Conjunctival tumour as the primary manifestation of infectious mononucleosis in a 12 year old girl

EDITOR.—Infectious mononucleosis (IM), a common disease in childhood, is an acute lymphoproliferative disease caused by Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), a member of the herpes virus family. The association of EBV infection with benign and malignant lymphoproliferative diseases, as well as its role in the pathogenesis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma, is well known.1 In the course of IM there is usually self-limiting but can be extremely variable, ranging from asymptomatic to a fatal outcome. Fever, pharyngitis, lymphadenopathy, and hepatosplenomegaly are typical systemic manifestations. Essential for the diagnosis is an increase in relative and absolute numbers of lymphocytes and monocytes, including 20–40% atypical forms. Ocular involvement of IM is unusual and occurs often as a mild unilateral follicular conjunctivitis simultaneously with these other symptoms.2 We describe a girl with a conjunctival tumour as the first manifestation of IM; systemic symptoms of the disease occurred some days later.

CASE REPORT
A previously healthy 12 year old girl with a 10 day history of a painless red left eye was treated with antibiotic eye drops. Despite these, a unilateral conjunctival swelling developed, and the girl was admitted for further ophthalmological consultation. On examination, a 5 × 5 mm red coloured mass in the upper nasal conjunctiva of the left eye was observed. The globe was not displaced, the ocular motility and visual acuity were normal, the upper nasal conjunctiva of the left eye was not displaced, and the positive serology for EBV support the diagnosis of an acute EBV infection. Re-evaluation of the pathological findings by a lymphoma referral centre was undertaken. An extensive lymphocytic infiltrate and large necrotic areas were seen below an ulcerated conjunctival epithelium. The infiltrate mainly consisted of large polyclonal B-immunoblasts, smaller mixed lymphocytes and polytypical plasma cells. Occasional immunoblasts, particularly those close to necrotic areas, expressed the latent membrane protein of the EBV (C5–4) and were also positive for the EBV related proteins P2 and B2. In addition, in situ hybridisation for EBV encoded early nuclear RNA (EBER) showed positive reaction in some immunoblasts. The growth fraction of the infiltrating cells was 60–80%, using the antibody Ki-67. On the basis of the conventional histology of EBV lymphoproliferative lesions in a fatal case of Epstein-Barr virus infection, a diagnosis of IM involvement of the conjunctiva could be made; a malignant lymphoma was excluded. During the subsequent several weeks, all symptoms and signs of the IM resolved spontaneously.

COMMENT
Manifestations of IM in ocular tissues are rare, with the conjunctiva being the commonest tissue involved and then usually in the form of a follicular conjunctivitis.3 In general, the conjunctivitis occurs in parallel with the symptomatic symptoms of IM described above. Conjunctival involvement in the form of a swelling or a tumour has been reported previously.4,5 These occurred in 11, 38, and 14 year old patients, respectively, with the latter case being similar to the conjunctival tumour was the initial manifestation of the disease.5 As with our patient, all patients recovered within a few to several weeks. The main differential diagnosis of a unilateral salmon coloured conjunctival swelling without obvious systemic symptoms of an EBV infection is a malignant lymphoma; however, these infections are very rare in ocular tissues in children.6 The conventional histological picture with a dense lymphocytic infiltration consisting predominantly of lymphoblasts with areas of necrosis can appear similar to a high grade lymphoma. These diagnostic difficulties can be further exacerbated by the coexistence of, or subsequent development of, a malignant lymphoma following infectious mononucleosis.7 In the present case, the initial histological diagnosis was malignant lymphoma. This diagnosis could be subsequently refuted on the basis of the immunohistochemistry and in situ hybridisation which demonstrated a polyclonal lymphocytic infiltrate and the detection of EBV associated antigens on the surface and within the nucleus of the infiltrating cells. The subsequent clinical progression with a self limiting course and the positive serology for EBV support the diagnosis of a lymphoproliferative process associated with an acute EBV infection and infectious mononucleosis. In conclusion, infectious mononucleosis should be considered in the differential diagnosis in patients with conjunctival lymphoid tumours.

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Ultrasound biomicroscopy in the diagnosis of a foreign body simulating iris melanoma

EDITOR.—Several lesions of the iris can clinically resemble melanoma.4 Failure to recognise a simulating condition could lead to misdiagnosis and treatment. The most common iris pseudomelanomas include primary iris cyst,
Iris nascens, essential iris atrophy, iris foreign body, peripheral anterior synchia, and iris metastasis. An iris foreign body can occasionally pose a diagnostic challenge, especially in the absence of a history of ocular trauma. We present a case of an iris foreign body that resembled a melanoma, in which ultrasound biomicroscopy (UBM) was instrumental in the diagnosis.

CASE REPORT
In June 1999, a 70 year old man was found on routine examination to have a brown lesion in the inferior part of his left iris. Two months later the lesion showed a possible increase in size, prompting a referral to the oncology service of the Wills Eye Hospital to rule out iris melanoma. His visual acuity was 20/20 in both eyes and the intraocular pressures were normal. There was no melanocytosis, heterochromia, corneal pigmentation, corneal scar, endothelial defect, or angle neovascularisation, or pigment dusting. The lens was clear and the fundus in each eye was normal.

Although the lesion superficially resembled a melanoma, we felt it could be a foreign body based on the presence of focal brown deposits in the lesion. Gonioscopy showed the lesion extending onto the trabecular meshwork without trabecular seeding but with adjacent peripheral anterior synchia (Fig 1B). There was no intrinsic vascularity, feeder vessel, iris or angle neovascularisation, or pigment dusting. The lens was clear and the fundus in each eye was normal.

The lesion superficially resembled a melanoma, yet we felt it could be a foreign body based on the presence of focal brown deposits in the lesion, which resembled rust colored deposits. Note the adjacent peripheral anterior synchia. (Fig 1B). There was no intrinsic vascularity, feeder vessel, iris or angle neovascularisation, or pigment dusting. The lens was clear and the fundus in each eye was normal.

The lesion superficially resembled a melanoma, yet we felt it could be a foreign body based on the presence of focal brown deposits in the lesion, which resembled rust colored deposits. Note the adjacent peripheral anterior synchia. (Fig 1B). There was no intrinsic vascularity, feeder vessel, iris or angle neovascularisation, or pigment dusting. The lens was clear and the fundus in each eye was normal.

Diagnosis of a foreign body may sometimes be difficult in the absence of a history of injury, especially when slit lamp biomicroscopy of the anterior segment does not reveal any sign of ocular trauma. Imaging modalities such as computed tomography and ultrasound biomicroscopy may help in such situations. However, magnetic resonance imaging is contraindicated in cases where a ferromagnetic foreign body is suspected. Standard B-scan ultrasonography has been replaced at many centers by UBM for the evaluation of anterior segment foreign bodies.2 We used UBM to confirm our clinical impression of an iris foreign body in this case. In addition to characterizing the foreign body, UBM detected a subtle irregularity in Descemet’s membrane.

It is of interest that a seemingly metallic foreign body could remain inert for 50 years without causing ocular inflammation, siderosis or secondary glaucoma, which prompted us to observe this patient rather than to intervene surgically.

When the ophthalmologist is confronted with a dark iris lesion, an intraocular foreign body is a possibility, irrespective of a negative history of trauma. Slit lamp biomicroscopy coupled with gonioscopy provides excellent diagnostic clues. We believe that UBM is a sensitive imaging technique for confirmation of the diagnosis.

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Figure 1 (A) Anterior segment photograph showing a dark brown lesion in the iris inferiorly (white arrow). (B) Gonioscopyshowing the lesion in the iris with superficial rust coloured deposits. Note the adjacent peripheral anterior synchia.

Figure 2 (A) Ultrasound biomicroscopy image showing a highly reflective intraocular foreign body over the peripheral iris and extending into the angle recess (white arrow). The foreign body shadowed the underlying iris. (B) Ultrasound biomicroscopy image showing a discontinuity of Descemet’s membrane (white arrow).

Optical coherence tomography findings in early solar retinopathy

EDITOR,—Visual deterioration caused by watching a solar eclipse has been recognised from the time of Plato. The aetiology of solar retinopathy has been attributed to photothermal effects, which may be enhanced by elevated tissue temperature. Typically, a small yellow spot may be noted in the foveolar area immediately after exposure. Histopathological studies of solar retinal lesions revealed retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) and photoreceptor damage.1,2 We present two patients with acute, severe solar retinopathy after observation of the total eclipse on 11 August 1999. Fundusscopic findings were accompanied by optical coherence tomography (OCT) investigation of the macula.

CASE REPORTS
Case 1
An 18 year old man presented 24 hours after watching the total eclipse without appropriate protection. Total exposure time was approximately 20 minutes. During direct viewing the patient kept his right eye closed. One hour after observation he noted blurred vision and a central scotoma on the left eye. Best corrected visual acuity was 0.8 in the right and 0.1 in the left eye. Fundus examination of the right eye did not show any pathology. Funduscopy of the left eye revealed a yellow lesion in the fovea, surrounded by a circular red area.

area in the centre of the fovea was demonstrated in both eyes. Similar to case 1, all layers of the fovea were affected. Retinal thickness (110 µm/118 µm) was within the normal range.

COMMENT
Solar retinopathy is characterised by a yellow foveolar dot and a central scotoma. For the first time we describe OCT findings of patients suffering from solar retinopathy. The main finding was a hyperreflective area involving all foveal retinal layers without showing any sign of retinal oedema. It correlated in size and location with the characteristic fundoscopically visible yellow dot. At present, the origin of this well delineated area of hyperreflectivity in the RPE layer is not definitely known. However, histopathological analysis of solar retinopathy has demonstrated that mainly the pigment epithelium and outer segments of the photoreceptor layer are damaged. The OCT scan showed that the hyperreflective area in the centre of the fovea was demonstrated in both eyes. Similar to case 1, all layers of the fovea were affected. Retinal thickness (110 µm/118 µm) was within the normal range.

In addition, macular oedema, which has been described in the literature before, could not be demonstrated by OCT. On OCT examination, no significant increase in retinal thickness could be observed when comparing the affected and unaffected eye (case 1) or absolute values of both affected eyes (case 2). To the best of our knowledge, none of these OCT findings have been published before by other investigators.

The authors do not have any commercial or proprietary interest in any of the products mentioned in this article.

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CASE REPORT
A 26 year old woman complained of blurred vision and central scotoma after watching the eclipse without eye protection. Total exposure time was 5 minutes. Forty eight hours after exposure visual acuity was 1.0 in the right and 0.8 in the left eye. Fundus examination showed a small yellow round lesion in the fovea of both eyes. On OCT, a hyperreflective area in the centre of the fovea was demonstrated in both eyes. Similar to case 1, all layers of the fovea were affected. Retinal thickness (110 µm/118 µm) was within the normal range.

COMMENT
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COMMENT
In PBC, CREST, and uveitis abnormalities of the humoral and cellular immune systems are common. These include increased levels of serum immunoglobulins, the presence of circulating autoantibodies, increased turnover of complement, the presence of activated T and B cells in the peripheral blood, and impaired T cell regulation. Despite the high frequency of these immunological abnormalities, a definite immunopathogenetic mechanism has not yet been clearly established for any of these disorders. Furthermore, no single mechanism seems to provide a link between these clinical entities. A mouse model for the development of liver damage through the intrabiliary inoculation of mycoplasma-like organisms, which cause human chronic uveitis, has recently been developed; but it remains a hypothetical concept. Our case report illustrates an association between ocular and hepatic diseases, which may be entirely coincidental but could, nevertheless, encourage further investigation for a common immunological pathway.

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Vitreous basket sign in dislocation of the lens

EDITOR.—We describe a new ultrasonographic sign dubbed “vitreous basket sign” (looks like a basketball caught at the bottom of a basket) found in eyes with posteriorly dislocated lenses. Identifying this pattern can contribute to the diagnosis and differential diagnosis of dislocated lenses.

We used the Acuson 128x p/o linear array 7 MHz probe instrument.

CASE REPORT
The patient was 65 years old white woman with a painful traumatic blind eye and a large leucoma adherens. Ultrasonographic examination demonstrated a hyperechogenic mass on the retina at the posterior pole, with a posteriorly dragged anterior vitreous face, creating a hypoechogenic central tunnel (Fig 1A). The mass and tunnel changed location with ocular movements.

COMMENT
A similar ultrasonographic pattern has been seen in seven eyes of six patients. Dislocated lens or nucleus should always be in the differential diagnosis of an intracocular mass. Alward et al described three cases of pseudophakic patients with dropped nuclei during extracapsular cataract extraction suspected to be choroidal melanomas later. There are several ultrasonographic signs cited as characteristic of dislocated lenses: a hyperechogenic mass with an oval shape, which can become highly reflective as cataract develops, and vitreal strands adherent to the mass which is mobile and changes location with eye movements.

We believe this particular ultrasonographic sign can be ascribed to the following process. The lens detaches, encounters the anterior vitreous face, and pushes it posteriorly by its weight towards the retina. The anterior vitreous face, vitreous gel, and collagen fibres within the vitreous are pushed back by the lens creating the wall of an aqueous filled tunnel with the lens at its bottom (Fig 1B).

In most cases this sign is easy to demonstrate, and we recommend it as a useful new clue to the ultrasonographic diagnosis of dislocation of the lens.

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Combined central retinal vein occlusion and cilioretinal artery occlusion in a patient on hormone replacement therapy

EDITOR.—Combined occlusion of the central retinal vein and the central retinal artery or a cilioretinal artery is unusual. There have been many previously reported systemic and ocular associations. The pathogenesis of this condition, however, is not established and remains controversial. Whether the venous obstruction or the arterial blockage acts as the initiating event is unknown. We describe a patient with combined central retinal vein occlusion (RVO) and cilioretinal artery occlusion occurring 6 weeks after starting hormone replacement therapy (HRT). We observed the evolution of the arterial occlusion. This suggests that the initiating event was the RVO.

CASE REPORT
A 46 year old patient presented with a 2 day history of decreased vision in the left eye noticed on waking. She reported no previous visual disturbances. She had been started on cyclical combined HRT 6 weeks before presentation. She was taking no other medication and had previously used the combined oral contraceptive pill with no adverse effects. She was a non-smoker. There was no past or family history of venous thromboembolism.

Visual acuities were right eye 6/5 and left eye 6/60. Right intraocular pressure (IOP) was elevated (22 mm Hg). There was a left relative afferent pupillary defect. Gonioscopy showed open angles. Blood pressure was 140/90 mm Hg.
Cysteine were normal. Chest fibrinogen, factor VIII, and plasma homocysteine were normal. DNA analysis for a genetic variation in factor V Leiden, DNA analysis for a genetic variation in prothrombin gene (prothrombin 20210A), thrombin time, antithrombin III, fibrinogen, factor VIII, and plasma homocysteine were normal. Chest x-ray was also normal. Hormonal profile confirmed the patient’s postmenopausal status.

She was managed with timolol 0.25% drops to the right eye. She was advised to discontinue the HRT since a causal relation with the retinal vascular disease could not be excluded. Low dose aspirin was commenced.

**COMMENT**

The pathogenesis of combined retinal venous and arterial occlusion is not established. Whether the venous obstruction or the arterial blockage acts as the initiating event is unknown. Whether the initiating event was the RVO, with subsequent stagnation of blood flow, elevation of intraluminal capillary pressure caused by a patent central retinal artery and ultimately cilioretinal artery occlusion secondary to the high intravascular pressure. There have been many reported systemic and ocular associations of combined retinal arterial and venous occlusion including temporal arteritis, migraine, systemic lupus erythematosus, lupus anticoagulant, syphilis, optic neuritis, and various causes of retinal vasculitis. Relevant investigations excluded any of these as an underlying cause. Elevated IOP probably plays some part in the development of some central RVOs. Left IOP was normal at presentation but elevated IOP may have preceded the RVO. RVO has been reported in association with the oral contraceptive pill. In one study, five of 588 patients who had sustained RVOs were HRT users, but four of the five had other potential risk factors. With the ever increasing use of HRT, it is important that any possible adverse effects be reported. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of combined retinal arterial and venous obstruction associated with HRT.

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**Histological examination of the pigment epithelium-Bruch membrane-choriocapillaris complex after macular translocation**

**EDITOR,—**Macular degeneration is the leading cause of blindness in the older population, and it is becoming more and more prevalent. At present there is no treatment for the dry type of macular degeneration; for treatment of the wet form, several medical and surgical therapies have been tried, with varying results.

Photodynamic therapy with verteporfin had a significant treatment benefit in predominantly classic choroidal neovascularisation (CNV) lesions.

Surgical removal of the subretinal membrane is a promising method, but in many cases the visual acuity does not improve. A new technique has been proposed by Machemer and Steinhorst, where after surgical removal of the subretinal membrane the fovea is translocated to an area with healthier pigment epithelium, Bruch’s membrane, and choroid.

Variants have been described where only the temporal part of the retina was detached, or the retinal detachment was created in the temporal side through the sclera, without retinotomy. Here the scleral resection will ultimately shift the relation of the pigment epithelium to the fovea.

**CASE REPORT**

In this case we performed a macular translocation using the Machemer and Steinhorst technique, with some modifications from Eckardt (personal communication, 24 October 1997), and from our experience. After surgery usually we see a retinal fold starting from the optic disc and extending to the periphery, but this fold usually disappears after 5–7 days.

Our patient died (from intracranial haemorrhage) on the fifth day after the operation, and it was possible to examine the operated eye pathologically.

At gross examination we found that rotation had been achieved through an angle of 25–30 degrees. The next step was to perform...
sections of the translocated macula and in the region of the former subretinal membrane, and our findings are discussed below.

COMMENT

As we expected we found a thickened Bruch's membrane, few points of calcification, some remnants from the surgically removed subretinal membrane, and choriocapillaris atrophy. The outer retina seems not to be affected at the time of surgery.

From our point of view it was of interest to examine the attachment of the pigment epithelium to the retina or Bruch's membrane along the temporary postoperative retinal fold. We found that the pigment epithelium was attached mainly to the retina (Fig 2) and not to the Bruch's membrane; we were able to follow this from the optic disc through the macular region, up to the temporal periphery. Even at the site of one of our retinotomies, which happened to be on the line of the retinal fold, we found basically the same picture.

This can be caused by the presence of subretinal proliferation before surgery, or more probably occurred during surgery; this is supported by the wide extent of this finding.

We know that in some cases after surgery there is no improvement in visual acuity, and we hypothesise that this is because a significant part of the pigment epithelium has been translocated along with the retina.

From our histological sections, we see that some part of membrane remains in place even after surgical “removal” and from the membrane remaining we were able to see that this is a mixed membrane with extension underneath and above the pigment epithelium.

We tentatively believe that this may be connected with the fact that the pigment epithelium remained attached to the retina in such a drastic manipulation; in a type 1 subretinal membrane situated only above the pigment epithelium this will not occur. We think that more research is needed to discover if there is any connection between the type of membrane, related to the condition of the pigment epithelium, and the apparent stronger adhesion between the pigment epithelium and retina (or relatively weaker adhesion to the Bruch's membrane).

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Optic neuropathy as the presenting feature of HIV infection: recovery of vision with highly active antiretroviral therapy

EDITOR,—We describe a rare case of bilateral optic neuropathy caused by HIV which responded to highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART).

CASE REPORT

In March 1996, a 52 year old man presented with a 6 month history of slowly deteriorating vision in both eyes. By the time he sought medical help he had difficulty reading the newspaper and watching television. He was otherwise well except for a chronic productive cough.

He had worked for many years as a teacher in Botswana. He was heterosexual. His only risk factor for HIV transmission was a single encounter with an African woman in the mid 1980s. In 1988 he had dengue fever and malaria. The latter was treated in the UK with quinine and fansidar. In 1995 he was treated in Nkana for a pneumothorax. He was known to be hypertensive and was taking
Evoked responses were seen on the ERG. The small amplitude on the left. No pattern distinguished on the right and was delayed and of visual evoked response was virtually extinguished (Fig 2). Intraocular pressures were 1A). Funduscopy revealed bilateral optic disc pallor (Fig 2). In view of his history he was counselled and consented to HIV testing. HIV-1 antibody test was positive.

He was commenced on triple therapy zidovudine 200 mg three times daily, lamivudine 150 mg twice daily, indinavir 800 mg three times daily (HAART or highly active antiretroviral therapy) with co-trimoxazole prophylaxis for *Pneumocystis carinii*. He responded well clinically and on review at 6 months his vision had improved to 6/9 and 6/6 in his right and left eyes respectively with a concomitant improvement in his visual fields at 24 months (Fig 1B). His CD4 count rose to 170 cells μl and HIV viral load (Roche Piver) was below 400 copies/ml 6 months after initiating HAART. Unfortunately, the HIV viral load at presentation was not available.

**COMMENT**

Visual deterioration in HIV is a common problem. Ocular manifestations of HIV include retinal microangiopathy, opportunistic retinal infections, Kaposi’s sarcoma of the conjunctiva and eyelids, and herpes zoster ophthalmicus. Retinal disease occurs frequently, sometimes in association with optic nerve disease. Occasionally the optic nerve is found in association with optic disc pallor. Intraocular pressures were normal. Eye movements were normal. His visual evoked response was virtually extinguished on the right and delayed and of small amplitude on the left. No pattern evoked responses were seen on the ERG. The remainder of the neurological examination was normal.

Full blood count, electrolytes, glucose, B12, folate and folate levels were all normal. Autoantibody screen and syphilis serology were negative. *Haemophilus influenzae* was grown from his sputum but neither acid fast bacilli nor *Pneumocystis carinii* were detected. Toxoplasma serology showed no significant titres. Other viral serology including cytomegalovirus (CMV) antibody, hepatitis B surface antigen, and hepatitis C antibody were negative.

A chest radiograph showed bilateral basal shadowing. A high resolution computed tomograph scan confirmed bronchiectasis. A magnetic resonance imaging scan of head and orbits was normal. His CSF contained 28 white cells all of which were lymphocytes. The CSF protein was 0.73 g/l (normal <0.4 g/l) and glucose of 2.5 mmol/l (plasma 5.5 mmol/l). No organisms were detected. CSF cryptococcal antigen test (latex agglutination) was negative.

The lymphocyte subsets showed a T helper cell count (CD4) of 100 cells μl (normal 700–1100) and T suppressor cell count of 2332 cells μl (normal 500–900). In view of his history he was counselled and consented to HIV testing. HIV-1 antibody test was positive.

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**COMMENT**

Visual deterioration in HIV is a common problem. Ocular manifestations of HIV include retinal microangiopathy, opportunistic retinal infections, Kaposi’s sarcoma of the conjunctiva and eyelids, and herpes zoster ophthalmicus. Retinal disease occurs frequently, sometimes in association with optic nerve disease. Occasionally the optic nerve is selectively involved. The commonest aetiology is opportunistic infection. Most case reports have focused on the role of opportunistic infections such as syphilis optic perineuritis, CMV papillitis, varicella zoster optic neuritis, or cryptococcal retrobulbar neuritis. Other causes include toxoplasmosis and tuberculosis. Indeed, a search for these aetiopathological agents is the priority when faced with an HIV positive patient with an optic neuropathy. However, sometimes no opportunistic infection is found and the HIV virus itself is assumed to be causing the optic neuropathy.
In our case funduscropy excluded CMV and toxoplasma retinitis. The other infective aetiologies were excluded by serological testing. Magnetic resonance imaging excluded a compressive lesion. It is possible that our patient had idiopathic bilateral optic neuropathy with spontaneous improvement. However, it is exceedingly rare for simultaneous bilateral optic atrophy to occur with progressive deterioration for months and then a slow delayed recovery. One of the best series of bilateral optic neuropathy remains that by Hierons and Lyle in 1959. They reported 47 cases of bilateral optic neuritis, seven of which developed simultaneous bilateral visual disturbance. Two of these seven patients regained their vision over 6–12 months. Therefore, given the rarity of such an idiopathic presentation and the temporal relation of the improvement to HAART it is very likely that our patient had a primary HIV related optic neuropathy.

Primary HIV infection is well known to cause neurological disease. However, there has only been one case report of bilateral retrobulbar optic neuropathy in whom the presumed aetiology was the HIV virus itself. Newman and Lessell reported two patients who were already known to be HIV positive. The first patient was a 39 year old man who awoke with bilateral blurred vision and slight retrobulbar pain. His vision continued to deteriorate to 5/200 right eye and hand movement perception in the left eye. Funduscopy was normal. Four weeks into his illness he was commenced on AZT. Within 10 days his vision was beginning to improve. Eight months later his acuity was 20/70 right eye and 20/40 left eye. He was left with bilateral optic atrophy. The second patient did not improve with AZT but did show improvement with prednisolone. The only other case of optic neuropathy due to primary HIV infection was of a man with sudden monocular blindness. This was clinically due to an anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy, presumed to be secondary to an optic nerve microangiopathy.

What is the mechanism of the optic neuropathy? There is a significant loss of cortical neurons and optic nerve axons in patients with AIDS. Also far fewer AIDS patients have ocular signs than have ocular lesions discovered on post mortem. Therefore, it is not surprising that changes were noted in the optic nerves of eight AIDS patients who did not have visual signs or symptoms before death as well as those who did. Patchy axonal degeneration, oligodendrocyte, and myelin degeneration were noted in association with mononuclear cell infiltration, suggesting that optic nerve degeneration may be mediated by HIV infected macrophages. The HIV virus infects mononuclear phagocytic cells rather than neurons or oligodendrocytes so the neuronal losses must occur through a secondary mechanism. A more recent study has shown that optic nerve astrocytes in four patients with primary HIV related optic neuropathy stain strongly for tumour necrosis factor α (TNFα). No comparable staining was seen in control optic nerves. TNFα, an immunomodulatory agent, thus appears to be a major player in HIV induced neuronal apoptosis.

In conclusion, HIV may directly cause an optic neuropathy. The improvement of our patient’s vision with HAART is suggestive that much of the optic nerve failure is due to a reversible dysfunction of the optic neurons rather than their death.

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Vitreous basket sign in dislocation of the lens

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