UNILATERAL CORECTOPIA*

BY

S. P. MATHUR

Department of Ophthalmology, P.B.M. Group of Hospitals, Bikaner (Rajasthan), India

CORECTOPIA is usually bilateral and symmetrical, the direction of the displacement being up and out (Duke-Elder, 1938). Unilateral cases are rare (Wilde, 1862; van Duyse, 1895). Ectopia lentis is a usual accompaniment, and other anomalies of uveal tissue may co-exist.

This condition has a hereditary tendency as a recessive characteristic. Some of the cases reported have shown evidence of intra-uterine inflammation.

Case Report

A man aged 30 years came to the hospital complaining of defective vision.

Examination.—The lids, conjunctiva, and cornea were normal. The lateral half of each anterior chamber was comparatively deeper and the iris was tremulous in both the eyes. The pupil of the right eye was central, round, 2 mm. in diameter, and reacted briskly, while that of the left eye was displaced medially, leaving about 1 mm. of iris at the root, elliptical in shape—2 mm. vertically and 3 mm. horizontally (Figure). Reactions to light were brisk except from the medial side, which was fixed by three greyish bands extending from the pupillary margin to the root of the iris and angle of the anterior chamber.

The visual acuity was 6/24 in the right eye and 2/60 in the left.

FIGURE.—Position of pupil in each eye. Dotted line shows position of lens.

Retinoscopy showed that the right eye was -0.75 D vertical, -3.5 D horizontal, with axes slightly oblique. The left eye could not be examined as the edge of the lens bisected the pupil, and the zonule was visible through the aphakic portion. The media were clear and the fundi normal.

The visual acuity in the right eye could be improved to 6/6-2 (with -1.75 D sph., -2.5 D cyl., axis 110°). The left eye could not be improved.
The family history was negative.

Discussion

The interesting features in this case are the medial displacement of the pupil in the left eye only and its elliptical shape, the medial margin being fixed by remnants of the pupillary membrane, and the bilateral subluxation of the lens on the lateral side giving rise to irregularity in the depth of anterior chamber, tremulousness of the iris, and astigmatism. The hereditary factor could not be ascertained.

Summary

A case is described of congenital unilateral medial displacement of the pupil with remnants of the pupillary membrane and bilateral subluxation of the lens on the lateral side only.

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