

# White dots syndrome with no white dots in the fundus

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## ABSTRACT

Multiple evanescent white dots syndrome (MEWDS) is a subtypes of white dots syndrome. It is a rare inflammatory condition, characterised by multiple subretinal white dots extending from posterior pole to retina mid-periphery. Diagnosis can be challenging when white dots are not visible in fundus. Therefore, multimodal imaging is important for diagnosis. A 40-year-old Chinese woman, with underlying myopia, otherwise healthy, presented with acute onset, painless left blurring of vision for 2 days. It was associated with floaters. Upon examination, visual acuity was 6/60 (unaided); 6/30 (pinhole) OD and counting fingers OS. Anterior segments were normal. Left fundus examination revealed a tilted optic disc with peripapillary atrophy and flat retina. Bjerrum test demonstrated an enlarged left blind spot. Fundus autofluorescence showed hyperautofluorescent spots at the macula. Optical coherence tomography showed retinal pigment epithelial irregularities with discontinuities in inner segment/outer segment junction. Fundus fluorescein angiography (FFA) revealed early hyperfluorescence and area of staining with no hot disc, vasculitis or capillary non-perfusion. Diagnosis of MEWDS should be considered in young healthy women presenting with acute onset, unilateral, painless blurring of vision. Multimodal imaging is useful especially in cases with normal fundus findings. Even in the absence of white dots on clinical examination, FFA can show up the characteristic hyperautofluorescent lesions.