A 54-year-old woman with multiple sclerosis, on natalizumab, reported 2 weeks of left eye redness and blurry vision, previously diagnosed as conjunctivitis. Visual acuity was 20/125. Fundusccopy revealed progressive outer retinal necrosis (figure 1), a viral retinitis of immunocompromised patients that frequently causes vision loss.1 Sequential bilateral involvement is common. Etiologies include varicella zoster, herpes simplex, and rarely cytomegalovirus; aqueous PCR revealed varicella. Natalizumab was held. IV and intravitreal antivirals were administered. After repair of retinitis-induced retinal detachment and resolution of retinitis, visual acuity was 20/125 (figure 2). In immunocompromised patients with ocular symptoms, clinicians should consider infectious retinitis and obtain prompt funduscopic evaluation.

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After 2 months of biweekly intravitreal injections, 1 month of IV antivirals and ongoing oral antivirals, and retinal detachment surgeries, the left retina was attached with resolved retinitis.
Progressive outer retinal necrosis in a multiple sclerosis patient on natalizumab
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