A Case of Central Serous Choroidopathy
with Peripheral Retinal Detachment

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Abstract. A case of bilateral CSC is reported: a 36-year-old man, whose fluorogram showed a peculiar change of leak type, namely smokestack phenomenon to ink-blot, and then to descending type in succession.

As the leak type changed to descending type, serous detachment of the macula extended to the inferior periphery, and shifting of subretinal fluid occurred.

Introduction
The current concept of central serous choroidopathy (CSC) owes much to the development of fluorescein angiography (Gass 1967), and it has been shown that there are three major leak types: smokestack phenomenon, ink-blot, and retinal pigment epithelial detachment. The change of leak type from smokestack phenomenon to ink-blot is frequently observed.

The purpose of this report is to describe a peculiar change of leak type: smokestack to ink-blot, and then to descending type in succession. As the leak type changed to descending type, serous macular detachment extended to the inferior periphery with shifting of subretinal fluid.

Case Report
On December 26, 1978, a 36-year-old man was referred who complained of visual loss in the right eye of three days' duration. The family history was unremarkable, but he had a past history of recurrent CSC in his left eye.

Eye examination revealed a corrected visual acuity of 20/200 OD and 20/25 OS. The right macula was the seat of a disciform retinal detachment. The detached retina was cloudy. Fluorescein angiography showed a smokestack phenomenon with an abnormal choroidal fluorescence (Fig. 1).
Fig. 1. Fluorescein angiography of the right eye. A smokestack phenomenon observed.

Fig. 2. Fluorescein angiography of the left eye. Multiple choroidal transmitted fluorescence and an oblique smokestack leak observed.

Fig. 3. Fluorescein angiography of the right eye 2 weeks after the first evaluation. An ink-blot leak observed.

Fig. 4a and b. Fluorescein angiography of right eye 3 weeks later. A descending leakage observed. 

a Arteriovenous phase. b Venous phase.