A 62-year-old woman visited an outpatient ophthalmology clinic with a complaint of vision loss in her right eye over an 8-month period. On examination, her visual acuity was 20/500. A blood test revealed a positive finding for the syphilis serology test, RPR, quantitative 614.4 R.U, TP antibody 281.6 C.O.I., as did the PCR of the anterior aqueous humor. She was therefore diagnosed with syphilitic uveitis. She had been otherwise asymptomatic for syphilis. Prior to the administration of medication, we were unable to visualize the fundus of her right eye (Picture 1). She was treated with 24 million units of penicillin G per day for two weeks. The subjective symptoms improved after three days of treatment, and by the seventh day, we could visualize the fundus. At the time of discharge, the patient’s vision was 20/33 with the right eye and her fundus was well visible through the fundus mirror lens and her vision had improved to almost a normal level (Picture 2).

The authors state that they have no Conflict of Interest (COI).