



Representative case involving an 89-year-old woman showing retinal arterial macroaneurysm (RAM) rupture with direct flow of the associated hemorrhage into the fovea (Fig. 1).

A, fundus photograph shows the gradual spread of intraretinal hemorrhage (IRH, arrow) from the ruptured fold (arrowhead).

B and C, Horizontal (B) and vertical (C) optical coherence tomography (OCT) images obtained at the same time as the fundus photograph in A.

The vertical (C) OCT image indicates IRH (arrowhead) localized in the fovea (Fig. 1).

D (fundus photograph obtained 8 days after A). The arrow indicates that IRH from RAM (arrowhead) is expanding and approaching the fovea.

E and F (fundus photograph obtained 9 and 11 days after A, respectively). The arrow indicates that IRH from RAM (arrowheads) is covering the fovea and causing non-rhegmal loss (DRH).

G and H, Horizontal (G) and vertical (H) OCT images obtained at the same time as the fundus photograph in F show macular IRH (white arrowheads) localized at the fovea (Fig. 1).

I, Schematic drawings showing the possible pathological mechanism of macular IRH.

Blood from the ruptured RAM (arrowhead) flows directly into the fovea (Fig. 1) (black area) and the subretinal space (gray area). The hemorrhage that directly flows into the fovea forms the macular IRH.