

## **Central serous chorioretinopathy: How bad can it get and why don't we care about the visual fields?**

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**Aims:** To describe the clinical spectrum of visual loss and tissue damage that may result from central serous chorioretinopathy.

**Methods and patients:** Cases were collected from prospective studies and routine clinical practice.

**Results:** Functional deficits ranged from none over mild reduction of saturation and contrast, persistent metamorphopsia, paracentral relative and absolute scotomata, focal loss of night vision, to severe reduction of visual acuity and large scotomata. Structural damage included patchy photoreceptor atrophy, subfoveal choroidal neovascularization, retinal pigment epithelium atrophy, persistent intraretinal and subretinal fluid, and persistent pigment epithelium detachments.

**Conclusions:** Central serous chorioretinopathy can have severe irreversible consequences for visual function. While its early stages can be easy to identify and treat, unusual and chronic forms of the disease can be challenging, the dosing of treatment difficult and the course of the disease protracted. Visual field examination, insight into of the correlation between structural damage and visual function, and understanding of the consequences of untreated chronic disease are relevant for the assessment of the value of diagnosis and treatment.