Clinical features of affected males with X linked ocular albinism

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Abstract
Seventy four males affected by X linked ocular albinism (XLOA) from 19 pedigrees were examined to assess phenotypic variation and visual prognosis. Nystagmus was present in all cases except one. Best visual acuity ranged from 6/9 to 6/60; 79-7% could see 6/36 or better; most could read N5. Marked iris transluency and foveal hypoplasia were present in all cases. Posterior embryotoxon was present in 30% and dysplastic optic discs were often seen. Pigmentation of the posterior pole was associated with better visual acuity. XLOA is under-diagnosed: almost 20% of cases had been previously diagnosed as having congenital nystagmus until reviewed in this study.

Albinism is the term used to describe a heterogeneous group of inherited disorders characterised by skin hypopigmentation and ocular abnormalities such as reduced visual acuity and nystagmus. It may be divided broadly into two groups: oculocutaneous albinism characterised by hypomelanosis of the hair, skin, and eyes, with autosomal recessive inheritance; and ocular albinism where skin and hair pigmentation appear to be normal. Ocular albinism may occur in an autosomal recessive form (AROA) or it may show X linked inheritance when it is known as Nettleship-Falls or X linked ocular albinism (XLOA).

The major effects of XLOA are nystagmus, reduced visual acuity, refractive errors, strabismus, iris transluency, fundus hypopigmentation, and foveal hypoplasia but other ocular abnormalities such as posterior embryotoxon, Axenfeld’s anomaly, and optic disc hypoplasia have also been described. The effects of the XLOA mutation are not confined to the eye: visual evoked potentials (VEPs) show evidence of abnormal neuronal crossing at the optic chiasm and skin histology shows the presence of macromelanosome in affected males and in the majority of female carriers.

XLOA is uncommon, with an estimated frequency of between 1:50 000 and 1:150 000. The XLOA gene (OA1) has been mapped to the distal short arm of the X chromosome (Xp22.3) and first trimester prenatal diagnosis with linked DNA markers is now technically possible. Parents of affected children and women at risk of having an affected child need accurate and comprehensive information about visual prognosis in the condition. In this study we have examined a large number of families affected by XLOA to assess the phenotypic variation in affected men with particular reference to visual acuity, anterior segment changes, foveal and optic disc morphology.

Patient and methods
Eighteen families from the United Kingdom together with a large pedigree from Newfoundland previously described by Johnson et al were examined. Families were included in this study if affected males had reduced visual acuity, nystagmus, iris transluency, and hypopigmented fundi with foveal hypoplasia, and a family history consistent with X linked inheritance. In all families at least one woman had to have the ‘mud-splattered’ fundus characteristic of the carrier state and/or macromelanosomes on skin biopsy. Within each kindred a full ophthalmic examination was performed upon all available affected men including best corrected Snellen visual acuity, reading acuity at preferred reading distance, colour vision (Ishihara and City University plates), and binocular single vision (TNO stereotest). Strabismus and extracircular movements were assessed and nystagmus recorded as absent, horizontal, vertical, rotary, or mixed.

Anterior segment examination included assessment of iris colour (classified as grey, blue, mixed blue/brown, or brown) and presence of posterior embryotoxon or Axenfeld’s anomaly, and grading of iris translucency. After pupil dilatation, optic disc and foveal morphology were assessed, together with an examination of pigmentation and retinal vascular arrangement at the posterior pole. Fundus photographs and skin biopsies were obtained where possible. Skin biopsies, 4 mm in diameter, were taken from the inner aspect of the forearm under local anaesthesia. Sections were stained with haematoxylin and eosin and by the Masson-Hamperl method.

Results
Eighty one affected males from 19 pedigrees with XLOA (age range from 4 months to 77 years) have been seen. A comprehensive ophthalmic examination was possible in 74 individuals. All patients were Caucasian. Excluding the Newfoundland pedigree, which had previously been systematically assessed, 12 of the 62 affected males in British pedigrees were unaware of their correct diagnosis until reviewed in this study, 11 having previously been diagnosed as having congenital motor nystagmus. Although hair pigmentation in some patients was blond (13), ginger (two), or light brown (24), almost
Clinical features of affected males with X linked ocular albinism

Figure 1  Best corrected distance visual acuity in affected males with XLOA; 79-7% could see 6/36 or better.

Figure 2  Best reading visual acuity in affected males with XLOA (without use of magnifiers).

Figure 3  Refractive errors in affected males with XLOA. Cylindrical error is correlated with spherical error.

half the patients (35) had dark brown or black hair.

ACUITY
Best corrected Snellen visual acuity could be measured in 74 affected males (Fig 1) and ranged from 6/9 to 6/60; 79-7% had acuity of 6/36 or better. Reading vision was measured in 53 cases: 31 (58-5%) were able to read N5 either unaided or with correction at their preferred reading distance (Fig 2). With the aid of a magnifier, if required, 90% could read N5 or N6. Acuity did not deteriorate with age. Visual acuity varied between affected males within families (the affected male that could see 6/9 had a nephew who could only see 6/60). There was no statistically significant difference in visual acuities between families (χ² 109-45, 90 df, p>0.05) or between different age groups (χ² 26-97, 35 df, p>0.05).

EXTRAOCULAR MOVEMENTS
Two of 74 patients did not have nystagmus in the primary position of gaze. One was seen for the first time aged 56 and denied ever having had nystagmus: his best visual acuity was 6/9 and there was exotropia, iris translucency, foveal hypoplasia, and macromelanosome were demonstrated on skin biopsy. The other, aged 66, had horizontal nystagmus on lateral gaze but not in the primary position but admitted that his nystagmus had reduced with age. Older patients often reported reduced amplitude of nystagmus with time. Sixty five cases (88%) had purely horizontal nystagmus in all positions of gaze, five (7%) had combined horizontal and rotary nystagmus, and two had rotary nystagmus alone. Manifest strabismus was present in 56 cases (76%): 46% were exotropic and 30% were esotropic. Exophoria was present in four cases and esophoria in three. Eleven cases were orthotropic (two had had previous strabismus surgery).

REFRACTIVE ERRORS
Spherical errors ranged from -20-0 dioptres to +9-0 dioptres (Fig 3). Hypermetropia was more common than myopia but 78 of 148 eyes (52-7%) had a spherical error between -2-0 D and +2-0 D. Cylindrical error ranged from 0 to 6-0 D, and 60-1% of eyes had astigmatism of 2-0 D or more. Anisometropia (more than 1-5 DS) was present in 13 patients (17-6%). High ametropia, either myopic or hypermetropic, did not segregate in families. The most myopic patient (−13-5 DS OD, −20-0 DS OS) had an affected brother who had hypermetropic astigmatism (+1-75 DS/+3-0 DC × 100 OD, +2-25 DS/+1-75 DC × 80 OS) and, within the same pedigree, five of 11 affected males were hypermetropic.

STEREOPSIS, COLOUR VISION
No patient showed any stereopsis using the TNO stereoaucuity test. Colour vision could be tested in 72 patients: seven patients had varying degrees of red-green deficiency, but this abnormality did not segregate with XLOA. Three affected males in one pedigree had deutanomalous colour vision, but affected males in another branch of the same pedigree had normal colour vision.

ANTERIOR SEGMENT CHANGES
Fifty six patients (76%) had either grey or blue irides, but darker pigmentation (brown or mixed blue/brown) was found in the remainder (24%).
Table 1  Iridocorneal anomalies seen in XLOA affected males, carrier women, and normal individuals (including clinically unaffected males and females, at 50% risk of having inherited the abnormal gene, who had a normal examination and normal spouses)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anomaly</th>
<th>Affected males n (%)</th>
<th>Carrier women n (%)</th>
<th>Normal individuals n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>74 (100)</td>
<td>116 (100)</td>
<td>26 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior embryotoxon</td>
<td>22 (30)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>14 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axenfeld’s anomaly</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>74 (100)</td>
<td>118 (100)</td>
<td>26 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marked iris translucency (grade 3) such that the edge of the lens was visible around at least 180° was found in 73 cases (Fig 4). Grade 2 translucency (widespread translucency but edge of lens visible around less than 180°) was seen in the remaining patient. Results of slit-lamp assessment of the iridocorneal angle in affected males, carrier women, and normal individuals are shown in Table 1. Fifty one patients were normal but 22 (30%) had evidence of posterior embryotoxon and one had posterior embryotoxon and Axenfeld’s anomaly. The number of patients with posterior embryotoxon was significantly more frequent in the affected males than either carrier women or normal individuals ($\chi^2$, p<0.001). One patient had keratoconus. This was assumed to be a coincidental finding since he had three affected brothers all of whom had normal corneas.

MACULAR MORPHOLOGY

Foveal hypoplasia, as defined by absence of the foveal reflex and lack of foveal hyperpigmentation, was seen in all eyes. Some degree of pigmentation was often present at the posterior pole, but without any area of increased pigmentation to indicate a foveal zone. The presence or absence of pigment at the posterior pole was assessed in all patients on the basis of whether there was sufficient pigmentation to mask the underlying choroidal vasculature (Fig 5A, 5B). Of 148 eyes examined 117 (79%) had appreciable pigmentation at the posterior pole, masking choroidal vessels. Thirty five eyes were able to see 6/24 or better: 33 had pigmentation at the posterior pole, compared with only two eyes with hypopigmentation. This difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2$ 5-61, 1 df, p<0.025). A normal foveal vascular ‘wreath’ was absent in all cases and in 16 eyes photographed a large non-cilioretinal vessel crossed the putative foveal zone in a horizontal direction (Fig 6A). After leaving the disc, branches of upper and lower temporal blood vessels respected the horizontal raphe.

OPTIC DISC MORPHOLOGY

Optic disc abnormalities were often seen including optic disc hypoplasia (29 of 148 eyes), tilted discs or dysplastic discs of normal size (seven), and optic disc coloboma (one). Fundus photography was possible in 40 eyes of 21 affected males. These photographs have been reviewed: seven discs were dysplastic and 12 were hypoplastic. Vascular distribution at the disc was often abnormal: all blood vessels entered through the nasal half of the disc in 19 eyes (50%).

SKIN BIOPSY

Skin biopsy was performed in 39 affected males and all except one have shown macromelanosomes. This patient was aged 60, had nystagmus, iris translucency, and foveal hypoplasia and had two daughters each with the ‘mud-splattered’ fundus appearance of the carrier state. Multiple sections were taken from a single biopsy, but macromelanosomes were not demonstrated.

Discussion

Linkage analysis of the families reported in this
Clinical features of affected males with X linked ocular albinism

study has not shown any genetic heterogeneity but we have found wide intrafamilial variation in the vision of affected males from 6/9 to 6/60 indicating variable expression of the XLOA gene. Most cases were able to see 6/36 or better. Visual acuity may occasionally be very good: three patients could see 6/12 or better and acuity of 6/6 has been reported.

There was no statistically significant difference between the distribution of visual acuities of affected males between different pedigrees. The condition is not progressive and we found no deterioration of visual acuity with age. Near vision is good: almost 60% could read N5 without an optical reading aid. Nystagmus was found in all cases except one, although there is the possibility that this case may have had nystagmus earlier in life. Marked iris translucency was seen in all cases and posterior embryotoxon was commonly found, indicating mild dysgenesis of the anterior segment. Refractive errors were common: 60% had astigmatism of 2 dioptres or more but although spherical errors ranged from −20 D to +9 D, just over half (53%) had a spherical error of between −2.0 D and +2.0 D. There was absence of the foveal reflex, lack of normal foveal hyperpigmentation, and abnormal foveal vascular architecture in all cases. Most eyes, and almost all those with visual acuity greater than 6/36, had sufficient pigment at the posterior pole to mask choroidal vasculature, but the typical hypopigmented albinoid fundus appearance with clearly visible choroidal vasculature was seen in the periphery in all cases (Figs 5A, 6B).

There are several mechanisms which may be responsible for the impaired vision in XLOA. Although nystagmus clearly limits vision, psychophysical testing indicates that visual resolution in albinos is limited by factors other than nystagmus alone. Foveal hypoplasia is a critical sign for diagnosis of XLOA and may be the major cause of limited vision. It may be the only consistent ophthalmoscopic abnormality in XLOA in black patients. Normal foveal development involves peripheral migration of the inner retinal layers to form the foveal pit with central migration of cone photoreceptors, which continues after birth. At the same time each cone elongates and thins, increasing foveolar cell density fourfold. In the human albino retina no such migration occurs such that foveal cones remain spaced apart. This correlates with psychophysical testing in which the acuity deficit in albinism appears to be limited to the central visual field with normal peripheral acuity at eccentricities of 10° or more. Albino central vision is superior to normal peripheral vision consistent with the idea that the central retina of the albino is a spatially magnified (under-developed) version of the normal fovea. Foveal hypoplasia is not confined to XLOA. It may also be associated with aniridia, Aland Island eye disease, and other forms of albinism and may occur as an isolated anomaly, when it may be sporadic or dominantly inherited.

Abnormalities of perifoveal vascularisation have been described in albinism with retinal vessels located in and streaming across the putative macular area, although in a few cases of oculocutaneous albinism perifoveal vasculature appeared normal with fluorescein angiography. Absence of the foveal avascular zone has also been described in isolated foveal hypoplasia. We found an absence of the normal foveal avascular zone in all patients. Large retinal vessels often crossed the putative foveal zone (Fig 6A), but upper and lower temporal vessels and their branches respected the horizontal raphe.

Other structural abnormalities may affect visual potential in the albino eye. Better visual acuity in this study was associated with more pigmentation of the posterior pole. In all forms of albinism reduced visual acuity may broadly be related to the degree of ocular hypopigmentation although there may be exceptions: a case of oculocutaneous albinism has been reported with normal visual acuity (6/6) but where choroidal vessels were clearly seen in the macular zone. Dysplasia of the optic nerve head, which had been previously reported in ocular albinism, was often seen in this study and may also compromise vision.

Refractive errors are common in XLOA and, although marked high myopia or hypermetropia do occur, the commonest abnormality is astigmatism. It is not clear whether these high refractive errors are a direct effect of the underlying mutation or whether they reflect a failure of emmetropisation related to the poor acuity in infancy, as reported in other congenital ocular disorders. Whatever the cause it is possible that

Figure 6 Fundus photograph to show (A) large non-cilioretinal vessel crossing the putative foveal zone, with no clearly defined fovea. Posterior pole is well pigmented in contrast to peripheral fundus (B).

Fig 6A    Fig 6B
### Table 2 Conditions associated with X-linked inheritance and nystagmus (MIM numbers are given)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Onset</th>
<th>Clinical features</th>
<th>Investigations</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XL congenital motor nystagmus (310700)</td>
<td>Infancy</td>
<td>No iris transulence</td>
<td>VEP: no asymmetry</td>
<td>40, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XL ocular albinism (300500)</td>
<td>Infancy</td>
<td>Normal fundus</td>
<td>ERG: normal</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital stationary night blindness (310500 [CNB])</td>
<td>Infancy</td>
<td>Iris transulence</td>
<td>VEP: no asymmetry</td>
<td>42, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aland Island eye disease (300600) variant of CNB</td>
<td>Infancy</td>
<td>Myopia; normal fundus</td>
<td>ERG: reduced scotopic b-wave</td>
<td>27, 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XL blue cone monochromatism (307300)</td>
<td>Infancy</td>
<td>No iris transulence</td>
<td>VEP: no asymmetry</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XL complicated hereditary spastic paraparesis (a few reports) (312900)</td>
<td>In/child</td>
<td>Red-green colour blindness</td>
<td>Little information</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelizaeus-Merzbacher disease (316101)</td>
<td>In/child</td>
<td>Extrapyramidal signs</td>
<td>MRI: paraventricular lesion described</td>
<td>47, 48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VEP = visual evoked potentials; ERG = electroretinogram; MRI = magnetic resonance imaging.

Vpigmented streaks in the periphery and in 74% this is associated with marked iris transulence. Macromelanosomes are seen in almost all adult males with XLOA but not in oculo-cutaneous or recessive ocular albinism. There are few data on the presence of macromelanosomes in infants with XLOA, although they have been described in fetal retinal pigment epithelium but not fetal skin. At present the underlying molecular pathology is unknown, but we hope that advances in molecular genetics may allow characterisation of the XLOA gene such that a molecular genetic diagnosis will be possible.

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Clinical features of affected males with X-linked ocular albinism