**Figure 1** –Retinographies from the right and left eye, showing bilateral multifocal retinitis lesions, mainly in the macular area and near temporal vascular arcades, with some perilesional hemorrhaging.

**Figure 2** – Head-CT showing a hypodense lesion in the deep temporal white matter next to the temporal horn of the right ventricule with about 15mm in diameter, without mass effect.

**Figure 3** – SD-OCT of the righ (upper image) and left eye (lower image) showing bilateral intra and subretinal fluid leading to macular edema and neurosensorial foveal detachment.

**Figure 4** – Right eye’s fluorescein angiography showing perilesional venous leakage and absence of optic disc abnormalities. No peripheral lesions found (not shown).

**Figure 5** – Fluorescein angiography of the left eye, showing similar findings.

**Figure 6** – Fundoscopic appearance and SD-OCT after intravenous methylprednisolone and initial treatment with oral doxycycline showing marked improvement in the retinitis lesions and corresponding tomographic corresponding. The BCVA improved from 20/400 (OD) and 20/160 (OS) to 20/63 and 20/32, respectively.

**Figure 7** – Fundoscopic appearance of the right eye at 6th week (BCVA 20/63), 2nd month (BCVA 20/25) and 3rd month (20/20).

**Figure 8** – Sustained left eye’s clinical improvement, with resolution of the retinitis lesions. Retinographies taken at 6 weeks (BCVA 20/25), 2 months (BCVA 20/20) and 3 months (BCVA 20/20).