

Prolonged use of Acetazolamide for treatment of Central Serous Chorioretinopathy

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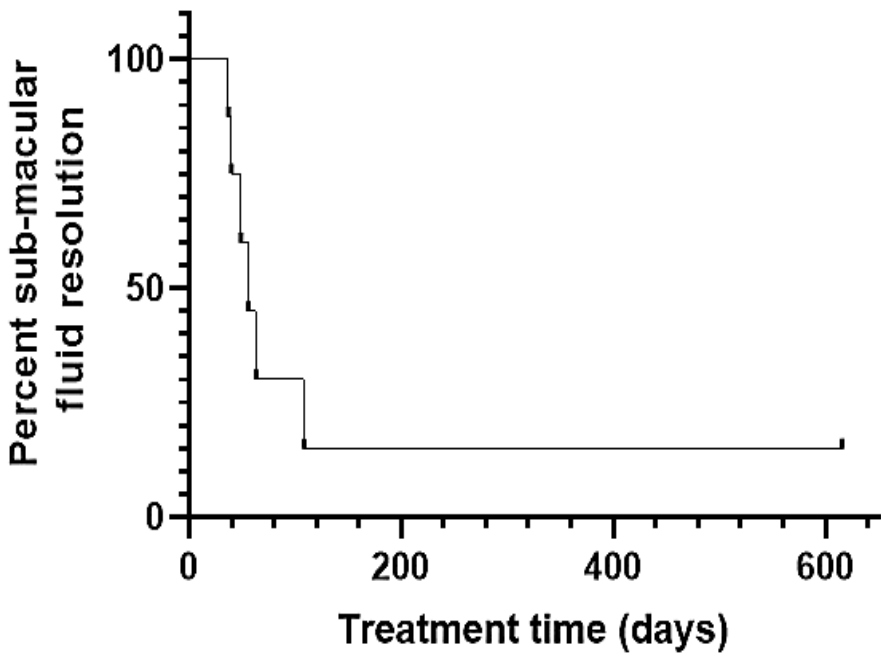
Purpose: Previous studies have indicated that short-term (4-6 weeks) Acetazolamide treatment reduced the time for clinical resolution in patients with Central Serous Chorioretinopathy (CSCR) but had no significant effect on final visual acuity or recurrence rate. This retrospective study aimed to assess the efficacy of long-term treatment with Acetazolamide in patients with CSCR.

Methods: 8 patients, 7 males and 1 female aged 41-60 (mean \pm standard deviation, SD: 47 \pm 7.9) diagnosed with CSCR were treated with Acetazolamide for 56-627 days (mean \pm SD: 262 \pm 215). The main outcome measures were sub-retinal fluid volume by OCT and best-corrected visual acuity.

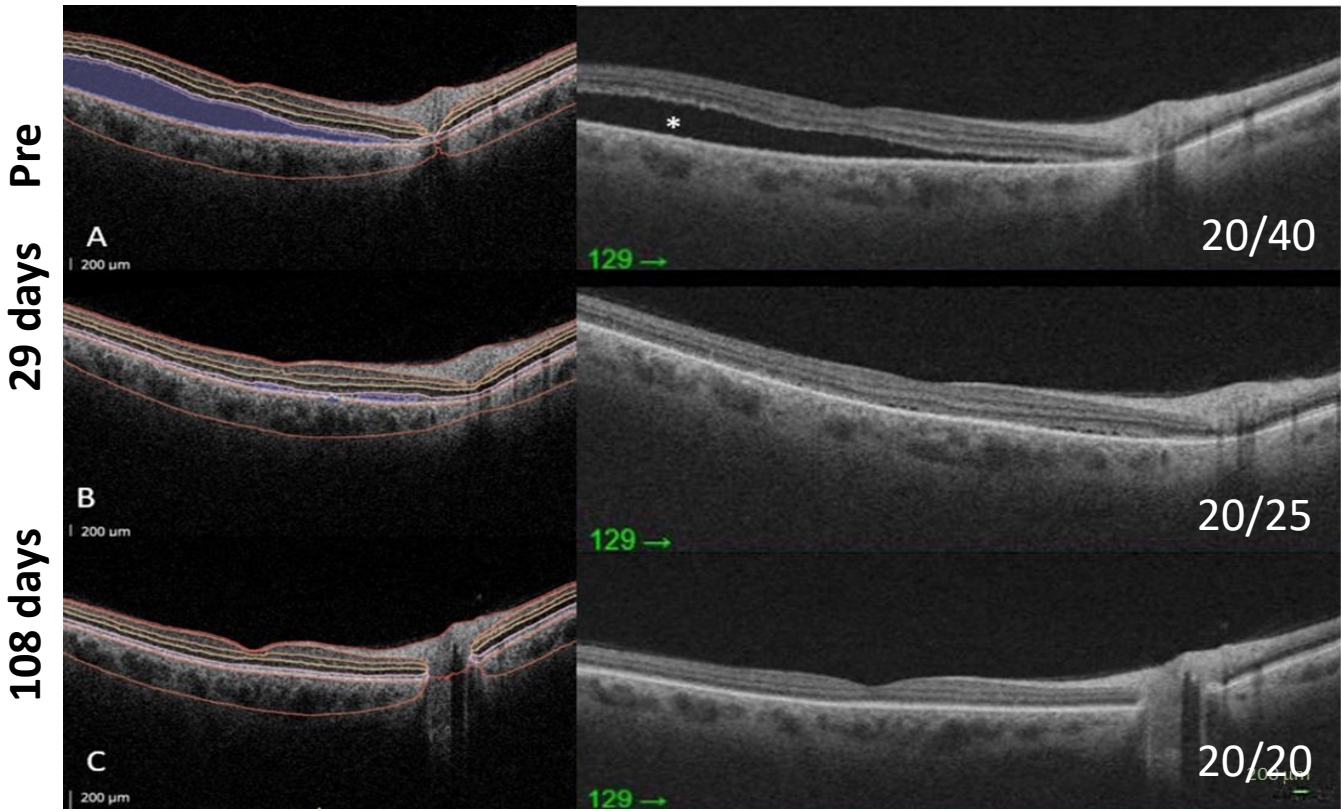
Results:

Six Patients experienced full CSCR resolution without recurrence with a mean follow-up of 7.5 months.

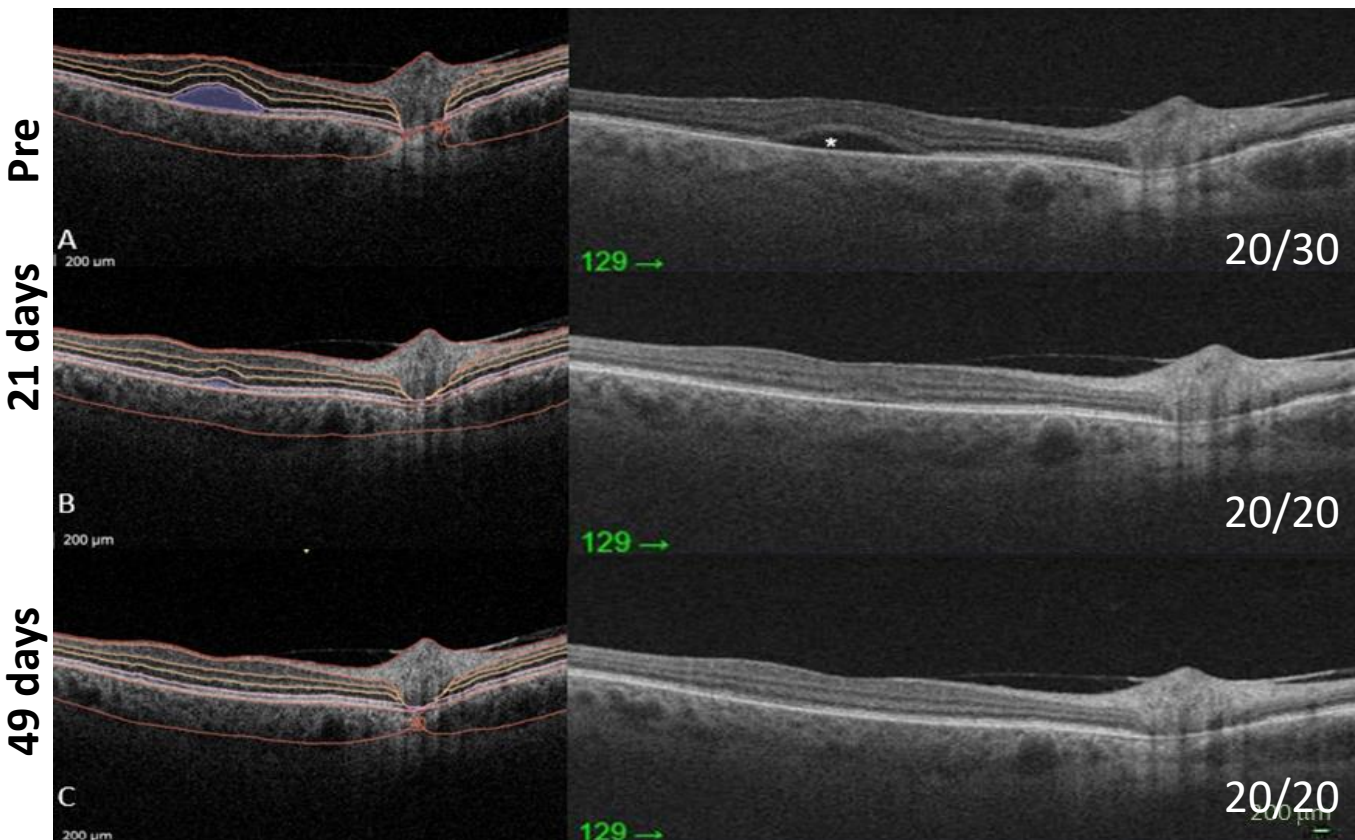
Kaplan-Meier curve indicates the resolution rate of sub-macular fluid in the patients.



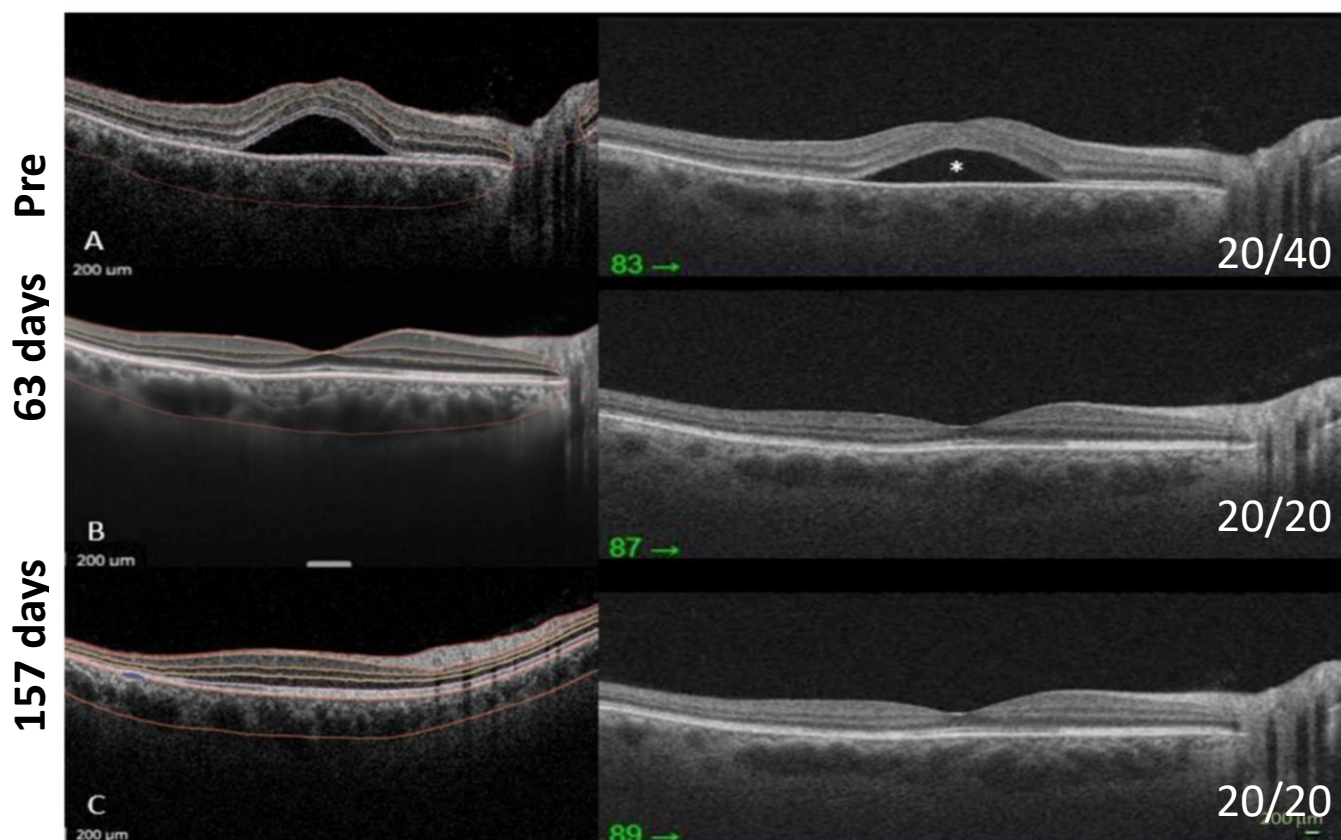
Case 2- 54 YO M



Case 1- 43YO F



Case 3- 54 YO M



Conclusions:

- Long-term Acetazolamide may present a viable treatment for CSCR, resulting in sustained improvement in visual acuity and normalization of central foveal thickness.
- Initial evidence that long-term Acetazolamide may lower recurrence rates is provided.