SEQUENTIAL BILATERAL MEWDS FOUR YEARS APART: THE VALUE OF LONGITUDINAL ULTRA-WIDEFIELD FUNDUS IMAGING

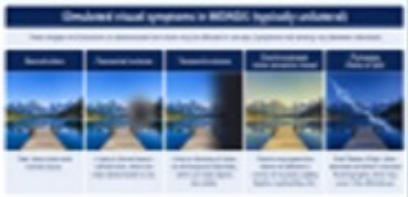
THE MIDLAND OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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BACKGROUND

- MEWDS is a rare posterior uveitis, characterised by numerous pale whitish dots seen in the posterior pole and the midperiphery [1].
- Symptoms may include photopsias, dyschromatopsia and temporal or paracentral scotomas [2].
- Sequential fellow-eye involvement is rare; women are more frequently affected [2].



Illustrative visual symptoms (not patient-specific)

CASE PRESENTATION:

- 40-year-old woman
- April 2021: Right-eye visual loss and occipital headache; VA 0.24 logMAR (RE), 0.00 (LE).
- Fundus: Multifocal white spots, RPE changes and suspected right optic disc swelling.
- Differentials: MEWDS, APMPPE and posterior uveitis. Investigations did not establish an underlying cause.
- August 2025: Painless left-eye blurring with new white dots; likely contralateral MEWDS.
- February 2026: VA 0.00 logMAR bilaterally; mild residual peripapillary changes.

CLINICAL COURSE

APR 2021
Right-eye onset
Blurred vision, occipital headache; VA 0.24 logMAR. White dots and suspected disc swelling.

OCT 2022
Right-eye recovery
VA 0.00 logMAR both eyes. Minor RPE changes; residual hypoautofluorescent spots.

AUG–OCT 2025
Left-eye episode
Painless left-eye blurring; likely MEWDS with multiple white dots. Improving by October; VA 20/20.

FEB 2026
Bilateral recovery
VA 0.00 logMAR both eyes; mild residual peripapillary changes. Follow-up planned.

2021 diagnosis remained uncertain (MEWDS / APMPPE / posterior uveitis); the 2025 contralateral presentation supported MEWDS.

SERIAL ULTRA-WIDEFIELD COLOUR FUNDUS IMAGING (OPTOS)

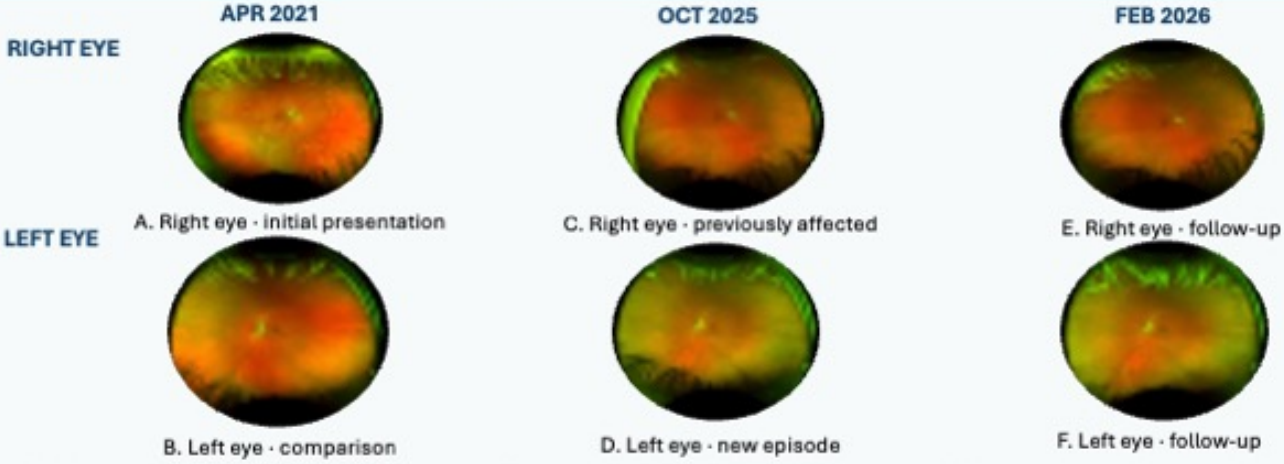


Figure 1. Serial ultra-widefield colour fundus photographs (Optos) showing the right-eye presentation in 2021, contralateral left-eye episode in 2025, and bilateral follow-up in 2026.

METHODS

Retrospective review of clinical correspondence, visual acuity and serial ultra-widefield colour fundus photographs from the right-eye (2021) and left-eye (2025–26) episodes.

DISCUSSION

The initial right-eye episode in 2021 created diagnostic uncertainty because of suspected optic disc swelling and features overlapping with other inflammatory chorioretinopathies. Similar white-dot lesions in the contralateral eye four years later favoured sequential MEWDS. Historical fundus photographs and clinical records helped recognise this pattern and document recovery without ocular treatment.

FINAL OUTCOME — **0.00 logMAR BILATERALLY**

October 2025: 20/20 in both eyes. February 2026: 0.00 logMAR bilaterally, with only mild peripapillary changes remaining. Review in 4–6 months was planned before potential discharge.

CONCLUSION

Suspected sequential contralateral MEWDS can occur years apart. Serial colour fundus photographs and longitudinal clinical records can help recognise fellow-eye disease and document recovery, even when the initial diagnosis is uncertain.

MEWDS: multiple evanescent white dot syndrome · RPE: retinal pigment epithelium · VA: visual acuity · Optos: ultra-widefield colour fundus photography

References:
1. Herbort CP Jr. Multiple evanescent white dot syndrome (MEWDS). In: Zierhut M, Pavésio C, Ohno S, et al., editors. Intraocular Inflammation. Springer; 2016. p. 997–1005.
2. Mansiglia M, Gallego-Pinazo R, Cunha de Souza E, et al. Expanded clinical spectrum of multiple evanescent white dot syndrome with multimodal imaging. Retina. 2016;36(1):64–74. doi:10.1097/IAE.0000000000000685.