ment in that area, and dye was reapplied to the peripheral cornea to better match the hue of the contralateral iris (Figure 2B and C). The patient underwent the procedure without complication. This allowed her to continue wearing a tinted CL with an improved cosmetic appearance and functional results.

Comment. In this case, the excimer laser was used in a novel fashion to ablate central corneal tissue where dye had migrated from the previous tattooing procedure 27 years earlier. This procedure allowed for the creation of a precisely circular central clear corneal “pupil,” enhancing both cosmesis and light passage to maximize the patient’s residual vision. We believe that this method offers a simple and effective technique to clear the areas of aberrant dye that is known to migrate over time following corneal tattooing.

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supac 450 Plus IR), with excitation and barrier filters set at bandwidths of 510 to 580 nm and 650 to 735 nm, respectively, revealed bilateral increased central hypoautofluorescence and decreased parafoveolar hypoautofluorescence (Figure 1E and F). After 1 month, best-corrected visual acuity improved to 20/50 OD and 20/40 OS; the inner segment–outer segment disruption persisted in each eye. By 12 months, best-corrected visual acuity had improved to 20/25 N6 OD and 20/20 N6 OS. Fundus showed resolution of the yellow spot into a faint ring in each eye (Figure 2A and B). Optical coherence tomography revealed minimal inner segment–outer segment defects (Figure 2C and D); the macular thickness was essentially unchanged. The Amsler grid test showed minimal distortion in each eye. Imaging by FAF revealed normalization of the macular autofluorescence pattern in each eye (Figure 2E and F).

Comment. Photic maculopathy, essentially a photochemical reaction, differs from thermal foveolar burns typically attributed to lightning. Although both primarily affect macular retinal pigment epithelium, thermal energy affects the entire retinal thickness. Lightning maculopathy has been reported to consist of bilateral foveal cystic changes that degenerate into foveal atrophy and pigmentary disturbances over time. Our patient had more subtle outer retinal involvement, documented by spectral-domain OCT and FAF imaging. The hyperreflectivity and interruption of outer retinal layers, as seen on OCT in our patient, parallel the acute and chronic changes observed in welding arc and solar retinopathy. dell'Omo et al have demonstrated similar OCT and FAF findings in presumed chronic solar retinopathy. They attributed the decreased foveolar signal in solar retinopathy to photoreceptor death, an event unlikely in our patient, who experienced resolution of both OCT and FAF abnormalities along with visual recovery. A plausible mechanism in our case could be increased absorption of FAF signal at the foveola due to accumulation of photoreceptor debris. The increased perifoveal FAF signal was reported to result from increased lipofuscin accumulation or decreased luteal pigment. The former mechanism was likely in our case as well, with lightning-induced acute metabolic stress being the cause for transient accumulation of the fluorophore. This article alerts physicians to the potential for phototoxic effects from viewing lightning at close range and adds another dimension to the spectrum of lightning maculopathy.

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Foscarnet sodium is a pyrophosphate analog that interferes with the binding of the diphosphate to the viral DNA polymerase of cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus, varicella-zoster virus, and human immunodeficiency virus. Given its nephrotoxicity, intravenous administration of foscarnet is generally limited to ganciclovir sodium–resistant viral strains or dose-limiting neutropenia. Intravitreous foscarnet has been successfully used for CMV retinitis, avoiding the systemic effects.

The adverse effects of intravitreous foscarnet injection are mostly related to the procedure rather than the drug itself, including retinal detachment, vitreous hemorrhage, endophthalmitis, and cataract. Herein, we report crystal formation as a rare condition after intravitreous injections of foscarnet.

Report of a Case. A 49-year-old woman, diagnosed as having aplastic anemia secondary to immunosuppressive therapy for liver transplantation, had floaters and progressive painless decrease of vision in both eyes for 1 week. She was not receiving any systemic medication and her renal function was normal.

Visual acuity was 20/400 OD and counting fingers OS. Anterior segment examination findings were unremarkable. Fundus examination showed a whitish necrotizing plaque with mild vitreous haze in the right eye as well as perivascular exudates and retinal hemorrhages with mild vitreous haze in the left eye. A diagnostic anterior chamber tap was performed, confirming high loads of CMV DNA by polymerase chain reaction. There was no evidence of systemic CMV infection.

Ganciclovir therapy was not administered owing to the aplastic anemia. Foscarnet sodium treatment was initiated with both systemic (9 g/d) and local (2.4 mg/0.1 mL twice per week) administration. Two weeks later, 1 intravitreous injection per week was administered.

Two months later, after 11 intravitreous foscarnet injections had been administered, visual acuity was 20/32 OU. Fundus examination showed crystal formation in the vitreous anterior to the retina (Figure). Spectral-domain optical coherence tomographic images show foscarnet crystals on both the posterior hyaloid and the internal limiting membrane (Figure). Because the formation of foscarnet crystals did not correspond to any damage to the retina, weekly intravitreous injections of foscarnet were continued.

Comment. The treatment of CMV retinitis with intravitreous injections of foscarnet arose from the need to achieve an elevated intraocular antiviral level while avoiding the frequent, serious adverse effects of systemic administration.

Few noncontrolled studies of intravitreous foscarnet injections have been published. In the largest series, 11 patients experienced successful induction therapy (6 injections of 2400 µg given at 72-hour intervals) followed by weekly maintenance injections. Reactivation of the retinitis occurred in 33.3% of patients within 20 weeks.

For the injection, the commercial preparation of foscarnet for intravenous infusion is used directly because

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