Optic neuropathy in methylmalonic acidemia and propionic acidemia

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ABSTRACT

Background Methylmalonic acidemia (MMA) and propionic acidemia (PA) are rare hereditary disorders of protein metabolism, manifesting early in life with ketoacidosis and encephalopathy and often resulting in chronic complications. Optic neuropathy (ON) has been increasingly recognised in both conditions, mostly through isolated case reports or small cases series. We here report the clinical features and visual outcomes of a case series of paediatric patients with a diagnosis of MMA or PA.

Methods Retrospective observational case series. A database of patients attending the Willink Biochemical Genetics unit in Manchester was interrogated. Fifty-three cases with follow-up, of which 12 had been referred for ophthalmic review.

Results Seven patients had clinical findings compatible with ON. Visual outcomes in these patients were poor, with slow clinical progression or stability over time in five cases with follow-up. Presentation was acute in a context of metabolic crisis in two of the cases. Four patients with ON had electrodiagnostics showing absent pattern evoked potentials, with one showing a preserved flash response. All four showed marked attenuation of the dark-adapted electroretinogram with better preservation of the light-adapted response.

Conclusions Our study suggests that ON is under-reported in patients with MMA and PA. Clinical presentation can be acute or insidious, and episodes of acute metabolic decompensation appear to trigger visual loss. Photoreceptor involvement may coexist. Active clinical surveillance of affected patients is important as comorbidities and cognitive impairment may delay diagnosis.

INTRODUCTION

Methylmalonic acidemia (MMA) and propionic acidemia (PA) are two of the most common organic acidemias (OA). They are inherited defects of the catabolism of propionate, a common intermediate product of the catabolism of branched-chain amino acids and odd chain fatty acids, caused by variable deficient activity of two mitochondria-located enzymes: methylmalonyl-CoA mutase in MMA and propionyl-CoA carboxylase in PA. These two enzymes consecutively intervene in the conversion of propionate into succinate, which is then fed into the Krebs cycle to produce energy for the mitochondrial respiratory chain. Deficiencies of these enzymes result in the accumulation of intermediate upstream products: methylmalonate and propionate, respectively, alongside other toxic derivatives.

Patients with MMA and PA usually present in the neonatal period with acute metabolic distress (AMD) and encephalopathy, but may present later in infancy in less severe deficiencies with recurrent ketoacidosis, psychomotor retardation and chronic vomiting. Treatment is based on a strict low-protein diet to limit enzymatic substrate, sufficient caloric intake, L-carnitine and antibiotics to reduce intestinal odd-chain, fatty acid-producing bacteria. Stress, infections and inadequate diet can trigger AMD. Despite significant therapeutic improvements over the last two decades, global outcome of patients with OA remains poor, with chronic complications remaining common and progressive.1–3

Although these enzymes are expressed ubiquitously, the clinical features observed indicate a tissue-specific vulnerability (brain, muscle, pancreas, kidney). Both conditions, but especially PA,1 often manifest with encephalopathy, causing permanent damage in the form of variable developmental delay and movement disorders, with frequent basal ganglia lesions on MRI and acute ‘stroke-like’ deficits. MMA also results in renal impairment in the first or second decade of life, whereas cardiac anomalies are common in PA.

Optic neuropathy (ON) is an increasingly recognised complication in the course of both acidemias, but few case reports or series of cases in the literature describe it.4–7 We aimed to define the clinical features and electrodagnostic findings of paediatric patients with MMA or PA.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study comprises a retrospective observational case series and literature review. The database of patients followed in the Willink Biochemical Genetics Unit with a diagnosis of PA or MMA was interrogated, yielding a total of 53 patients (35 with MMA and 18 with PA). Patients who had undergone ophthalmic examination were included for analysis. A literature search (keywords: methylmalonic acidemia, propionic acidemia, organic acidemia, optic neuropathy, optic atrophy, eye) identified previously published reports and case series of PA or MMA with ON.

RESULTS

A total of 12 patients had available ophthalmic records. Of these, seven children had fundus changes (optic atrophy or pallor) and reduced visual acuities compatible with ON, whereas the remaining five did not show evidence of ON (normal optic nerve appearance and/or normal visual acuity (VA)). Clinical observations are summarised in table 1 for patients without visible ON and in table 2 for patients with ON.
In the group of patients without ON (table 1), one patient (patient 2) had esotropia, ocular apraxia and nystagmus but no fundal evidence of ON. Their pattern visual evoked potential (VEP) was extinguished, but the flash response was normal. Another patient (patient 1) showed delayed pattern VEP, but normal fundoscopy and visual function. In the remaining three, electrodiagnostics were not performed: of these, one child had esotropia but normal fundoscopy (patient 5) and two did not have abnormal ocular findings.

Ages in children with visible ON (table 2) ranged between 6 and 14 years, with a mean of 10 years. There was a male preponderance, with five males and two females; of three patients with PA, two were male and one female. Out of four patients with MMA, three were male and one female. All showed a degree of optic nerve pallor that was subtle in two cases (8 and 10) and severe in the remaining five, with unremarkable retinal examination.

Clinical presentation of ON was progressive, insidious or undetermined in five children, and acute or subacute in two. Three had strabismus on examination, and one reported temporary esotropia during previous illness. Of those who presented insidiously, ON was detected in routine eye referrals for esotropia in two. Two children were referred with a history of long-standing visual difficulties and in another child the onset of visual loss could not be determined (figure 1).

Two children (cases 8 and 12) presented acutely with complaints of visual loss during episodes of AMD that required long hospital admissions and intensive care with other concomitant complications such as pancreatitis (case 12), and worsening spasticity in case 8, both requiring ventilation and tracheotomy (figure 2). Case 8 only had partial visual improvement following stabilisation. A third patient (case 6) had acute worsening of his VA during AMD secondary to an episode of posterior reversible encephalopathy in a context of renal failure and hypertension.

VA at presentation of ON was worse than 6/60 (Snellen) in five eyes, between 6/60 and 6/30 in seven eyes and only two eyes were better than 6/30 (table 2). Follow-up after diagnosis was available in five children, ranging between 12 and 48 months, with a median of 20 months. All deteriorated or were stable over time, except case 8, who experienced a partial improvement in VA. Final VA was worse than 6/60 for four eyes, between 6/48 and 6/30 in four eyes and better than 6/30 in two.

Four children had International Society for Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision standard electrodiagnostics (cases 6, 7, 10 and 12). Pattern VEPs were absent in all four, as were flash responses in three of them. All four showed marked electroretinogram (ERG) attenuation, particularly in the dark-adapted state (by about 80%), but also to some extent (about 50%) in the light-adapted state (figure 3).

Of the four children with MMA and ON, all had some degree of renal failure and neurological involvement at diagnosis. Renal failure was severe in three, necessitating a renal transplant in two. Two had MRI evidence of damage to the basal ganglia and another had leg spasticity; one had behavioural problems and other, mild learning difficulties. In the three children with PA and ON, two had significantly prolonged Q-T intervals. Two had developmental delay, along with epilepsy in one case, and other showed MRI changes in the basal ganglia; the third child had generalised myopathy. B12 levels were measured in several occasions during follow-up under the metabolic unit, and these were within normal limits.

DISCUSSION

From our database of 53 patients with MMA and PA, 12 patients underwent ophthalmic review and 7 of these had clinical signs of ON, suggesting an incidence of ON of at least 13% in these patients. Two of the five patients without clinical signs of ON also had subnormal VEPs indicating subclinical involvement.

Other authors have reported a visual impairment rate of 7% in OA, with no details provided regarding the aetiology of the visual loss. Our findings suggest that the incidence of visual impairment is likely to be higher. Whereas five patients with ON were referred with a complaint of visual difficulties or visual loss, two were found to have clinical ON and a further two subclinical ON during ophthalmic screening, and this seems to also have been the case in at least two other paediatric patients reported in the literature. The remaining 41 patients under metabolic follow-up that were not referred to our department for examination were not recognised as having visual impairment. However, the very common coexistence of developmental delay and other severe chronic, life-threatening complications would be potential factors contributing to under-diagnosis.

Table 1 Clinical features of patients without signs of optic neuropathy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case no.</th>
<th>OA</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Follow-up time</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>VA 1</th>
<th>VA 2</th>
<th>Ophthalmic findings</th>
<th>Systemic disease progression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MMA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>7 months</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6/7.5</td>
<td>6/7.5</td>
<td>Normal colour vision and fundoscopy</td>
<td>Onset infancy (6 months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6/7.5</td>
<td>6/7.5</td>
<td>Delayed pVEP, ERG not tested</td>
<td>Renal impairment 1st decade with renal transplant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Extra pyramidal choreo-athetoid movement disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MMA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>36 months</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6/9 CC binocular</td>
<td>6/9 CC binocular</td>
<td>Small angle esotropia, ocular apraxia, nystagmus</td>
<td>Global neurodevelopmental delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Normal fundoscopy</td>
<td>Renal failure on peritoneal dialysis since aged 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Absent pVEP, normal fVEP, normal ERG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MMA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>15 months</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6/12 CC binocular</td>
<td>6/12 CC binocular</td>
<td>Normal fundoscopy</td>
<td>Neonatal onset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colitis and dermatitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>22 months</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6/6</td>
<td>6/6</td>
<td>Normal fundoscopy</td>
<td>Neonatal onset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Autistic disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Alternating esotropia</td>
<td>Onset in infancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Normal fundoscopy</td>
<td>Developmental delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Myopathy, prolonged Q-T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age, recorded at first ophthalmic examination; CC, Cardiff Cards; ERG, electroretinogram; F, female; fVEP, flash visual evoked potential; LE, left eye; M, male; MMA, methylmalonic acidemia; NA, not available; OA, organic acidemia; PA, propionic acidemia; pVEP, pattern visual evoked potential; RE, right eye; VA 1, initial visual acuity; VA 2, final visual acuity.


Review
Table 2  Clinical features of patients with signs of optic neuropathy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case no.</th>
<th>OA Gender</th>
<th>Follow- up time</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>VA 1 RE/LE</th>
<th>VA 2 RE/LE</th>
<th>Ophthalmic findings</th>
<th>Clinical presentation</th>
<th>Systemic disease progression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>MMA M</td>
<td>20 months</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6/38 6/38</td>
<td>LP 6/48</td>
<td>Bilateral ONP Absent pVEP and fVEP Attenuated ERG (dark-adapted more so than light-adapted) Exotropia</td>
<td>Progressive loss of vision over 2 years. Further drop in VA to LP and CF during AMD and episode of PRES</td>
<td>Neonatal onset Poor weight gain Renal failure in the 1st decade of life with renal transplant MRI changes basal ganglia Behavioural problems Deceased 3 years after ON diagnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>MMA M</td>
<td>48 months</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6/48 6/15</td>
<td>6/48</td>
<td>Bilateral temporal ONP Absent pVEP and fVEP Attenuated ERG (dark-adapted more so than light-adapted) Esotropia</td>
<td>Insidious (‘struggle with eyes’) with low gradual decline in the left eye to match VA in fellow eye</td>
<td>Neonatal onset Encephalopathy and severe acidosis as a new-born Learning difficulties Mild renal failure in the 1st decade of life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>MMA F</td>
<td>15 months</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6/60 6/60</td>
<td>6/9.5 6/9.5</td>
<td>Mild bilateral temporal ONP OCT RNFL thinning Dyschromatopsia</td>
<td>Acute onset during AMD, decline over 3 months from initial VA record of 6/7.5 and 6/9 with spontaneous partial recovery 4 months later</td>
<td>Neonatal onset Basal ganglia infarct at age 3, movement disorders Renal end-stage impairment during 1st decade Cardiac: long Q-T Multiple periods of AMD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>MMA M</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1/60 1/60</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Bilateral ONP</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Infancy onset (4 months) Renal failure 1st decade of life with renal transplant Inferior limb spasticity Haemorrhagic pancreatitis Deceased months after ONP diagnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>PA M</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6/12 6/36</td>
<td>6/24 1/60</td>
<td>Normal optic discs Dyschromatopsia Absent pVEP, reduced fVEP Attenuated dark-adapted ERG Esotropia</td>
<td>Insidious Detected on screening for esotropia/ hypermetropia Progressive decline of VA over 12 months</td>
<td>Infancy onset (45 months) Encephalopathy as an infant with seizures and resolved dystonia Basal ganglia changes MRI Learning difficulties Developmental delay+ Prolonged QT Congenital hypothyroidism Neonatal presentation Developmental delay ++ Seizures Multiple admissions for decapsulation Borderline long Q-T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>PA M</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Fix and follow toy BE</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Bilateral severe ONP</td>
<td>Insidious Detected on screening due to temporary esotropia in episode of metabolic decompensation</td>
<td>Neonatal presentation Developmental delay + Seizures Multiple admissions for decapsulation Borderline long Q-T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>PA F</td>
<td>34 months</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>HM 6/60</td>
<td>HM CF</td>
<td>Bilateral temporal ONP Dyschromatopsia Absent pVEP and fVEP Attenuated ERG (dark-adapted more so than light-adapted)</td>
<td>Acute onset/ worsening of previous undetected ON during acute metabolic decompensation and pancreatitis. No response to CoQ10. Optic cupping developed months later, with slow deterioration over 2 years</td>
<td>Neonatal presentation Multiple admissions for AMD Acute pancreatitis Generalised myopathy with dyspnoea Prolonged Q-T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age, recorded at first ophthalmic examination; AMD, acute metabolic decompensation; CF, counting fingers; CoQ10 co-enzymeQ10; ERG, electroretinogram; F, female; fVEP, flash visual evoked potential; HM, hand movements; LE, left eye; LP, light perception; M, male; MMA, methylmalonic acidemia; NA, not available; OA, organic acidemias; OCT, optical coherence tomography; ON, optic neuropathy; ONP, optic nerve pallor; PA, propionic acidemia; PRES, posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome; pVEP, pattern visual evoked potential; RE, right eye; RNFL, retinal nerve fibre layer; VA 1, initial visual acuity; VA 2, final visual acuity.

Previously reported ocular findings in PA and MMA have included ON, cataracts and ocular apraxia. A literature search identified 11 patients with MMA or PA with a diagnosis of ON.4–9 Details of these patients are summarised in Table 2.

A distinct subtype of MMA associated with a specific deficiency in the cobalamin metabolism (CblC subtype) is known to manifest with a prominent maculopathy and retinopathy, which has been well described in the literature.10 We have excluded these patients from our review and database search due to their different ocular and systemic phenotype.

The mean age of patients previously reported with MMA and PA and optic atrophy was higher than our series (15.5 years), with ranges between 2 and 24 years old. Those who were older at diagnosis were better characterised clinically, with acute bilateral loss of vision in six, and sequential visual loss in two. Perimetry showed centro-ceil scotomas in four reported cases and a concentric scotoma in one patient. Those who were younger (13 years old or less) were either detected in screening4 or presentation was undetermined. Visual outcome for 20 eyes was poor with a VA below 6/60; only one patient had a better outcome (patient 4 in Table 3), who had fluctuating vision in the previous months and a partial recovery after starting antioxidant treatment. Two patients had VEP, and both showed delayed responses.

**Figure 1**  Top: Fundal pictures show diffuse optic nerve pallor in a 14-year-old male (case no. 6 in the table) with methylmalonic acidemia of neonatal onset, complicated with end-stage renal failure necessitating transplant. Final visual acuity was light perception in the right eye and 6/48 in the left. Bottom: Bilateral optic atrophy in an 11-year-old female (case no. 12 in the table) with propionic acidemia diagnosed days after birth. Marked optic cupping is observed, found to have developed 24 months after acute bilateral loss of vision during a metabolic crisis. Initial cup/disc ratio was 0.2 for either eye. Visual acuity was hand movements and 6/60 for right and left eyes, respectively. Both cases had electrodiagnostics, showing absent evoked potentials and decreased dark-adapted responses on electroretinography. RNFL, retinal nerve fibre layer.

**Figure 2**  Topcon optical coherence tomography (OCT) of the retinal nerve fibre layer and fundal pictures of an 11-year-old female (case no. 8 in the table) with methylmalonic acidemia. Diagnosed as a neonate, previous complications included severe renal failure and extrapyramidal movement disorders following earlier basal ganglia infarction. She presented with subacute bilateral decrease of visual acuity recorded at 6/60 for right and left eyes and bilateral dyschromatopsia, noted concomitant to a severe episode of metabolic decompensation with initial normal fundoscopy and mildly subnormal acuities. Four months later, fundal pictures show bilateral disc pallor with asymmetric retinal nerve fibre layer thinning of 76 μm in the right eye and 64 μm in the left on OCT. At the time of the OCT, visual acuity had improved and was 6/9.5 and 6/30 for right and left eyes, respectively.
In our patients, and in the global group, presentation of the ON was variable, though all were bilateral and relatively symmetric. Older patients in the literature have mostly presented acutely with centro-cecal defects, temporal pallor and ultimately profound bilateral visual loss that has been compared with Leber’s hereditary optic neuropathy (LHON). Younger patients in the literature, and the five males in our paediatric series, presented with progressive or undetermined visual deterioration, which may in part reflect the younger age and increased difficulty in reporting visual changes.

These similarities with mitochondrial ON are supported by the suspected pathophysiology of some of the complications. Mitochondrial dysfunction (primary or secondary to mitochondrial metabolic accumulation) is believed to play an important role, particularly underlying acute neurological symptoms (stroke-like episodes). The observation of clinical features shared with mitochondrial disease (MD) and the biochemistry abnormalities during metabolic crisis further support this association. Currently, a number of in vitro, postmortem and murine model studies show strong evidence of mitochondrial malfunction in these patients. Murine models have suggested that both mitochondrial dysfunction and direct metabolite toxicity are synergistic in causing neural tissue damage in MMA.

Other ON such as toxic-nutritional and toxic (e.g., ethambutol-induced) can also result in selective initial damage to the papillomacular bundle with some scope for reversibility, especially if the optic atrophy is not established at diagnosis. This can also be true in LHON, which can show a degree of spontaneous recovery in some mutations. While the cases of acute presentation would be reminiscent of LHON, those that are insidious would be clinically more similar to other MD such as dominant optic atrophy (DOA), toxic or nutritional ON. Patient 10 in the literature series developed sensorineural hearing loss 3 months after presentation, and patient 3 had bilateral hearing loss. De Baulny et al mentioned two further patients with optic atrophy and sensorineural hearing loss, with no other details provided. In patients with other forms of MD or toxic neuropathy, both sensorineural hearing loss and ON are sometimes associated (eg, 20% of families with DOA develop hearing loss, usually occurring later in life).

Nutritional factors may also contribute to the ON in patients with MMA and PA. Poor weight gain due to protein restriction and anorexia are very common, often requiring gastrostomy tubes to supply part or all of the daily calories. This could contribute to the ON in a similar way as in toxic-nutritional ON, with poor nutrition overlying a context of oxidative stress and toxic metabolites. Three of the patients reported in the literature had B group vitamins measured after vision loss, with only one showing slightly low levels of B1 and B6.

Antibiotics are used in these patients to reduce the amount of propionate produced by gut bacteria, metronidazole being part of the treatment protocol for MMA and PA; all of our patients received lifelong treatment with this drug. While reversible ON has been reported in one patient after treatment for 8 months on metronidazole, peripheral autonomic, motor and sensory neuropathies are recognised side effects, particularly in high doses and long-term treatments.

Acute neurological and other complications in MMA and PA happen often during or shortly after recovery from a metabolic crisis. In our group, two of the children presented while suffering AMD, with three patients reported in the literature mentioning a recent AMD prior to vision loss. In patient 8 of our series with MMA and AMD, VA improved spontaneously (without specific antioxidant treatment) after metabolic recovery and patient 12 received coenzyme Q10 (CoQ10) while in hospital, with no recovery in vision.

Three of the literature cases also had treatment trials with antioxidants: CoQ10 in one case and a combination of CoQ10 and vitamin E in the other two. One case treated with CoQ10 and vitamin E, started 2 months after the vision loss, had visual...
### Table 3  Clinical features of reported cases of optic atrophy in methylmalonic and propionic acidemia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case no.</th>
<th>OA</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Visual acuity RE</th>
<th>Visual acuity LE</th>
<th>Ophthalmic findings</th>
<th>Clinical presentation (acute/insidious)</th>
<th>Systemic involvement (available details)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MMA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20/300</td>
<td>20/150</td>
<td>Bilateral temporal ONP, Dyschromatopsia, OCT temporal thinning of papillomacular bundle, Ceco-central scotomas</td>
<td>Sequential bilateral acute loss of vision with recent metabolic decompensation. No response to CoQ10</td>
<td>Neonatal presentation, Well controlled, Renal failure 2nd decade life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MMA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20/200</td>
<td>20/200</td>
<td>Bilateral temporal ONP, Dyschromatopsia, Central scotomas</td>
<td>Acute-bilateral loss of vision over 1 month</td>
<td>Developmental delay+, Wheelchair bound, basal ganglia anomalies in imaging, Bilateral hearing loss, Developmental delay+, Low B1 B6 levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20/400</td>
<td>CF</td>
<td>Bilateral optic atrophy, Dyschromatopsia</td>
<td>Subacute with progressive decline over a 4-month period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MMA</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6/38</td>
<td>6/9.5</td>
<td>Mild dyschromatopsia, Centro-cecal and diffuse scotoma, Delayed VEP, Initially normal ophthalmoscopy and OCT</td>
<td>Fluctuating vision previous months, then rapidly progressive bilateral asymmetric ON, partially reversed with CoQ10 and E vitamin</td>
<td>Neonatal presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1/120</td>
<td>1/120</td>
<td>Bilateral optic atrophy, Severe concentric scotomas (kinetic perimetry)</td>
<td>Undetermined bilateral visual loss</td>
<td>Diagnosis infancy (4 months), Developmental delay +++, Seizures, Poor control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20/800</td>
<td>20/800</td>
<td>Bilateral optic atrophy</td>
<td>Progressive bilateral visual loss</td>
<td>Diagnosis infancy (11 months), Poor control, Developmental delay +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fix and follow light</td>
<td>Fix and follow light</td>
<td>Bilateral asymmetric ONP</td>
<td>Undetermined (detected on screening)</td>
<td>Developmental delay, Hypotonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>LP</td>
<td>Fix and follow toy</td>
<td>Morning glory RE and left ONP, Severe bilateral ONP</td>
<td>Undetermined (detected on screening), Undetermined (detected on screening)</td>
<td>Hypotonia, None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20/200</td>
<td>20/200</td>
<td>Centro-cecal scotomas, Normal fundoscopy, VEP prolonged latency in BE</td>
<td>Acute rapid onset of profound bilateral visual loss, with further deterioration at 6 months, Optic enhancement MRI, No response to CoQ10 and vitamin E</td>
<td>Neonatal presentation, Mild developmental delay, Renal impairment, Impaired growth, Hyperintense in T2 and enhancing MRI lesions, Sensorineural hearing loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>MMA</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>CF</td>
<td>CF</td>
<td>Bilateral temporal ONP, Selective atrophy of the temporal quadrant on OCT</td>
<td>Bilateral visual loss after metabolic decompensation triggered by elective surgery</td>
<td>Neonatal presentation, Cardiomyopathy, Mild developmental delay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BE, both eyes; CF, counting fingers; CoQ10, coenzyme Q10; F, female; LE, left eye; LP, light perception; M, male; MMA, methylmalonic acidemia; OCT, optical coherence tomography; ON, optic neuropathy; ONP, optic nerve pallor; PA, propionic acidemia; RE, right eye; RNFL, retinal nerve fibre layer; VEP, visual evoked potentials.
improvement.6 In another patient, only CoQ10 was adminis-
tered, and in other the combination was given 7 months after
onset, both with no benefit.7 8

Isolated administration of CoQ10 is being investigated as a treat-
ment option for LHON; class I evidence has shown that it can
improve outcomes in certain subtypes.9 10 Recent investigation on a
murine MMA model showed that an oral combination of CoQ10
and vitamin E improved the rate of decline of glomerular filtration
rate in two comparable groups of MMA mutant mice fed with
high protein concentration.21 This experimental evidence, along-
side the anecdotal evidence, would support the opening of
research into future treatment options for ON in PA and MMA.

Ianchulev et al3 suggested that optic atrophy in PA may have
a preponderance for males. Out of all the reported cases for
both conditions (our series included), there was a male prepon-
derance of 2:1 with 12 males and 6 females; 5 males/3 females
for MMA and 7 males/3 females for patients with PA. Given the
small amount of published cases, it is difficult to know if this
has any significance. Of the only two patients in this series with
visual improvement, both were females and had MMA; one had
early treatment with CoQ10 and E vitamin,6 while the other
(patient 8) improved with only metabolic stabilisation.

All four patients with clinical ON who had electrodiagnostics
had very reduced or absent VEP as would be expected in
advanced optic atrophy, but interestingly also had grossly
reduced dark-adapted ERGs, with relative preservation of the
light-adapted response. They all had established visual loss and
poor acuities—worse than would be expected from the ERG
alone—pale nerves and unremarkable retinas on fundoscopy.
Photoreceptor dysfunction has not been previously reported in
MMA (excluding CblC subtype) or PA, with only delayed VEP
reported6 8 and should be investigated further. A similar ERG
could be found in coexistent vitamin A deficiency, which was
not tested for, though a toxic cause or a mitochondrial
dysfunction-mediated occult retinopathy, such as are presumed
to cause ON and other complications, would be potential
factors. Visual fields were not performed in our patients.

In conclusion, our series suggests that the incidence of ON with
severe visual impairment is significant in MMA and PA. Clinical
presentation is variable, with progressive and sudden onset being
possible. Periodic ophthalmological screening is therefore import-
ant to determine the presence of visual impairment, particularly in
children and in patients with developmental delay. As the treat-
ment modalities and survival of these patients improve, the recog-
nition of this complication is likely to increase.

More dedicated studies are needed to identify the prevalence of
ON in these conditions to determine the extent and prevalence of
photoreceptor involvement and determine the possible influence
of nutritional deficiencies. Based on clinical observation, experi-
mental and postmortem evidence, the etiology of ON in these
patients seems likely to stem from mitochondrial malfunction;
however, a multifactorial etiology remains possible.

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*Br J Ophthalmol* 2016 100: 98-104 originally published online July 24, 2015
doi: 10.1136/bjophthalmol-2015-306798

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