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Borreliosis as a possible etiological factor in acute posterior multifocal placoid pigment epitheliopathy (APMPPE)

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Background: Acute posterior multifocal placoid pigment epitheliopathy (APMPPE) is an uncommon disorder of unknown etiology affecting the retina of the eye, retinal pigment epithelium and the choroid. Until now, no definite etiological factor has been found. We report a case of APMPPE associated with acute infection of Borreliosis.

Case Report: A 30-year-old man presented with a decrease in vision in the right eye of a few days duration. Examination of the right retina revealed the presence of multiple placoid creamy retinal/sub-retinal lesions. APMPPE was suspected and Fundus fluorescein angiography supported the diagnosis. IgM for *Borrelia* turned out positive and this supported the presence of a concomitant acute *Borreliosis* infection. The patient received oral Prednisone therapy and Amoxicillin. There was complete resolution of symptoms and signs after six weeks of treatment.

Conclusion: The possibility of Borreliosis as a possible etiological factor in the pathogenesis of APMPPE has not been thoroughly investigated. The biggest study that was done about this relation was by Wolf et al., in 1992. The authors of that study concluded that no such relation existed. However, several cases have been reported in the literature since then, including ours. We emphasize on the importance of doing newer studies about the subject, using more modern diagnostic techniques. We also emphasize that the clinician should be aware of this relation and should test patients who present with APMPPE for *Borrelia* antibodies as this may guide the treatment and may spare the patient from many complications.

Biography

Munjid Issam Suleiman Al Mousa has received his Bachelor's degree in Medicine and Surgery from Jordan University of Science and Technology in 2007. He has then specialized in Ophthalmology, worked as a General Ophthalmologist in Jordan and then did a Fellowship in Retinal Diseases in Frankfurt University Hospital, Germany. During his training in Germany, he had the opportunity to participate in research and several clinical studies. He is very much interested in systemic diseases and their relation to the eye, especially the retina.

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