Title: Central serous chorioretinopathy with a golden sheen

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A 50-year-old female presented with a 3-week history of left eye blurred vision. Examination showed bilateral golden-yellow discolouration of the fundus, with a darker area at the left fovea with subretinal fluid on optical coherence tomography (OCT), consistent with central serous chorioretinopathy (CSR) *(Figure 1).* Further history-taking elicited a history of night blindness since birth and a previously confirmed diagnosis of Oguchi disease.

The Mizuo-Nakamura phenomenon describes a golden-yellow sheen of the retina,[1] which disappears upon prolonged dark adaptation. The underlying mechanism is unclear. Oguchi disease arises from impaired inactivation of light-activated rhodopsin.[2,3] In CSR, it is possible that impaired retinoid recycling in the area of neurosensory detachment reduces the pool of available rhodopsin, which might lead to localised loss of the sheen. Alternative mechanisms might include altered retinal pigment epithelium ion transport[4] potentially affecting potassium levels (some authors have postulated elevated extracellular potassium underlying the Mizuo phenomenon).[5]

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Titles and legends to Figures

Figure 1: Central serous chorioretinopathy with a golden sheen

Top left image: Fundus image of right eye in light adapted conditions, with characteristic "golden sheen." Bottom left image: Corresponding optical coherence tomography (OCT) image. Top right image: Fundus image of left eye in light adapted conditions, with golden sheen and darker reddish lesion at fovea corresponding to area of subretinal fluid on OCT (bottom right image)