MULTIPLE EVANESCENT WHITE DOT SYNDROME -- A REPORT OF TWELVE CASES

Shun-Ping Huang, Po-Kang Lin,
An-Fei Li, Yu-Mei Chung,
Wen-Ming Hsu, Jorn-Hon Liu

Multiple evanescent white dot syndrome (MEWDS) is characterized by monocular acute onset of temporal or paracentral scotoma accompanied by photopsia associated with multiple white dots lesions in retina. From January 1987 to July 1999, 12 cases with the diagnosis of MEWDS were reviewed. Ten patients were women and two were men with average age of 30.1 years. Patients complained of unilateral dimmed vision, flash of light, or dark spots in their vision, with an initial visual acuity of 6/6 to 2/60. Five patients had preceding flu-like illness. Among the twelve cases, it is noteworthy that one case was mycoplasma pneumonia PA titer positive, one was rubella IgM positive, one was serum IgG and IgM elevated, one was IgG and IgA elevated, and the other was IgM mildly elevated. The visual field of nine patients showed enlargement of blind spots and one showed centrocecal scotoma. It is interesting that the visual field of one case demonstrated scattered scotomata somewhat corresponding to the white dots lesion in the retina as revealed by Humphrey perimetry. Ten patients had good recovery of visual acuity with eventual fading of the white dots in 2-9 weeks and without sequelae. Because of foveal granularity and foveal hemorrhage, the visual acuity of two cases did not improve well after fading of the white dots.

Received: June 19, 2000, Revised: July 15, 2000, Accepted: August 31, 2000.
Department of Ophthalmology, Veterans General Hospital, Taipei Municipal Yang-Ming Hospital,
Correspondence and reprint requests to: Po-Kang Lin, Department of Ophthalmology, Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, 201, Sec. 2, Shih-Pai Rd., Taipei, Taiowan.