SOEMMERING’S RING AND ITS DISLOCATIONS*

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SOEMMERING’s ring is a special form of after-cataract which is formed in the following ways:

In extra-capsular extraction of cataract in which the central portion of the anterior capsule is removed, or in injury of the lens, or in discission operations in which the anterior capsule is torn and the central portion of the lens substance is penetrated and becomes absorbed, a greater part of the capsule sac remains intact. According to Wessely (1910), when the central part of the anterior capsule is opened up, it then loses its stretching capacity and collapses, forming at first a flat ring. Now filaments of the lens substance frequently remain at the equator of the capsule sac; with this also remain parts of the lens nucleus and subcapsular epithelium. The torn anterior capsule then becomes retracted and adheres to the posterior capsule at the margin, so that the remains of the lens fibres cannot be absorbed and therefore form a ring of folded capsule. The epithelial cells can grow in this ring and, associated with the deposition of hyaline capsular material in the remains of the lens substance, a swollen ring or cushion is formed. This ring, remaining hidden behind the iris and being held in position by the zonule of Zinn, cannot be seen in the ordinary eye. There is also practically no disturbance of vision when the ring hangs in its original position, because the central portion always remains clear. When operative treatment for high myopia was in vogue, such ring formations were not uncommon. The procedure known as Fukala’s operation had as its first step the discission of the lens; the swollen lens material formed as the result of discission was then washed out, and in most cases parts of the anterior and posterior capsule with remains of lens fibres and subcapsular epithelium were left behind and formed a swollen ring. This ring in its typical form can also arise after discission of congenital cataract.

The name derives from D. W. Soemmering of Mainz who examined a number of eyes of dead persons, who had been operated upon in life for cataract. He dissected these eyes through the equator and in eight cases saw more or less crystal clear, nearly invisible, ring-like substances behind the iris. When the dissected eyes were immersed in spirit, these almost invisible rings became

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opaque. His observations (1828) were followed by those of Werneck (1834) and Textor (1842).

The formation of Soemmering's ring was very plainly shown in animal experiments by Dieterich (1824) and Cochteau and Leroy-d'Étiolle (1827). More recently the experiments of Gonin (1896) and Wessely (1910) showed that the ring formations arise more easily in young animals than in old ones. It is likely that the epithelial cells in young animals have a greater capacity for growth than those of old animals.

In its typical form, Soemmering's ring can only be diagnosed clinically after its dislocation has taken place, when a coloboma of the iris has been made, or when the pupil has been widely dilated. It is interesting to find that all cases of Soemmering's ring so far published, as well as the author's own case, showed dislocations, and it is very likely that the diagnosis of all these reported cases was made only by chance after dislocation had occurred. It is perhaps worth while therefore, to discuss the factors favouring dislocation. According to Poos (1931) these are:

1. The early age of the patient when the lenticular injury occurs favouring the formation of a relatively strong ring.

2. Progressive myopia gradually producing degeneration of the vitreous and of the zonules in later life.

3. Injury.

After reviewing eleven cases so far published (see Table, overleaf), the author is of opinion that the factors which cause dislocation of Soemmering's ring are the following:

1. Formation of the Ring at an Early Age.—From the ages given in the table, we see that with the exception of one 62-year-old patient (in which the ring was only partially formed), the history of injury belonged to the early years of life. Injury at an early age is an important factor because the young cell elements are then more capable of growth, which at first takes place from the subcapsular epithelium. The ring has also sufficient time to grow fairly large with age, and the size and increased weight of the swollen ring favour its dislocation.

2. Myopia.—Seven cases (1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11) were found in highly myopic eyes. It is probable that in Jess's second case (Case 5, glasses for correction of the aphakic eye for distant vision being +9 D sph.) a certain degree of myopia was present. Out of the eleven cases therefore, eight were myopic. The degeneration of the zonules, the liquification of the vitreous, the small and weak ciliary muscles, and the deep anterior chamber, which are the usual changes in a myopic eye, no doubt facilitate the dislocation of the ring after a slight injury. The deepening of the anterior chamber and the liquification of the vitreous favour its forward or backward dislocation according to the type of injury or movement of the head.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>Investigator and date</th>
<th>Nature of injury or operation</th>
<th>Age when injury or operation</th>
<th>Nature of Soemmering Ring due to dislocation was observed</th>
<th>Cause of dislocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wessely (1910)</td>
<td>Lenticular injury by a needle</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>In vitreous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adam (1911)</td>
<td>Extra-capsular extraction</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>In anterior chamber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Schneider (1927)</td>
<td>Operation for traumatic cataract</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>In anterior chamber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jess (1931)</td>
<td>Operation for congenital polar cataract</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>In anterior chamber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jess (1931)</td>
<td>Extra-capsular extraction</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>In anterior chamber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Poos (1931)</td>
<td>Fukala's operation</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>In vitreous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Poos (1931)</td>
<td>Fukala's operation</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>In vitreous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lijo Pavia (1931)</td>
<td>Lenticular injury - traumatic cataract</td>
<td>In childhood</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Partly in anterior chamber, partly in vitreous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tooke (1933)</td>
<td>Fukala's operation</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Partly in anterior chamber, partly in vitreous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jacoby and Wolpaw (1935)</td>
<td>Extra-capsular extraction</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>In anterior chamber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Guha (1938)</td>
<td>Extra-capsular extraction both eyes (Congenital cataract)</td>
<td>22, left 31, right</td>
<td>51, left eye</td>
<td>In anterior chamber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G. S. GUHA

TABLE—SUMMARY
### SOEMMERING'S RING AND ITS DISLOCATIONS

#### OF PUBLISHED CASES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result of dislocation</th>
<th>Vision of affected eye</th>
<th>Refraction of eyes</th>
<th>Changes in affected eye</th>
<th>Appearance of ring</th>
<th>Microscopical findings of ring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visual disturbance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger counting at 2 m.</td>
<td>? Cannot count fingers</td>
<td>High myopia</td>
<td>Myopic changes in fundus and vitreous fluid</td>
<td>Intense white</td>
<td>Not examined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucoma</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Finger counting at 2 m.</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucoma</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>20/40</td>
<td>Myopia</td>
<td>Contents milky</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucoma</td>
<td>F.M. only</td>
<td>F.M. nil</td>
<td>No myopia</td>
<td>Contents half milky, half calcified</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucoma</td>
<td>5/10</td>
<td>3/35</td>
<td>Myopia (aphakia corrected + 9D sph.)</td>
<td>Not mentioned ? Senile changes</td>
<td>Partially-formed ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual disturbance</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>6/12</td>
<td>High myopia</td>
<td>Myopic changes in fundus</td>
<td>Partly-transparent, partly opaque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual disturbance</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>6/15</td>
<td>High myopia</td>
<td>Myopic changes in fundus</td>
<td>Partly-transparent, partly opaque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>? Glaucoma</td>
<td>6/15</td>
<td>6/30</td>
<td>High myopia</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Like a uterus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marked ciliary injection. No Glaucoma</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Myopia</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
<td>Not mentioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucoma</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>5/15</td>
<td>Myopia</td>
<td>Myopic changes in fundus</td>
<td>*Whole ring white and completely opaque</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* N.B.—The ring in right eye could also be seen in position after dilating the pupil.
(3) Senile Changes in the Eye.—By reviewing the ages at which dislocation had taken place, we find that these were 72, 61, 50, 57, 76, 39, 45, 66, and 51 years. Although the formation of the rings must have taken place in all these cases in the early years of life (judging from the history of injury or operation), the dislocations have taken place in later years. It may be concluded therefore, that the degenerative and dystrophic processes in the senile eye causing changes in the zonules and vitreous favour dislocation of the ring.

(4) Degenerative Changes in the Ring Itself.—These changes are calcareous, morgagnian, and probably fatty degenerations. Complete calcification was noticed in the author’s case (Case 11) and partial calcification in Jess’s first case (Case 4). In these cases the rings were found to be white, uneven, and crystalline. These changes may help in the dislocation of the ring by increasing its consistency and specific gravity.

(5) Trauma.—Direct contused injury or direct violent shaking of the eyeball (5, 6, and 9) and indirect shaking of the eyeball (Case 7) or a violent fall without a direct blow on the head may also produce dislocation of the ring.

(6) Spontaneous Dislocation.—In the author’s case (Case 11) dislocation of the ring in the anterior chamber took place during work in a bent position, the patient being a painter. In Cases 1, 2, 3, and 4, the dislocations were probably also spontaneous.

The sequelae of dislocation may differ different according to the type of displacement of the ring. Dislocation in the anterior chamber (as in Cases 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 11) causes secondary glaucoma. In five out of these six cases symptoms of secondary glaucoma were present; in Case 10, there were no symptoms of glaucoma but that of irritation. In Cases 1, 6, and 7, the dislocation was into the vitreous, which causes no other symptom except disturbance of vision. In Cases 8 and 9, the dislocation was partly in the anterior and partly in the posterior chamber.

We now see that Soemmering’s ring differs from ordinary after-cataracts in many ways, of which the first and the last are the most noteworthy:

(1) In most cases, it is clinically invisible when it remains in its original position.
(2) It does not usually cause any visual disturbance.
(3) It has a peculiar ring-like shape.
(4) It is usually formed at an early age.
(5) The presence of both the anterior and posterior capsules associated with lens fibres are always necessary for its formation.
(6) When formed at an early age, it grows fairly large with advancing years.
(7) Unlike the ordinary after-cataract, it dislocates easily.

REFERENCES

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