

- neovascularization. *Ophthalmology* 1986;96:552-558.
11. Wu LH. Study of aging macular degeneration in China. *Jpn J Ophthalmol* 1987;31:349-367.
 12. Cruikshanks KJ, Klein R, Klein BE. Sunlight and age-related macular degeneration. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1993;111:514-518.
 13. Chang TS, Dawn H, Coutright P. Age-related macular degeneration in Chinese-Canadians. *Can J Ophthalmol* 1999;34:266-271.
 14. Seddon JM, Umed AA, Sperduto RD, et al. Dietary carotenoids, vitamins A, C and E, and advanced age-related macular degeneration. *JAMA* 1994;272:1413-1420.
 15. Vingerling JR, Dielemans I, Hofman A, et al. The prevalence of age-related maculopathy in the Rotterdam Study. *Ophthalmology* 1995;102:205-210.
 16. The Framingham Study: VI. Macular degeneration. *Surv Ophthalmol* 1980;24:428-435.
 17. Mitchell P, Smith W, Attebo K, Wang JJ. Prevalence of age-related maculopathy in Australia: the Blue Mountains Eye Study. *Ophthalmology* 1995;102:1450-1460.
 18. Lim JI, Kwok A, Wilson DK. Symptomatic age-related macular degeneration in Asian patients. *Retina* 1998;18:435-438.
 19. Young R. Pathophysiology of age-related macular degeneration. *Surv Ophthalmol* 1987;31:291-306.
 20. Hyman LG, Lilienfeld AM, Feris FL, Fine SL. Senile macular degeneration: a case control study. *Am J Epidemiol* 1983;118:213-227.
 21. Yannuzzi LA, Wong DW, Sporzolini BS, et al. Polypoidal choroidal vasculopathy and neovascularized age-related macular degeneration. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1999;117:1503-1510.
 22. Shiraga F, Takasu I, Shiragami C. Treatment options in subfoveal choroidal neovascularization secondary to age-related macular degeneration. *Semin Ophthalmol* 1998;13:31-39.
 23. Fine SL. Early detection of extrafoveal neovascular membranes by daily central field evaluation. *Ophthalmology* 1985;92:603-609.

HKJO Quiz



A patient with choroidal folds after trabeculectomy

Raymond C. F. Fu, FRCS, Edwin O.W. Chan FRCS, FCOphthHK

Department of Ophthalmology, Tung Wah Eastern Hospital, Hong Kong, China.

Question

A 37-year-old lady with history of chronic open angle glaucoma in both eyes had left eye trabeculectomy performed by a private ophthalmologist. She was referred to our clinic for the management of presumptive post-trabeculectomy hypotony.

Ocular examination revealed decreased visual acuity and low intraocular pressure in the left eye (**Table 1**). She also had left ptosis and supraduction defect.

Table 1. Visual acuity and intraocular pressure of the patient following trabeculectomy

	Right eye	Left eye
BCVA	6/5	2/60
IOP	22	8
Abbreviations: BCVA = best-corrected visual acuity; IOP = intraocular pressure.		

Slit-lamp examination of the left eye revealed a well-formed bleb with shallow anterior chamber. The fundus is shown in **Figure 1**.

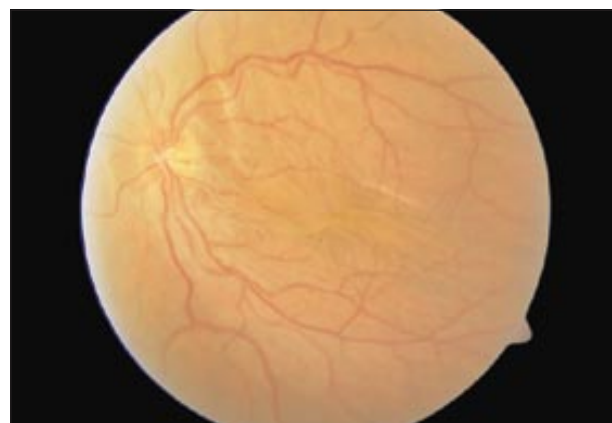


Figure 1. Fundus photo of the patient at presentation.

What is the diagnosis?

(Answer and discussion on page 47)