Simultaneous involvement of both eyes or more than one circulation (choroidal, retinal, and optic disc), such as a combined retinal artery occlusion in one eye and AION in the fellow eye or a cilioretinal artery occlusion in the same eye in a patient with AION.

The presence of optic disc cupping after disc edema resolves (Figure 8-4). Optic disc pallor, often segmental, with arteriolar attenuation and without optic disc cupping, occurs in patients with NAION.

Any of these findings in and of themselves may suggest the need for a temporal artery biopsy or further evaluation for vasculitis. A positive response to treatment with corticosteroids while awaiting the results of a temporal artery biopsy may also be helpful. This response may include an improvement in systemic symptoms, funduscopic findings, and ancillary blood test markers of inflammation.