

## Special Article - Clinical Cases and Images

## Hollenhorst Plaque After Cardiac Catheterization

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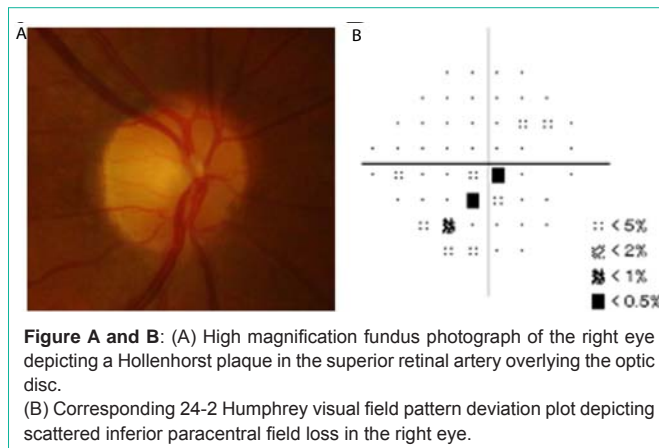
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## Clinical Image

A 61 year-old woman with Ehler'sDanlos syndrome presented with sudden, painless loss of vision in the right eye for less than 1 day. She had recent embolic bifrontal and left parietal cerebral infarctions that had been successfully treated with tPA 1 month prior; she had no significant residual deficits and was discharged on aspirin. During that hospitalization, she had a normal cardiac catheterization in the setting of troponinemia. She described a "lipstick-shaped" clouding of her inferior vision that appeared bright red initially and gradually turned gray. Fundusoscopic examination revealed a Hollenhorst plaque in the superior branch of the central retinal artery (Figure A), and automated perimetry (Humphrey, 24-2) revealed a corresponding paracentral deficit inferiorly (Figure B). The patient was admitted for



evaluation for stroke given high concomitance of cerebral infarction with ocular emboli [1]. MRI, MRA, and echocardiography were unrevealing; the patient was discharged on Aggrenox (Plavix allergy).

## References

1. Helenius J, Arsava EM, Goldstein JN, Cestari DM, Buonanno FS, Rosen BR, et al. Concurrent acute brain infarcts in patients with monocular visual loss. *Ann Neurol.* 2012; 72: 286-293.