Retinochoroiditis in acute Epstein-Barr virus infection

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SUMMARY The case is reported of a 17-year-old male with secondary glaucoma and retinochoroiditis complicating acute clinical infectious mononucleosis. The diagnosis was confirmed by Epstein-Barr virus specific serology. Toxoplasmic infection was initially suspected. The differential diagnosis and relevant literature are discussed.

A recent awareness of the role of the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) in ophthalmic diseases exists.1-5 We describe a patient which further substantiates this association.

Case report

A 17-year-old male presented with pain and blurred vision in the left eye. Three weeks previously he had had an influenza-like illness with sore throat and cervical lymphadenopathy. Oral erythromycin had been prescribed. Ten days later he developed a maculopapular rash on the trunk.

The visual acuity was 6/6 Snellen right and finger counting at 1/3 meter left. The right eye was white, with no evidence of anterior chamber activity. There were 1+ cells in the right vitreous cavity and a discrete area of active retinitis of less than 1 disc diameter centred on a retinal vessel superior to the macula. In the left eye there were 3+ external injection, corneal stromal oedema, multiple large keratic precipitates, a relative afferent pupil defect, 3+ anterior chamber cells, and intraocular pressure of 40 mm Hg by Goldman applanation tonometry. Koepp iris nodules were present. There were 3+ cells in the vitreous cavity and a large area of active, white, fluffy retinitis with a fresh retinal haemorrhage in its centre at the posterior pole, with overlying vitreous haze (Fig. 1). Retinal vascular sheathing was present, with staining of vessel walls on fluorescein angiography. The left optic disc was oedematous. Systemic examination revealed a fading maculopapular rash on the trunk, cervical lymphadenopathy, and mild splenomegaly. Serum electrolytes and liver function tests were normal. There were 2% atypical lymphocytes. Serological tests for syphilis and human immunodeficiency virus were negative. Serology (Table 1) confirmed acute EBV infection and prior toxoplasma infection. EBV serology was performed by conventional immunofluorescent staining,* employing screening dilution of 1/8 for viral capsid antigen (VCA) and 1/2 for Epstein-Barr nuclear antigen (EBNA), and by peroxidase staining7 following the maker’s protocol.

The patient was prescribed clindamycin 450 mg, prednisolone 60 mg, and acetazolamide 1 g daily by mouth initially. The prednisolone was reduced over a 10-day period. Dexamethasone 0·1% and mydriatic

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Fig. 1 Left eye. Active retinochoroiditis with optic disc oedema seen through the vitreous haze.

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Table 1  Results of antibody studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serum antibody</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>One month</th>
<th>Eight months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epstein-Barr viral capsid IgG</td>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>1/32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epstein-Barr viral capsid IgM</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Equivocal</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by fluorescent staining</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epstein-Barr viral capsid IgM</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by peroxidase staining*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epstein-Barr nuclear antigen</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheumatoid factor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul-Bunnel test</td>
<td>≥1/1436</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul-Bunnel after absorption</td>
<td>≥1/1436</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with guineapig antigen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox cell antigen</td>
<td>≤1/7</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytomegalovirus</td>
<td>≤1/16</td>
<td>≤1/16</td>
<td>NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herpes simplex</td>
<td>≤1/16</td>
<td>≤1/16</td>
<td>NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herpes varicella zoster</td>
<td>≤1/16</td>
<td>≤1/16</td>
<td>NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxoplasma dye test</td>
<td>1/256</td>
<td>1/256</td>
<td>1/512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxoplasma IgM ELISA</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NT= not tested. *l pazyme True-IgM, Biological Industries Ltd, Cumbernauld, UK.

We are grateful to Dr A G E Flower, Virology Department, Leicester Royal Infirmary, for advice on the serology levels.

Discussion

EBV infection occurs in most young adults in developed countries, producing an infectious mononucleosis (IM) syndrome of fever, tonsillopharyngitis, and lymphadenopathy. Follicular conjunctivitis is the most common ocular manifestation of acute EBV infection. Keratitis and optic neuritis are also recognised. The differential diagnosis of chorioretinitis of infectious aetiology includes cytomegalovirus (CMV), Toxoplasma gondii, herpes simplex and zoster viruses, and syphilitic infections. Despite the systemic clinical and haematological similarities of acute EBV infection and acquired CMV or Toxoplasma gondii infections, chorioretinitis is not an established manifestation of clinical EBV infections. Raymond et al recently described punctate outer retinitis in a child during a clinical episode of active EBV infection. There was no anterior uveal activity in that case. Toxoplasmic retinochoroiditis was initially suspected, as in our patient. Acquired systemic toxoplasma infection with associated retinitis is unusual and has been serologically excluded in our patient. A reactivation of a previous toxoplastic focus seems unlikely, as there were no old chorioretinal scars. Tiedeman described multifocal chorioretinitis with panuveitis in otherwise healthy patients who had serological evidence of recent or continuing chronic EBV infection, without acute IM-like illnesses. Bonamour and Pommier described acute chorioretinitis with a positive Paul-Bunnel test result but did not include fundal photographs. Isolated case reports of retinal changes in association with IM exist but do not resemble the acute chorioretinitis of either Bonamour and Pommier's patient or ours.

Ophthalmologists need to consider EBV infection among the differential diagnoses of acute retinochoroiditis and request appropriate serological tests. Ocular manifestations of EBV infection may be more widespread than suspected.


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