
TO THE EDITOR: We read with interest the study by Shantha et al on the ophthalmic manifestations and causes of visual impairment in Ebola virus disease survivors in Monrovia. Our recent case-control study has provided additional information to help assist in the interpretation of the lesion attributed to Ebola seen in the fundus photograph (Fig 3) in their paper. The lesion they reported as a “chorioretinal scar with characteristic hyperpigmented scars with hypopigmented halo” was also present in 14.6% of our Ebola cohort, as well as 16.2% of our control population, suggesting an alternative etiology common in West Africa, such as toxoplasmosis, may be the cause of this lesion. The reported incidence of Ebola-related posterior uveitis may therefore be less than that reported in the study by Shantha et al.

Sixteen patients with chorioretinal scarring, including 2 cases of chorioretinal scarring on the macula with counting finger vision were also reported. In our study, OCT imaging suggests Ebola lesions are limited to the retina as opposed to a chorioretinal clinical appearance and seem to spare the fovea.

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Financial Disclosures: The authors made the following disclosures: P.S.: Nonfinancial support — Optos; CBM Italia; Grant — Bayer, The Dowager Countess Eleanor Peel Trust. N.B.: Nonfinancial support — Optos; Grant — Bayer; Consultant — Abbvie, outside the submitted work. M.S. and J.T.: Grant — Wellcome Trust, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, UK National Institute for Health Research Health Protection Research Unit in Emerging Zoonotic Infections. F.S.: Grant — Wellcome Trust Enhancing Research Activity in Epidemic Situations (ERAES) Programme award during the conduct of the study; Grant — Wellcome Trust, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, USA Department of Defense HIV/AIDS Prevention Program, Save the Children, UK, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, USA, WHO & CDC, USA, Wellcome Trust and EU FP7, outside the submitted work.

Available online: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ophtha.2017.11.037.

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