Eyelid skin adenoid cystic carcinoma: a clinicopathological study of one case simulating sebaceous gland carcinoma

Adenoid cystic carcinoma is a rare subtype of sweat gland carcinoma. In the eyelid, it can arise from the glands of Moll, the palpebral lobe of the lacrimal gland, the accessory lacrimal glands in conjunctiva, or from ectopic lacrimal gland tissue. We present a rare case of adenoid cystic carcinoma arising from the skin of the eyelid with features simulating the more commonly seen sebaceous gland carcinoma.

**Case report**

A 57 year old man presented with a lesion in the right inferior lid. He reported a slow growth during the past 10 years. The examination revealed a firm tumour occupying the lateral two thirds of the right inferior lid. There was a loss of cilia but no ulceration of the skin or conjunctiva over the lesion (Fig 1). The remainder of the examination was normal. The clinical impression was sebaceous gland carcinoma and excision with clear margins was carried out.

Histopathologically, the lesion revealed solid nests of basaloid cells associated with numerous cystic spaces containing Alcian blue positive material and scant fibrous stroma. The neoplastic process seems to originate from an area of normal sweat glands of the lid skin. In some areas, the cells assumed a strand-like configuration forming glandular duct-like spaces (Fig 1). There was no continuity to the epidermis, hair sheaths, or conjunctivum, indicating origin of the tumour from skin sweat glands. The surgical margins were free of tumour. The final diagnosis was adenoid cystic carcinoma. After 18 months, no local recurrence or distant metastasis were noted.

**Comment**

The present case revealed clinical features commonly seen in association with eyelid sebaceous gland carcinoma. These included loss of cilia and a large slowly growing mass. It thus emphasises the need for including adenoid cystic carcinoma in the differential diagnosis of eyelid malignant tumours, albeit not sufficient to differentiate the two lesions, adenoid cystic carcinoma pseudocysts stain positively to Alcian blue and periodic acid–Schiff (PAS). The tumour also shows positive immunostaining with EMA (epithelial membrane antigen), amylase, S100 protein, and carcinoembryonic antigen.

Adenoid cystic carcinoma of the eyelid skin is a tumour of middle aged adults, present for a long period before the patient seeks medical attention. Unlike most of the sweat gland carcinomas, it tends to recur locally and rarely spreads to lymph nodes or distant organs. Thus, local resection with verification of the margins is the recommended treatment and regional lymph nodes resection seems not to be necessary.

References

Congenital trichomegaly (Oliver-McFarlane syndrome): a case report with 9 years’ follow up

In 1965 Oliver and McFarlane reported on the association of long eyelashes, pigmentary degeneration of the retina, and mental and growth retardation in an isolated case of a male child. The syndrome was called “congenital trichomegaly.” Only six cases, four children and two adults, have been described since then. The present report describes the eighth case of Oliver-McFarlane syndrome and documents a 9 year follow up.

Case report

A 5½ year old boy presented with progressive visual deterioration in both eyes. Visual problems had become apparent from the second year of age. He was delivered at term without complications weighing 2220 g. Physical examination revealed a weight of 14 kg, a height of 102 cm, and a head circumference of 49 cm. Bone age studies indicated a retardation in bone development with skeletal age of approximately 3 years. His genitals were small, his testes were palpable and descended. The scalp hair was sparse, very fine with a whitish aspect (Fig 1A). His eyelashes were very long and curled upwards (Fig 1B). A neurological examination showed discrete signs of ataxia, coordination was normal, myotonia was regular, and tendon reflexes were not present. IQ testing revealed an IQ of 97. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain disclosed no pathology.

A complete blood cell count and urinalysis including amino acids screening assay was normal. The urine sediments showed no signs of cytomegalic inclusion cysts. Serological tests for syphilis, hepatitis, German measles, mumps, herpes simplex, cytomegalovirus, mycoplasma, and toxoplasma were unremarkable.

Visual acuity was 20/400 in the right eye and 20/100 in the left at initial presentation. Cycloplegic retinoscopy revealed refractive errors of −7.0 in both eyes. Slit lamp examination was unremarkable, pupils were equal and reacted to direct and consensual stimulation. Intraocular pressures were normal. Fundus examination revealed a marked atrophy of the choriocapillaris. The fundus appeared pale due to depigmentation. There were plaques of pigment aggregates in the posterior pole and the macular area (Fig 2A, B).

Nine years later, at the age of 15, the boy was re-examined in our clinic. Best corrected visual acuity had decreased to hand movement at 30 cm in the right eye and 20/200 in the left. Objective refraction using an automated refractor revealed a refractive error of −15.25/−1.25/97° in the right eye and −14.00/−1.75/144° in the left. On fundus examination a progression of the bilateral chorioretinal degeneration was observed (Fig 2C, D). The discs were of normal colour and contour. Although the boy received testosterone therapy he did not develop secondary sexual characteristics according to his age. There was a marked retardation in body height. His gait was atactic and coordination severely affected. Furthermore, he appeared to be mentally retarded. Cytogenetic analysis showed a karyotype without abnormalities.

Comment

Oliver-McFarlane syndrome is an extremely rare condition associated with chorioretinal degeneration, dwarfism with growth hormone deficiency, hair abnormalities, and cerebellar dysfunction. To our knowledge, this is the eighth case since the first report by Oliver and McFarlane in 1965. The chorioretinal degeneration documented in our patient was similar to previous reports. Neurological findings such as ataxia and coordination problems could be correlated with cerebellar abnormalities during the long term follow up of the patient initially described by Oliver and McFarlane. As ataxia progressed during follow up, cerebellar dysfunction as reported by Chang et al. is very suggestive in our patient, too. However, as the parents refused further imaging of the brain, a definite cerebellar abnormality could not be shown. Peripheral neuropathy as present in our patient, was seen in three previous cases.

All reported cases appear to be sporadic. As only a very limited number of patients are documented, the genetics of this syndrome remain unclear. There is no known associated chromosomal defect or pattern of inheritance. Dellemann and Van Walbeck suggested a partial trisomy 13. However, the karyotype of our patient showed no abnormalities.

References


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Acute keratoconus with perforation in a patient with Down’s syndrome

Down’s syndrome has been reported to be frequently associated with keratoconus, a chronic non-inflammatory corneal disorder leading to scarring and progressive stromal thinning. An incidence of up to 15% in patients with Down’s syndrome was reported in the literature.

Acute keratoconus or “corneal hydrops” is a frequent feature in these patients leading to a further decrease in visual acuity and a mostly central corneal opacification. The spontaneous appearance of a fistula in the acute hydrops state in keratoconus has very rarely been observed. We describe both the clinical and histopathological findings in a patient with Down’s syndrome with acute keratoconus who underwent penetrating keratoplasty following a spontaneous corneal perforation.

Case report

We report on a 59 year old female patient with Down’s syndrome and late stage keratoconus who was referred to our clinic with a 1 day history of corneal hydrops on her left eye. On initial slit lamp examination a marked oedema of the central corneal stroma was apparent with vesicles and bullae in the corneal epithelium and stroma. The lens was catactous. Visual acuity could not be assessed because of profound mental retardation. Diabetes mellitus had been diagnosed several years ago and was treated by oral antidiabetics. Initial treatment consisted of antibiotic ointment, cycloplegics, and pressure patching.

Three days later the patient returned with a shallow anterior chamber, an epithelial defect and a perforating, “downgrowth” of aqueous humour leakage in the centre of the corneal well. Fibrin was present in the anterior chamber (Fig. 1).

Systemic antibiotic treatment was started following admission and a keratoplasty à chaud was planned for the next day. After another 24 hours of pressure patching the anterior chamber had reformed and the outer segment of the fistula was closed. The central part of the cornea had a “nipple-like” aspect. A triple procedure was successfully performed using a 8.25 mm diameter corneal transplant, which had been stored in 31°C organ culture medium. The graft was secured with 24 10-0 nylon interrupted sutures. An extracapsular cataract extraction was performed followed by implantation of an PMMA intraocular lens in the capsular bag. The postoperative period was uneventful. At the 6 month follow up the corneal graft was clear and the intraocular lens well placed. Light microscopy of the excised corneal button revealed features that are regularly found in advanced keratoconus: acellular thinning, “downgrowth” of epithelium in the corneal stroma, breaks and fragmentation of Bowman’s membrane. The cross section displayed a complete fistula, covered by a fibrin-like plug on its outer opening. The surface of the hydrops displayed no corneal epithelium (Fig 2).

Comment

Corneal hydrops in pre-existing keratoconus is generally caused by the rupture of Descemet’s membrane, followed by an influx of aqueous humour into the weakened corneal stroma that leads to a marked oedema and the formation of cystic spaces. If sufficiently severe, this process may under rare circumstances lead to a complete fistula with leakage of aqueous humour. Very few cases with a spontaneous corneal perforation in acute keratoconus have been reported in the literature. Three of the patients also suffered from Down’s syndrome. Pierse described the history of a 17 year old boy, who was discovered to have a spontaneously sealed corneal perforation 6 weeks after the onset of acute keratoconus. Perforation in a 20 year old female and an 18 year old male patient with corneal hydrops were reported by McElvanney. All three patients received a penetrating keratoplasty, with only one of the grafts remaining clear in the long term follow up. Penetrating keratoplasty was also clearly indicated in this reported case of perforation.

In general, corneal grafting will be considered in patients with Down’s syndrome and acute keratoconus but, when compared to patients without mental retardation, a much higher complication rate owing to the lack of cooperation has to be taken into consideration.

To the best of our knowledge this is the first report to also present histopathological findings of a fistula following corneal hydrops in keratoconus. Habitual eye rubbing, which is frequently observed in patients with Down’s syndrome and other forms of mental deficiency, has been postulated as an important factor not only for the development of keratoconus itself but also for the progression to the acute condition of the disease. As diabetes mellitus is also known to have significant effects on the morphological, metabolic, and physiological aspects of the cornea, the coincidence in this particular case may have had an additional detrimental role in the development of this potentially disastrous complication.

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References


Adult orbital xanthogranuloma with periosteal infiltration

A case of orbital xanthogranuloma is presented. The radiological and clinicopathological feature of diffuse periosteal infiltration, to the authors’ knowledge, has never previously been reported.

Case report

A 64 year old woman was referred to the orbital clinic with a 2 year history of bilateral yellow cutaneous lesions on the upper and lower eyelids. She was otherwise well, under
regular haematological review for a monoclonal gammapathy of uncertain significance. Examination revealed firm subcutaneous masses underlying the skin lesions, bilateral yellow episcleral infiltrates inferotemporally, and 2 mm bilateral propotis (Hertel readings 24 mm each eye at 110 mm) (Fig 1). Eye movements were full, and the remaining ocular and systemic examinations were unre- markable. Investigations carried out by her haematologist included a bone scan, electrocardiogram, and liver and renal function tests, all of which were normal. Orbital computerised tomography (CT) demonstrated bilateral extraocular muscle enlargement and periosteal infiltration involving the entire periorbital area, from the orbital margin to the apices. (Fig 2) Biopsies of the skin, episcleral, and periosteal lesions all confirmed xanthogranuloma with $100 negative, CD68 positive foamy histiocytes, and Touton giant cells. The colla- genous stroma showed no foci of necrosis and Langerhans cells were not seen. Electron microscopy was not performed.

The patient has been observed for 12 months, and remains asymptomatic, with no change in the clinical findings.

Comment

Adult xanthogranulomatous disease is defined histopathologically, by $100 negative foamy histiocytes and Touton giant cells. Categories, based on systemic and histopathological findings, include adult onset xan- thogranuloma, adult onset asthma with periocular xanthogranuloma, necrobiotic xanthogranuloma (NBX), and Erdheim-Chester Disease (ECD). They may also be classified as a form of non-Langerhans cell histiocytosis, involving soft tissues of the orbit rather than bone (bone involvement being a major feature of Langerhans cell histiocytosis).

Miszkiel et al reported the radiological and clinicopathological features of orbital xanthogranuloma to include cutaneous periocular lesions and proptosis, largely due to an infiltrating soft tissue orbital mass. Local orbital involvement includes enlargement and infiltration of extraocular muscles, lacrimal gland, retrobulbar fat, and encasement of the optic nerve. Orbital involvement in ECD is rare, and usually bilateral. Local orbital bone destruction has been reported in juvenile xanthogranuloma.

To the authors’ knowledge, the presence of diffuse periosteal infiltration, confirmed histologically to be xanthogranuloma in the above case, has never previously been reported.

There were no features of bony destruction, and the patient did not have any systemic involvement suggestive of ECD, confirmed by the normal investigations carried out by her haematologist. Necrosis of collagenous stroma, diagnostic of NBX, was also not seen histologically.

The prognostic importance of diffuse periosteal infiltration, confirmed fundal examination showed bilateral generalised optic disc pallor, cupdisc ratio of 0.3 bilaterally. Retinal vessels were mildly attenuated bilaterally. There were no retinal haemorrhages, or infiltrates, and there was no vitreous activity.

Laboratory studies showed mild normochromic normocytic anaemia with neutropenia, Westergren sedimentation rate 42 mm in the first hour, normal coagulation studies, CRP 8, normal ESR, and positive VDRL, TPHA, and Bartonella serology. Tacrolimus blood levels were within the normal therapeutic range during the post-transplant follow-up period. Magnetic resonance imaging showed no focal lesions, only mild cortical atrophy.

Electrodiagnostic studies reported very severe bilateral optic nerve/retinal ganglion cell dysfunction. The pattern visual evoked potential (VEP) was grossly delayed and of subnormal amplitude, flash VEP showed profound latency delay and amplitude reduction. Pattern electroretinogram (ERG) showed shortening of P50 with loss of N95 and some additional P30 amplitude involvement. Full field ERG was unremarkable.

Comment

Tacrolimus suppresses T cell activation and T helper cell dependent B cell proliferation, as well as the formation of lymphokines such as interleukin 2, 3, 7, 15 and interferon and the expression of the interleukin 2 receptor. The effects are mediated at the molecular level by binding to a cytosolic protein (FKBP), which is also responsible for intracellular accumulation of the compound.

Although cortical blindness, associated with bilateral occipital white matter lesions, has been documented as a potential complication of tacrolimus therapy following bone marrow transplantation and other transplantation, there have been no reports to our knowledge of optic neuropathy secondary to tacrolimus in the United Kingdom.

Mechanisms of neurotoxicity are not clear, previously described theories include direct

References

1 Sivok-Colicot J. Xanthogranulomatous disorders of the orbit. Review presentation at The Vancouver Orbital Symposium, Vancouver, Canada, 15–17 March 2002.

Case report

A 38 year old man with cystic fibrosis underwent pancreatic transplantation in 1999. He had been taking 4 mg of tacrolimus twice daily since his transplantation, and had never previously taken cyclosporin because of renal impairment.

He had previously complained of gradual deterioration in vision of over 6 months duration, at which time he had been seen at another centre where visual acuity was noted to be 6/36 improving to 6/24 with pinhole. Six months later during an admission for a chest infection, he had noted a further painless deterioration in both eyes over several days. There was no history of eye movements, headache, diplopia, or any other neurological or ophthalmic complaint.

He had never smoked and did not drink alcohol. In addition to tacrolimus he was taking amoxicillin 500 mg three times daily, vitamin A injections, prednisolone 10 mg daily, and ranitidine 150 mg twice daily. An ophthalmic referral was made.

On examination he was thin and pale, best corrected Snellen visual acuity were 3/60 right eye and 2/60 left eye, refraction was + 1.00 DS and + 0.75 DS respectively. Goldmann visual fields showed generalised depression of sensitivity, with no focal defects. There was a relative afferent pupillary defect. Motility, intraocular pressure, and anterior segment examination were normal.

Diagnosis and full fundal examination showed bilateral generalised optic disc pallor, cupdisc ratio of 0.3 bilaterally. Retinal vessels were mildly attenuated bilaterally. There were no retinal haemorrhages, or infiltrates, and there was no vitreous activity.

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Mechanisms of neurotoxicity are not clear, previously described theories include direct

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neurotoxic effects, resulting in axonal swelling, increased water content, and oedema. Vascular mechanisms postulated include modification of prostacyclin-thromboxane interactions resulting in vasoconstriction and relative ischaemia. 

Clinicians should be aware of the possible optic nerve toxicity of tacrolimus.

**References**


**Visual symptoms in patients on cyclophosphamide may herald sight threatening disease**

Cytomegalovirus retinitis is a sight threatening, opportunistic infection of the neurosensory retina. Most cases occur in patients with AIDS, organ transplantation, or haematological malignancies. There are only a few isolated reports of cytomegalovirus retinitis complicating systemic immunosuppressive therapy in patients with collagen vascular diseases. 

**Case reports**

We reviewed four patients on long term immunosuppression for collagen vascular disease who developed cytomegalovirus retinitis.

**Comment**

Cytomegalovirus is a herpesvirus, which generally causes a subclinical or mild clinical

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**Table 1** Patient characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient 1</th>
<th>Patient 2</th>
<th>Patient 3</th>
<th>Patient 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Systemic disease</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis</td>
<td>Polyrteritis nodosa</td>
<td>SLE</td>
<td>SLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at diagnosis</td>
<td>43 years</td>
<td>38 years</td>
<td>28 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunosuppressive therapy at presentation</td>
<td>Cyclophosphamide 100 mg/day</td>
<td>Azathioprine 50 mg/day</td>
<td>Azathioprine 150 mg/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of therapy</td>
<td>IV steroids and IV cyclophosphamide</td>
<td>Oral cyclophosphamide</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocular features</td>
<td>Floaters</td>
<td>Decreased vision</td>
<td>Blurred vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presenting complaints</td>
<td>Floaters</td>
<td>Decreased vision</td>
<td>Blurred vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual acuity at last review</td>
<td>6/12, 6/9</td>
<td>6/18, 6/12</td>
<td>6/12–2, 6/9+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>Cyclophosphamide reduced to 50 mg</td>
<td>Azathioprine stopped, Cyclophosphamide stopped</td>
<td>Cyclophosphamide stopped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CMV antibodies in blood</strong></td>
<td>Positive IgM (rising titre)</td>
<td>Positive IgG and IgM (rising titre)</td>
<td>Positive IgG and IgM (rising titre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cytomegalovirus culture</strong></td>
<td>Positive from urine and blood</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PCR for cytomegalovirus</strong></td>
<td>Not done</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WBC (NR 4–13)</strong></td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lymphocyte (NR 1.5–4)</strong></td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CD4 cell (NR 0.41–1.54)</strong></td>
<td>Not done</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CD8 cell count (NR 0.23–1.09)</strong></td>
<td>Not done</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anticytomegalovirus therapy</strong></td>
<td>Prednisolone continued</td>
<td>Prednisolone reduced to 7.5 mg</td>
<td>Prednisolone continued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration</strong></td>
<td>6 weeks</td>
<td>3 weeks</td>
<td>5 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recurrence</strong></td>
<td>2 further recurrences</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prophylaxis</strong></td>
<td>IV ganciclovir</td>
<td>Oral ganciclovir</td>
<td>Oral ganciclovir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration of prophylaxis</strong></td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>3.5 years</td>
<td>2 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome</strong></td>
<td>6/60, 6/36</td>
<td>6/9, 6/9</td>
<td>6/12, 6/9+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other ocular complication/procedures</strong></td>
<td>Successful bilateral retinal reattachment surgery</td>
<td>Successful right retinal reattachment surgery</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present status</strong></td>
<td>CD4 cell (NR 0.41–1.54)</td>
<td>CD4 cell (NR 0.41–1.54)</td>
<td>CD4 cell (NR 0.41–1.54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Immunosuppressive therapy</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Prednisolone 7.5 mg/day</td>
<td>Prednisolone 7.5 mg/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CMV prophylaxis</strong></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“flu-like” illness in healthy individuals. However, in susceptible individuals—for example, those in immunocompromised states, many organs can be involved including the eyes, central nervous system, adrenals, gut, and lungs. Cytomegalovirus retinitis can occur as a complication of systemic immunosuppressive therapy such as cyclophosphamide, azathioprine,1,2 and oral steroids, in isolation or in various combinations.

In our series, all patients were on cyclophosphamide. Patients 1 and 4 were taking cyclophosphamide at presentation. Patient 3 had received cyclophosphamide until 6 weeks before presentation, when his therapy was changed to azathioprine while patient 2 had received an 18 month course of cyclophosphamide in the past and a shorter 4 week course before development of CMV retinitis. Cyclophosphamide therapy suppresses both primary and established cellular and humoral immune responses. It can decrease the number of activated T lymphocytes, suppress CD4+ and CD8+ T cell functions, and decrease B lymphocyte counts and antibody production for several months. The incidence of CMV retinitis increases with CD4+ cell count less than 0.05 × 10⁹/l and CD8+ cell count less than 0.5 × 10⁹/l. Following immunosuppression, CD4+ retinitis may also occur in the presence of normal CD4 count. In this single case report it was postulated that CMV retinitis occurred following the inhibition of T cell responses by azathioprine. In addition to the potential of immunosuppressive induced inhibition of T cell responses, all our patients were lymphopenic and three out of four presented with low CD4 and/or CD8 count.

Ganciclovir and foscarit are the two most commonly used drugs for cytomegalovirus retinitis but both are virostatic and do not lead to complete eradication of the virus particles. Patients risk recurrence of cytomegalovirus retinitis after discontinuation of the antiviral therapy, especially if they require long term immunosuppression or have a slow immune recovery following the discontinuation of immunosuppressive therapy. One patient (patient 1), the only one to remain on immunosuppression in addition to steroids, had a recurrence of cytomegalovirus retinitis. On stopping the immunosuppressant, his WBC and CD4 cell count recovered and he did not have any further recurrence of cytomegalovirus retinitis, and maintenance of anti-CMV therapy was stopped successfully.

There are currently no established guidelines for the management of these patients. Studies of CMV retinitis in AIDS patients suggests that the maintenance therapy may be safely discontinued once the CD4 cell count is normal (≥0.1 × 10⁹/l for at least 3 months) and the retinitis is clinically quiescent.3 How applicable this guideline is for patients on immunosuppressive therapy is uncertain. In particular, two of our patients had CD4 cell counts above this level on presentation of CMV retinitis. Therefore any guideline would have to include a more quantitative assessment of cell function, so that prediction of safe withdrawal of maintenance therapy can be achieved.

In summary, patients and their doctors need to be aware of this potentially sight threatening complication and are advised to seek expert help in the event of visual disturbance or atypical change in features of their original ocular inflammation associated with their systemic disease.
Retinal vein occlusion and cardiovascular risk assessment

The article by Martin et al. on the cardiovascular risk assessment in a group of patients with compromised retinal circulation brings to light an important issue. For this group of patients and especially those with central retinal vein occlusion very little can be offered in the form of treatment. They are regularly followed up in the eye clinics for up to 2 years, with many of them worrying about secondary ophthalmic complications including that of neovascular glaucoma.

This article offers scope for evidence based practice in risk assessment and appropriate intervention in the form of primary preventive measures against coronary heart disease. The authors used a proprietary version of the Framingham algorithm for personal computer. Although this makes it simple for the ophthalmologist to feed in appropriate data to obtain the 10 year risk figure it may not be feasible in every ophthalmology unit that diagnoses and manages patients with retinal vein occlusion. A significant proportion of these patients are seen and managed in the district general hospitals. Access to a personal computer in the clinic may be difficult and this may discourage the risk assessment process.

The authors briefly mention in their introduction about the various tables that may help in calculating the risk. The Joint British Societies Coronary Risk Prediction Chart is available at the back of the British National Formulary (BNF). This provides the risk figure based on the various parameters like age, sex, smoking status, systolic blood pressure, presence or absence of diabetes, and total to HDL cholesterol ratio. This should serve the same purpose as that of the software mentioned in the article. The BNF should be more freely available and should encourage the practice of 10 year cardiovascular risk assessment much more widely for this group of patients. The authors are to be congratulated for this excellent article that should change practice in many ophthalmology units.

A randomised controlled trial of written information

Newsham’s effort to inform parents of children with amblyopia about occlusion therapy is laudable but incomplete. Ethical considerations of informed consent require full disclosure of all aspect of the proposed treatment. The following points might be considered for inclusion.

(1) Occlusion therapy has never been scientifically validated with a randomised controlled study.

(2) The dose/response relation has never been defined. Flynn et al stated that “Success with occlusion therapy is the duration of occlusion therapy, type of occlusion used . . . .” The variety of treatment protocols accentuate another dilemma owing to our paucity of knowledge on the dose-effect relation—a situation one finds hard to imagine for any comparably established therapy outside ophthalmology.

In other words we have no understanding of the dose-effect relation of occlusion in amblyopia therapy.

(3) The application of “greater levels of occlusion being prescribed for more severe amblyopia” was supported by the observation that success was related to “ . . . the depth of visual loss before treatment . . . .”

(4) The benefits of treatment are likely to deteriorate following cessation of patching.

(5) Visual acuity improves as children become more mature, literate, and familiar with vision testing protocols. This is also true for amblyopic eyes. In amblyopic children between 3 and 7 years old, without treatment, visual acuity was shown to consistently improve in each older age group.

(6) Both the occluded and the amblyopic eyes improve at the same rate during treatment.

(7) Success in amblyopia treatment is usually defined as improvement by a minimum of three lines. Many of the successfully treated patients, by that criterion, will still not have normal vision at the end of presumably successful treatment. One quarter of treated patients with initial acuity better than 20/100 do not even achieve these limited goals. Therefore, the comments about achieving normal vision may raise expectations that will not be achieved.

(8) Occlusion therapy does have potential adverse effects beyond disruption of family and social life and interference with education.

(9) Despite decades of occlusion therapy the prevalence of amblyopia in the adult population is similar to that of the school age population. Moreover, “the prevalence of unilateral amblyopia was not found to be statistically different by age groups.” This suggests that long term benefits of conventional therapy are not demonstrated in demographic studies.

Patients and their families should be provided with comprehensive information concerning proposed treatments. Physicians are obliged to make this information accurate and inclusive.

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(1) Occlusion therapy has never been scientifically validated with a randomised controlled study.

(2) The dose/response relation has never been defined. Flynn et al stated that “Success with occlusion therapy is the duration of occlusion therapy, type of occlusion used . . . .” The variety of treatment protocols accentuate another dilemma owing to our paucity of knowledge on the dose-effect relation—a situation one finds hard to imagine for any comparably established therapy outside ophthalmology.

In other words we have no understanding of the dose-effect relation of occlusion in amblyopia therapy.

(3) The application of “greater levels of occlusion being prescribed for more severe amblyopia” was supported by the observation that success was related to “ . . . the depth of visual loss before treatment . . . .”

(4) The benefits of treatment are likely to deteriorate following cessation of patching.

(5) Visual acuity improves as children become more mature, literate, and familiar with vision testing protocols. This is also true for amblyopic eyes. In amblyopic children between 3 and 7 years old, without treatment, visual acuity was shown to consistently improve in each older age group.

(6) Both the occluded and the amblyopic eyes improve at the same rate during treatment.

(7) Success in amblyopia treatment is usually defined as improvement by a minimum of three lines. Many of the successfully treated patients, by that criterion, will still not have normal vision at the end of presumably successful treatment. One quarter of treated patients with initial acuity better than 20/100 do not even achieve these limited goals. Therefore, the comments about achieving normal vision may raise expectations that will not be achieved.

(8) Occlusion therapy does have potential adverse effects beyond disruption of family and social life and interference with education.

(9) Despite decades of occlusion therapy the prevalence of amblyopia in the adult population is similar to that of the school age population. Moreover, “the prevalence of unilateral amblyopia was not found to be statistically different by age groups.” This suggests that long term benefits of conventional therapy are not demonstrated in demographic studies.

Patients and their families should be provided with comprehensive information concerning proposed treatments. Physicians are obliged to make this information accurate and inclusive.

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References


7 The Pediatric Eye Disease Investigator Group. The clinical profile of moderate amblyopia in children younger than 7 years. Arch Ophthalmol 2002;120:281–7 (Table 3 Baseline characteristics according to age at enrollment).


NOTICES

Role of optometry in Vision 2000

The latest issue of Community Eye Health (No 43) discusses the mobilisation of optometry to deal with uncorrected refractive error, which is now a major cause of functional blindness. For further information please contact: Journal of Community Eye Health, International Centre for Eye Health, Institute of Ophthalmology, 11–43 Bath Street, London EC1V 9EL, UK (tel: +44 (0)20 7608 6910; fax: +44 (0)20 7250 3207; email: eyeresource@ucl.ac.uk; web site: www.jech.co.uk). Annual subscription (4 issues) UK£25; US$40. Free to workers in developing countries.

International Centre for Eye Health

The International Centre for Eye Health has published a new edition of the Standard List of Medicines, Equipment, Instruments and Optical Supplies (2001) for eye care services in developing countries. It is compiled by the Task Force of the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness. Further details: Sue Stevens, International Centre for Eye Health, 11–43 Bath Street, London EC1V 9EL, UK (tel: +44 (0)20 7608 6910; email: eyeresource@ucl.ac.uk).

Second Sight

Second Sight, a UK based charity whose aims are to eliminate the backlog of cataract blind in India by the year 2020 and to establish strong links between Indian and British ophthalmologists, is regularly sending volunteer surgeons to India. Details can be found at the charity web site (www.secondsight.org.uk) or by contacting Dr Lucy Mathen (lucymathen@yahoo.com).

Specific Eye ConditionS (SPECS)

Specific Eye ConditionS (SPECS) is a not for profit organisation which acts as an umbrella organisation for support groups of any conditions or syndrome with an integral eye disorder. SPECS represents over fifty different organisations related to ocular conditions ranging from conditions that are relatively common to very rare syndromes. We also include groups who offer support of a more general nature to visually impaired and blind people. Support groups meet regularly in the Boardroom at Moorfields Eye Hospital to offer support to...
each other, share experiences and explore new ways of working together. The web site www.eyeconditions.org.uk acts as a portal giving direct access to support groups own sites. The SPECS web page is a valuable resource for professionals and may also be of interest to people with a visual impairment or who are blind. For further details about SPECS contact: Kay Parkinson, SPECS Development Officer (tel: +44 (0)1803 524238; email: k@eyeconditions.org.uk; web site: www.eyeconditions.org.uk).

The British Retinitis Pigmentosa Society
The British Retinitis Pigmentosa Society (BRPS) was formed in 1975 to bring together people with retinitis pigmentosa and their families. The principle aims of BRPS are to raise funds to support the programme of medical research into an eventual cure for this hereditary disease, and through the BRPS welfare service, help members and their families copy with the everyday concerns caused by retinitis pigmentosa. Part of the welfare service is the telephone helpline (+44 (0)1280 860 363), which is a useful resource for any queries or worries relating to the problems retinitis pigmentosa can bring. This service is especially valuable for those recently diagnosed with retinitis pigmentosa, and all calls are taken in the strictest confidence. Many people with retinitis pigmentosa have found the Society helpful, providing encouragement, and support through the Helpline, the welfare network and the BRPS branches throughout the UK. (tel: +44 (0)1280 821 334; email: hynda@brps.demon.co.uk; web site: www.brps.demon.co.uk)

World Conference on Tuberculosis
Stephen Lewis, UN special envoy for HIV/AIDS in Africa, closed the 33rd IUATLD World Conference on Lung Health in Montreal with a powerful call to increase advocacy for HIV and tuberculosis to resolve the health crisis in developing countries. We are at a crucial point in time, he said. Dr Richard Feachem, Executive Director of the Global Fund on Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), will present his budget to the Fund's Board of Directors. Since its creation in 2001, the Fund has pledged $1.2 billion but has only received $US434 million so far. According to Stephen Lewis, Richard Feachem will be asking for $US8.1 billion for the next year, of which $US1.6 billion is devoted to TB— which doesn't take into account infrastructure costs. There is no precedence to match which $(US)1.6 billion is devoted to TB—

Detachment Course with international faculty on: Retinal and Vitreous Surgery with Case Presentations preceding Retina Meeting
The detachment course with international faculty on: Retinal and Vitreous Surgery with Case Presentations preceding Retina Meeting will be held 14–15 March 2003 and 16 March 2003 respectively, in Mexico City, Mexico. Further details: Scientific programme: Prof Ingrid Kreissig, University of Tuebingen, Schleichstr. 12, Breuningerbau, 72076 Tuebingen, Germany (tel: +49 7071 295209, email: ingrid.kreissig@med.uni-tuebingen.de). Local organisation: Prof. Quiroz-Mercado, Prof. Munoz, and Prof. Gonzalez “Hospital Luis Sanchez Bulines”, Asociacion para Evitar la Cegueria en Mexico Vicente Garcia Torres #46, Coyoacan, Mexico DF 04330 (fax: +5255 5659 5928; email: retinaex@yahoo.com).

16th Annual Meeting of German Ophthalmic Surgeons
The 16th Annual Meeting of German Ophthalmic Surgeons will be held 8–11 May 2003 in Nürnberg, Germany. Organised by the Professional Association of German Ophthalmologists Ophthalmic Surgery Group the conference will cover cataract surgery, refractive surgery, glaucoma surgery, vitreoretinal surgery, corneal surgery, eye surgery in developing countries, and orbita, lacrimal and lid surgery. Further details: MCN Medizinische Congress organisation Nürnberg AG, Zerzabelshofstr 29, 90478 Nürnberg, Germany (tel: +49 911 9391621; fax: +49 911 9391620; email: doc@mcnag.info; web site: www.doc-nuernberg.de).
Adult orbital xanthogranuloma with periosteal infiltration

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