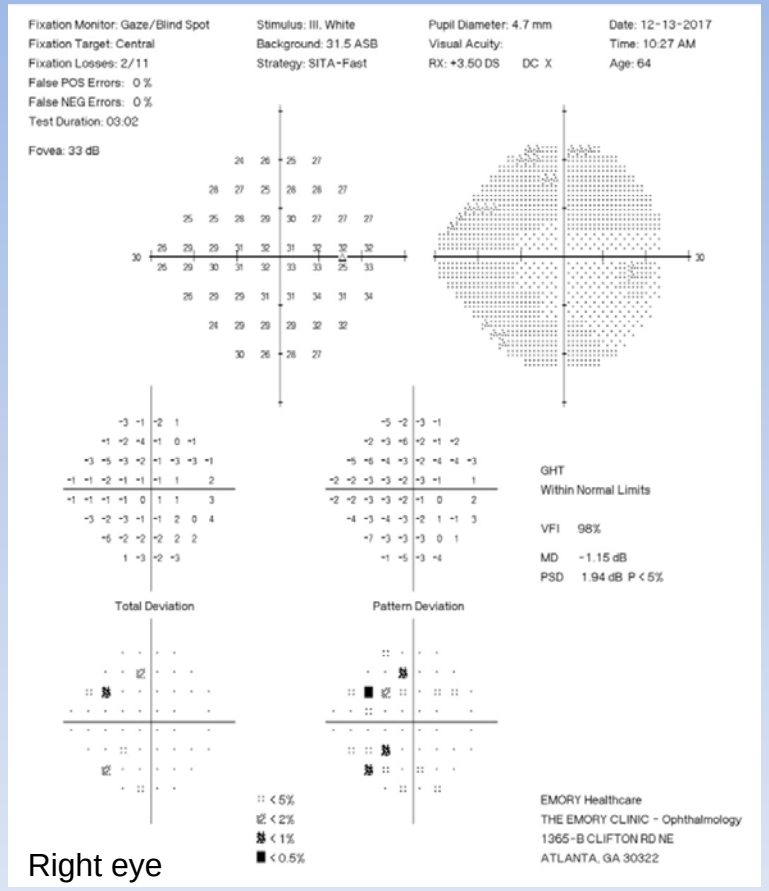
Left eye

There are indistinct nasal optic disc margins in both eyes (red arrows).
An epiretinal membrane can be seen in the right eye (blue arrow)

Figure 2.



Left eye



Right eye

Humphrey 24-2 SITA-Fast visual fields showed non-specific depressed points in both eyes

Figure 3.

Optical coherence tomography of the RNFL

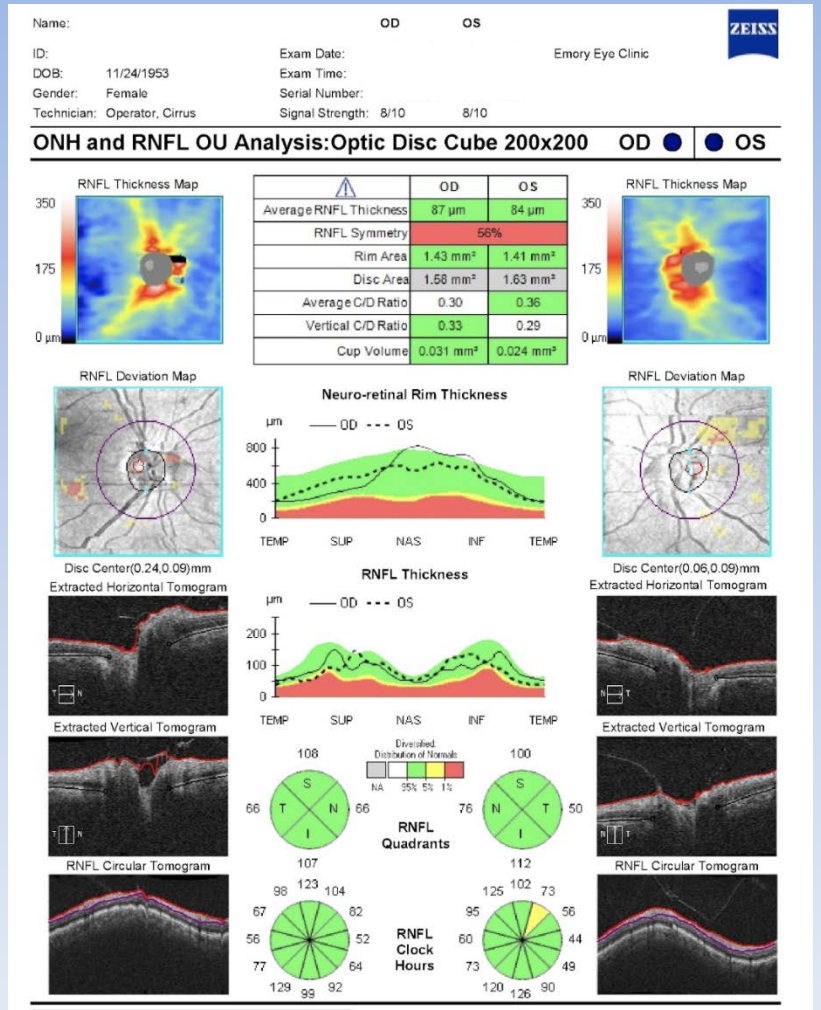


Figure 3.

Optical coherence tomography of the RNFL

Average RNFL thickness is within the normal range in both eyes (red box)

The horizontal and vertical B-scans show areas of vitreopapillary traction (purple arrows)

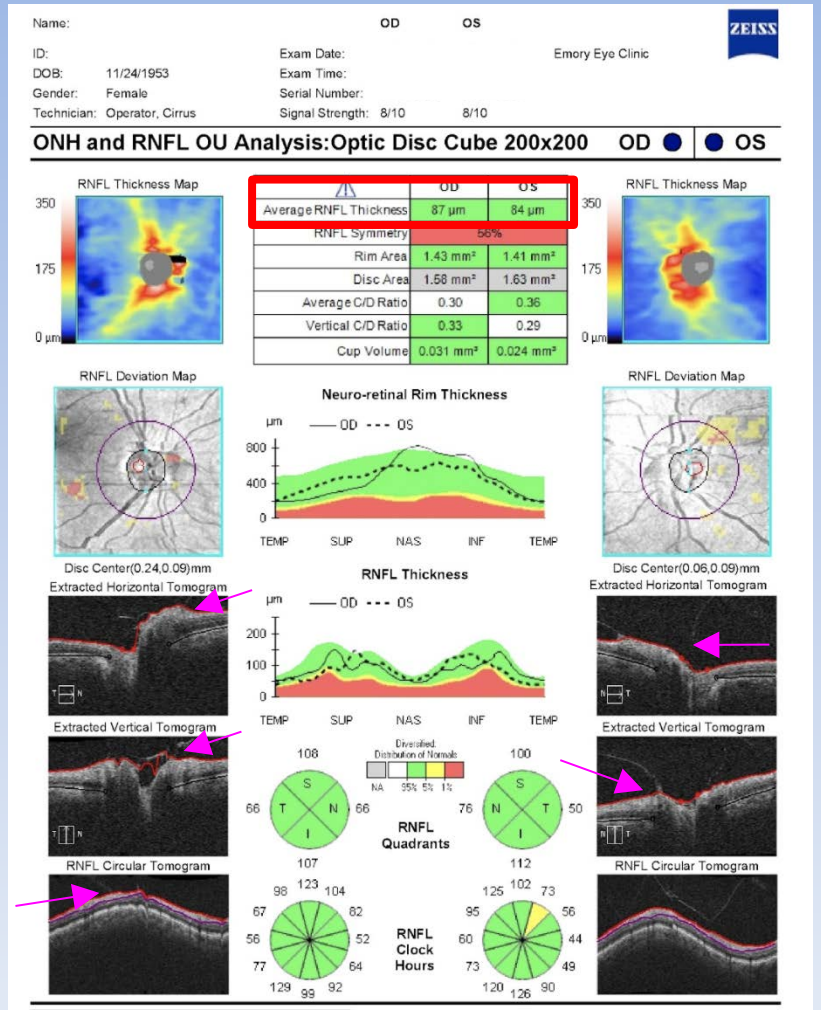
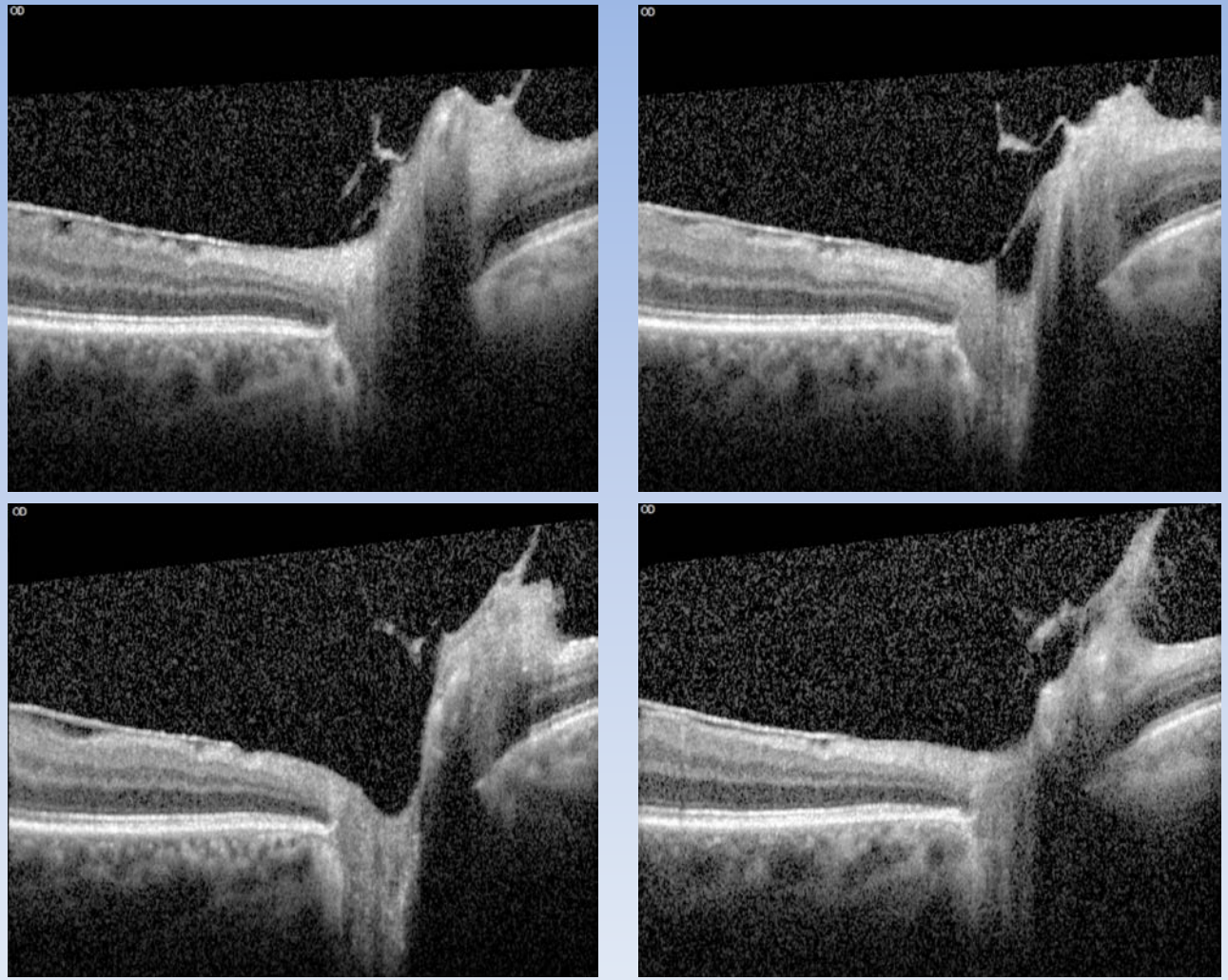


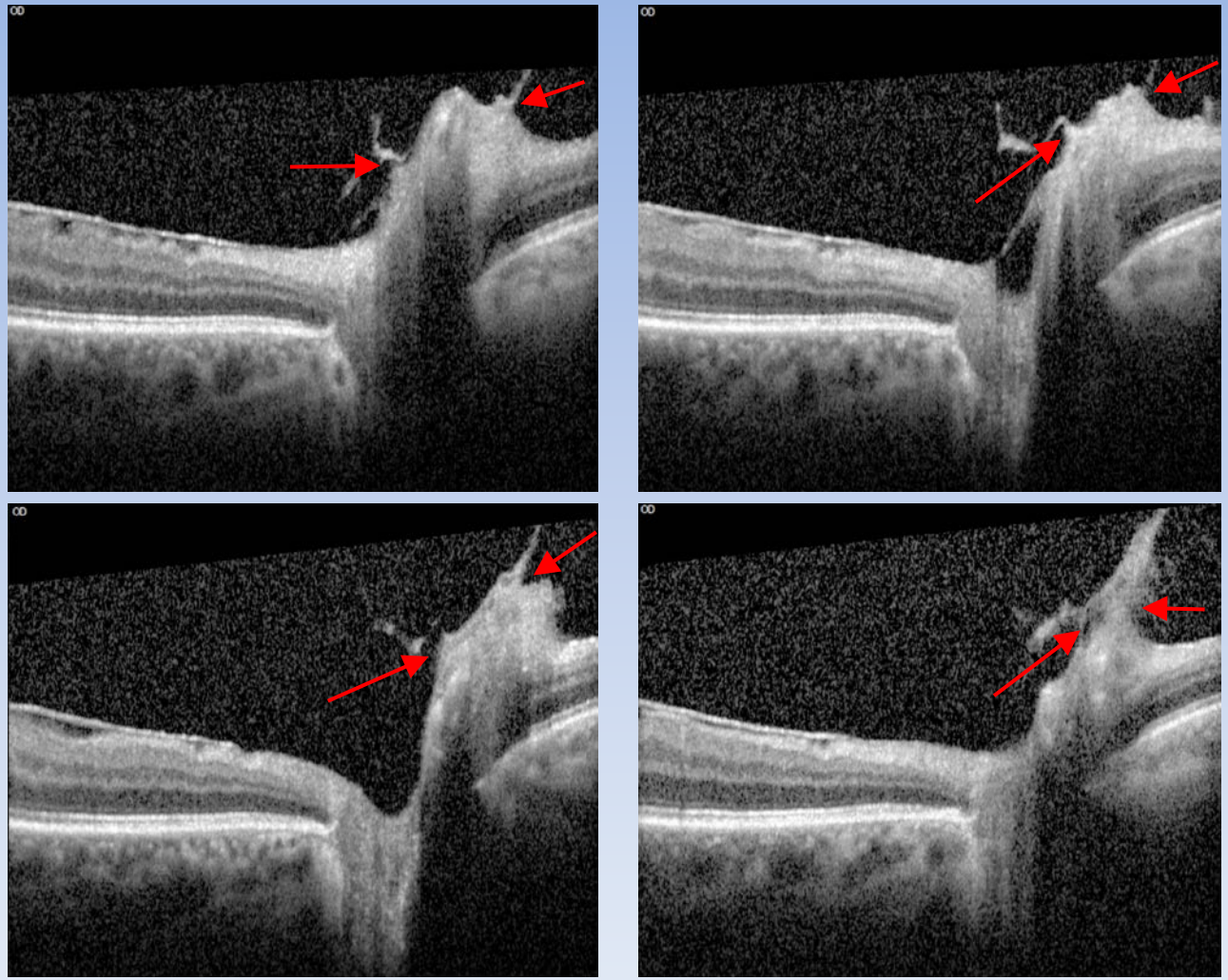
Figure 4.



Spectralis OCT of the right optic nerve head

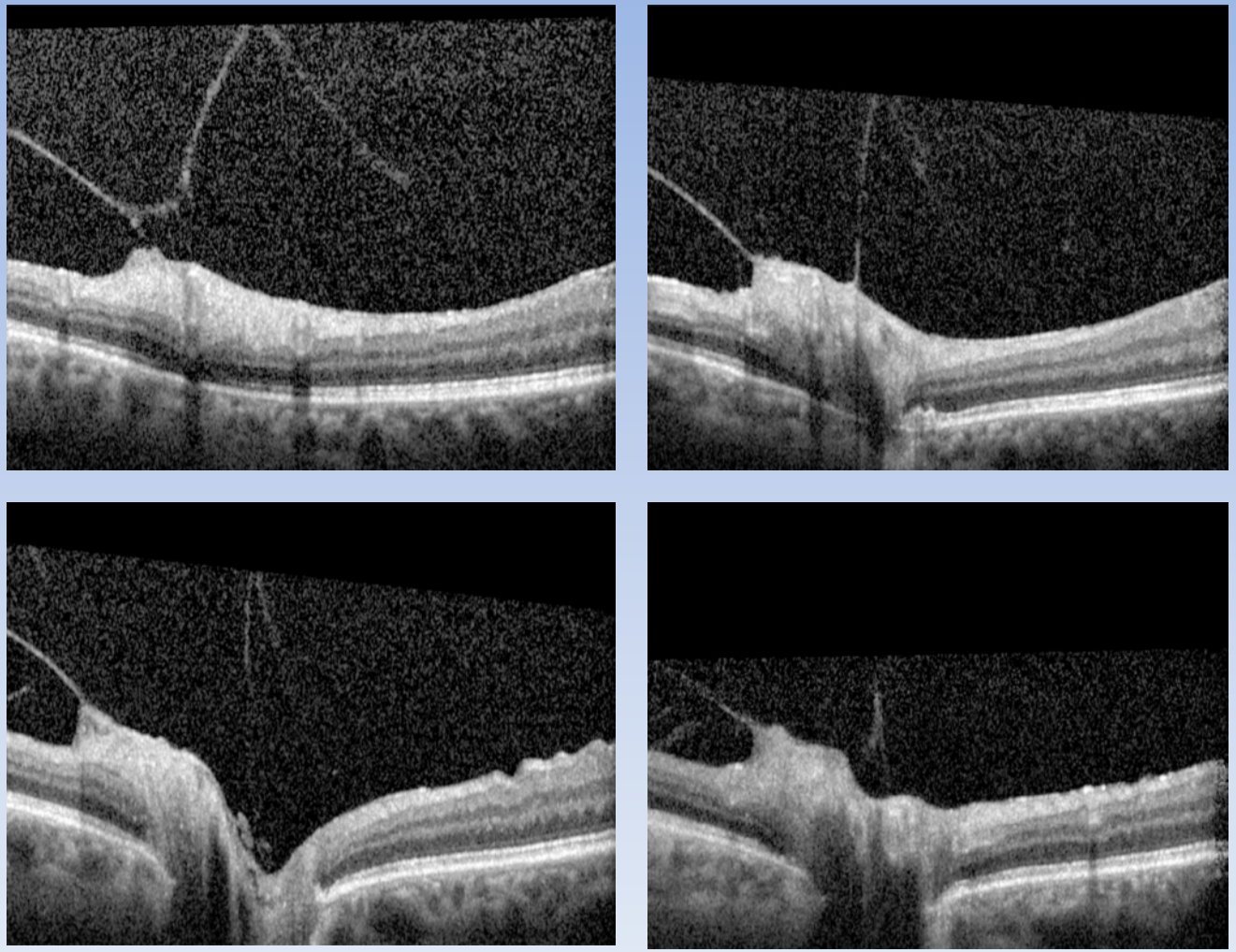
Figure 4.

There is vitreopapillary traction on the nasal part of the optic disc leading to optic disc elevation in that area (red arrows)



Spectralis OCT of the right optic nerve head

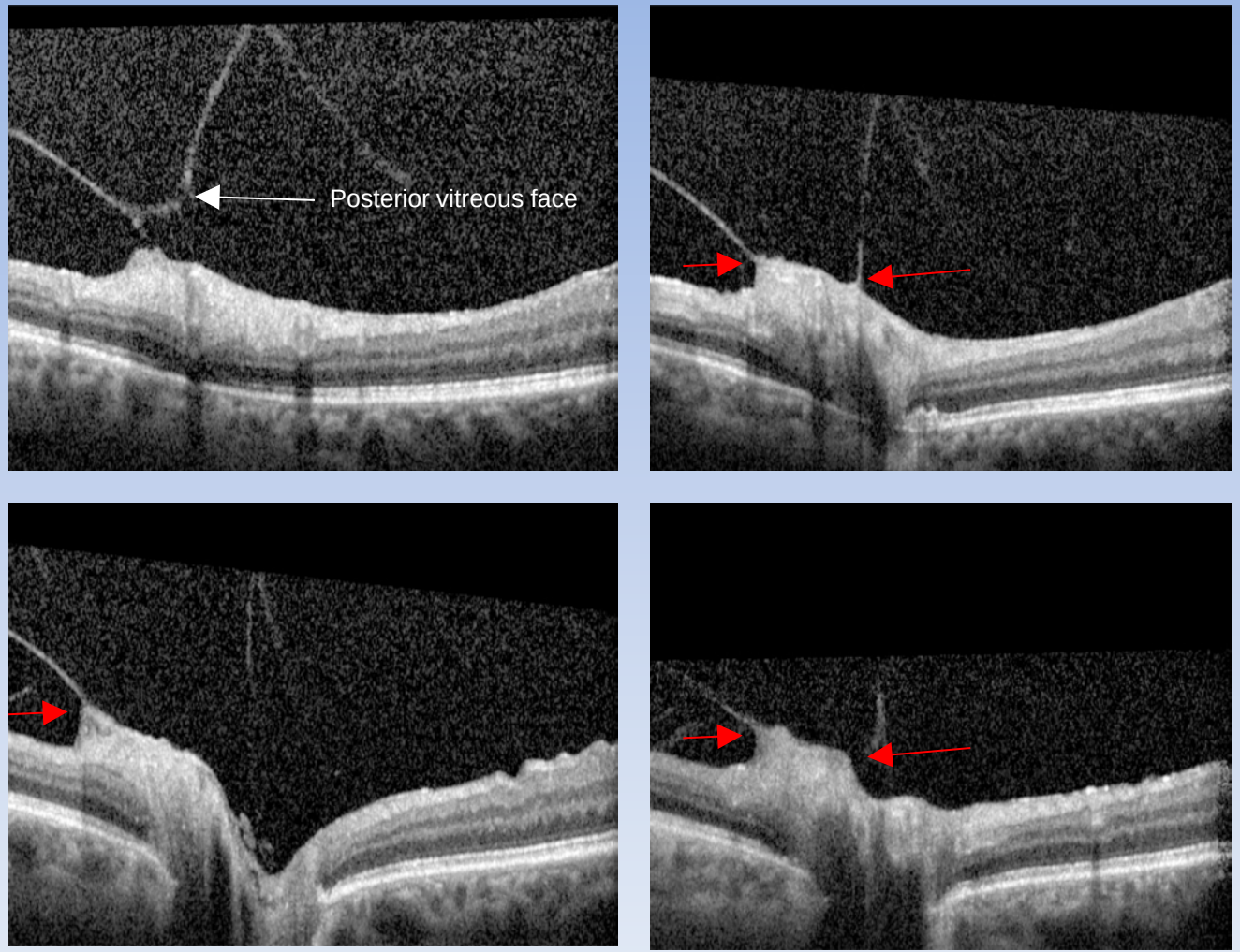
Figure 5.



Spectralis OCT of the left optic nerve head

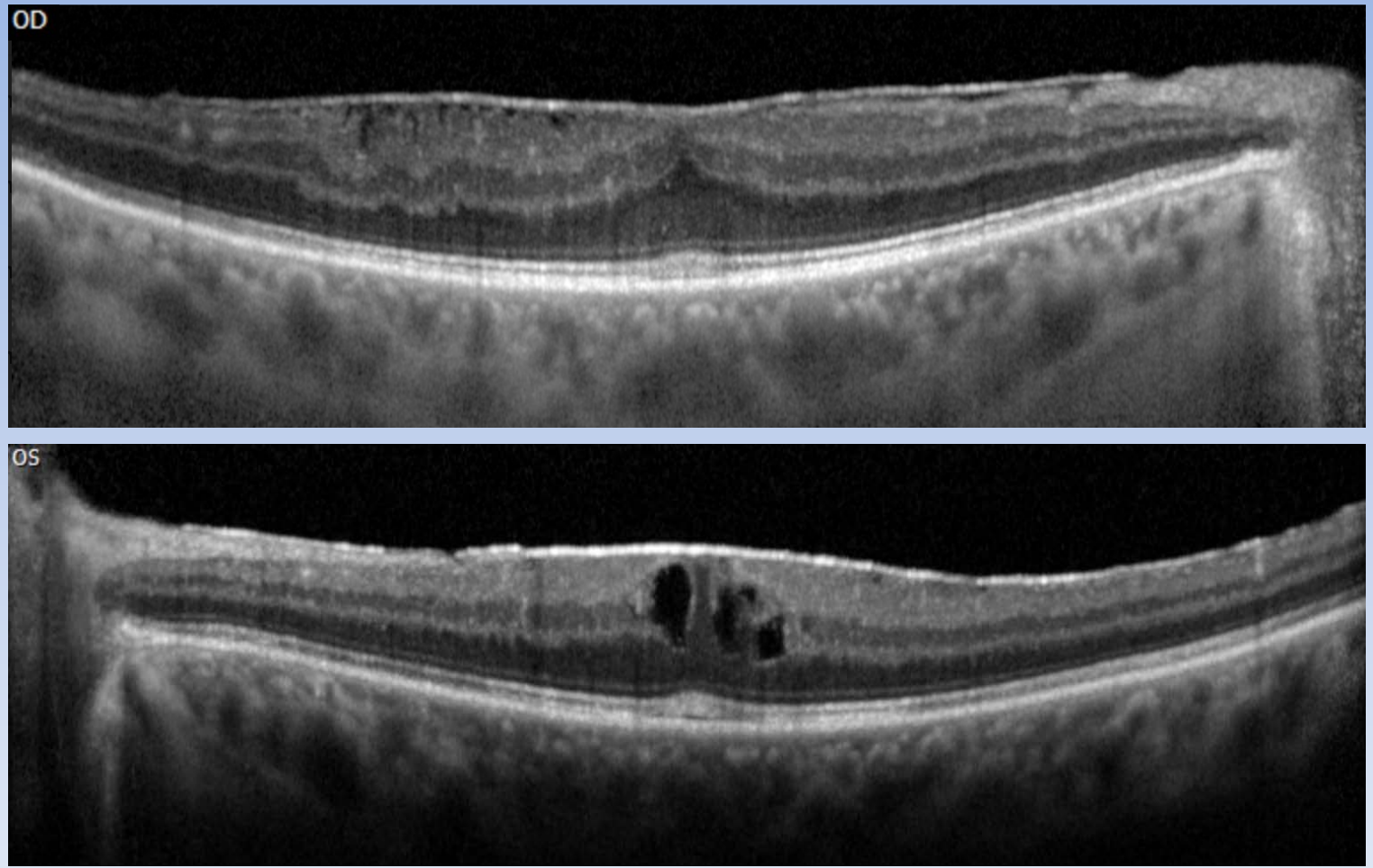
Figure 5.

There is vitreopapillary traction on the nasal part of the optic disc leading to optic disc elevation in the nasal optic disc (red arrows)



Spectralis OCT of the left optic nerve head

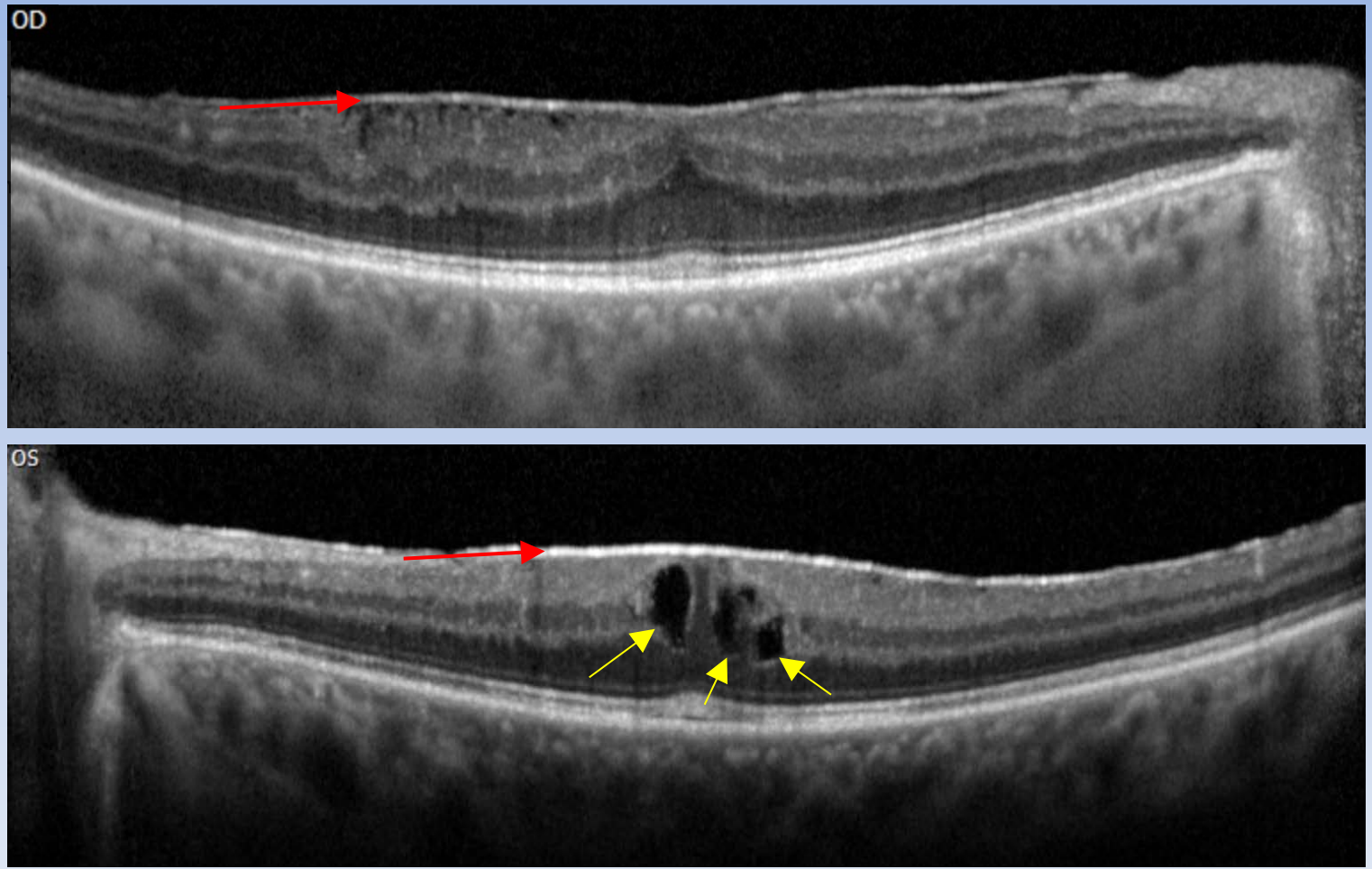
Figure 6.



Spectralis OCT of the macula

Figure 6.

There are epiretinal membranes in both eyes (red arrows) and associated cystoid spaces in the left eye (yellow arrows)



Spectralis OCT of the macula

Summary points:

- Vitreopapillary traction may cause elevation of the optic disc and resemble optic disc edema
- Vitreopapillary traction should be kept in the differential diagnosis for asymptomatic optic disc edema
- Optical coherence tomography of the optic disc confirms the diagnosis