

Ocular abnormalities in thin basement membrane disease

Deb Colville, Judy Savige, Pauline Branley, Diane Wilson

Abstract

Aim/background—Alport syndrome is an X linked disease that results in renal failure, deafness, and ocular abnormalities including a dot and fleck retinopathy and anterior lenticonus. The ultrastructural appearance of the glomerular basement membrane in thin basement membrane disease (TBMD) resembles that seen in some patients with Alport syndrome, and in some cases this disease is inherited too. The aim of this study was to determine whether patients with TBMD have any ocular abnormalities.

Methods—The eyes of 17 unrelated individuals with TBMD were studied by slit-lamp, including biomicroscopic fundus examination with a 78 D lens, by direct ophthalmoscopy, and by fundal photographs. The findings were compared with those in patients with IgA glomerulonephritis or Alport syndrome, and in normals.

Results—No patient with TBMD had a dot and fleck retinopathy or anterior lenticonus. A corneal dystrophy (n = 2) or pigmentation (n = 1), and retinal pigment epithelial clumping and maculopathy (n = 1) were noted. Corneal, lens, and retinal dots were found in five (29%), three (18%), and 16 (94%) patients, respectively, but these were also demonstrated in individuals with other renal diseases and in normal individuals.

Conclusions—The dot and fleck retinopathy and anterior lenticonus typical of Alport syndrome do not occur in TBMD. The protein abnormality and genetic defect in TBMD are not known, but the lack of ocular lesions suggests that the abnormal protein in this disease is more sparsely distributed or less important in the basement membranes of the eye than of the kidney. Alternatively, the protein may be less affected by the mutations responsible for TBMD.

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Thin basement membrane disease (TBMD) is found in up to 10% of an otherwise healthy adult population.¹ Affected individuals often present with microscopic haematuria, and sometimes with proteinuria and hypertension,²⁻⁴ but renal function is usually normal. In some patients, TBMD has been inherited⁵ as an autosomal dominant condition, and the abnormal gene is not known but

probably codes for a structural protein present in the glomerular and other basement membranes (GBM).⁶

Thinning of the GBM is also found in the biopsies of affected male children or carrier adult females with Alport syndrome.⁷ Alport syndrome is much less common than TBMD, and most patients demonstrate X linked inheritance. In this form mutations affect the gene for the $\alpha 5$ chain of type IV collagen,⁸ which is the major constituent of the GBM. Affected males present with haematuria by about the age of 6 years and have renal failure by the age of 20 years.^{9 10} The basement membranes of the cochlea, cornea, lens capsule, and retina (Bruch's membrane) are also affected.^{11 12} These result in a high tone sensorineural deafness,¹³ and a dot and fleck retinopathy and anterior lenticonus in more severely affected individuals.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Many additional ocular abnormalities have been described, including corneal arcus, recurrent corneal epithelial erosions, corneal dystrophies (including posterior polymorphous corneal dystrophy), lens cataracts and dots, and corneal dots.¹⁷⁻¹⁹ Autosomal Alport syndrome accounts for about 15% of all patients with the condition,¹⁰ and mutations affect the $\alpha 3$ (IV) and $\alpha 4$ (IV) collagen chains.²⁰ The renal and ocular manifestations are probably identical to those in X linked Alport syndrome.

The aim of this study was to determine whether patients with TBMD have any distinctive ocular features, in particular those that are found in Alport syndrome.

Patients and methods

THIN BASEMENT MEMBRANE DISEASE

Seventeen unrelated individuals with TBMD were studied. The diagnosis of TBMD was made when a uniformly thinned GBM was present on grid measurements of electron micrographs of the renal biopsies.²¹ All patients had the typical clinical features of TBMD, and none had a family history of Alport syndrome or renal mesangial IgA deposits suggestive of IgA glomerulonephritis, another common renal disease.

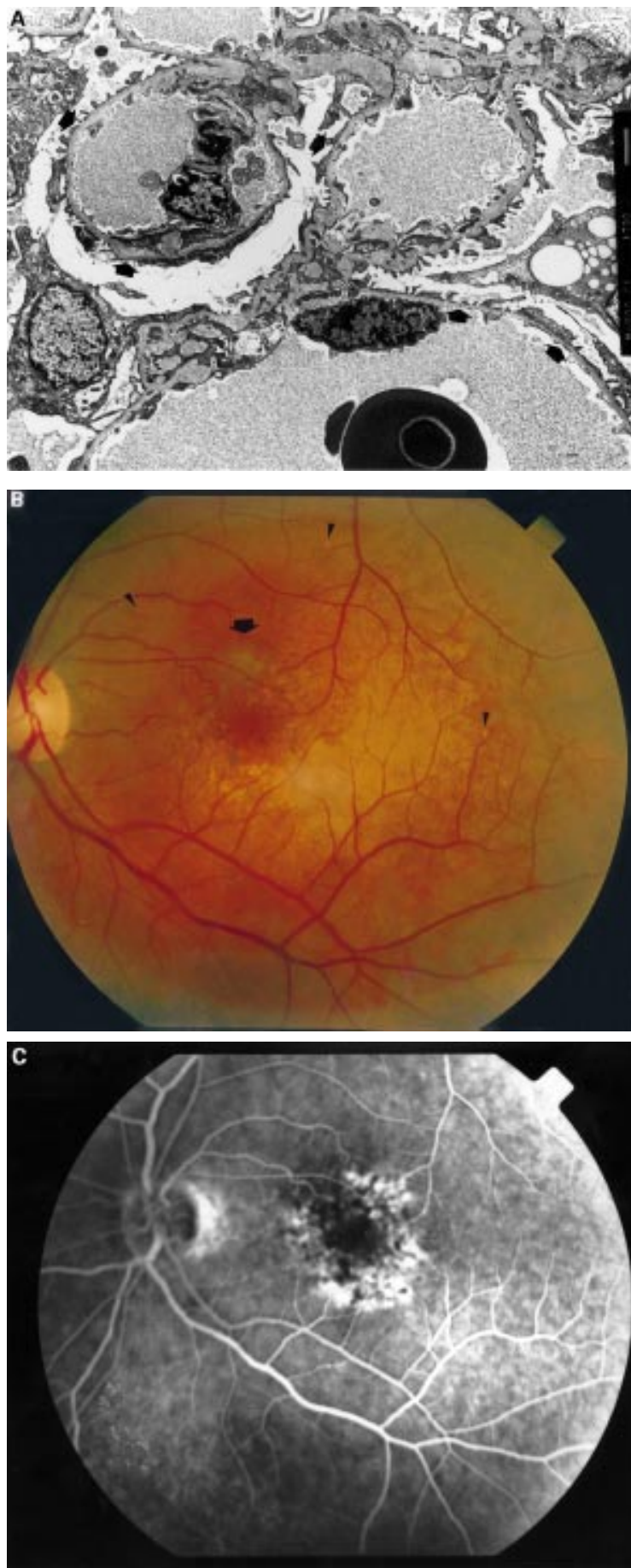
Clinical details of patients were recorded and the eyes examined. Visual acuity and any difficulties with night vision were noted. The patients' eyes were then dilated with tropicamide 1%. Ophthalmic examination was performed using a slit-lamp to look at the anterior segment, biomicroscopic fundus examination with a 78 D lens, direct ophthalmoscopy, and fundal photographs. Two patients were investigated further with fluorescein angiography and

Ophthalmology Unit,
University
Department of
Medicine and Renal
Unit, Austin and
Repatriation Medical
Centre, Victoria,
Australia
D Colville
J Savige
P Branley

Box Hill Hospital, Box
Hill, Victoria,
Australia
D Wilson

Correspondence to:
Dr Judy Savige, University
Department of Medicine,
Austin and Repatriation
Medical Centre, Heidelberg,
Victoria 3084, Australia.

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retinal electrophysiological studies. Electroretinography was performed using a Ganzfeld stimulus with skin electrodes and a Medelec Sensor machine. The flash stimulus rate was 2 Hz. Dark adaptation was performed after the patient had been placed in the dark, and measured to 20 minutes' duration using a Goldmann-Weekers adaptometer.

IGA GLOMERULONEPHRITIS

Patients with IgA disease were studied as a control group. TBMD is a common disease, and can only be excluded by ultrastructural measurements of the GBM on a renal biopsy. Patients with IgA glomerulonephritis have similar clinical features to those with TBMD, but coincidental TBMD is excluded on biopsy.

The eyes of 11 patients with IgA glomerulonephritis were examined. None had coincidental TBMD.

X LINKED ALPORT SYNDROME

Ocular findings were also compared with those from patients with X linked Alport syndrome. Six patients from five families were studied. There were three affected males and three carrier females. The diagnosis of Alport syndrome was made when a patient had the typical clinical features, especially in association with a family history of this condition, and when the lamellated GBM characteristic of Alport syndrome was present on electron micrographs.

NORMAL INDIVIDUALS

Fundal photographs of normal individuals from the Melbourne Visual Impairment Project (VIP) were reviewed ($n = 36$). These were age-matched for the patients with TBMD, but medical histories of these individuals, in particular a history of TBMD, were not known.

Informed consent was obtained from all individuals, and this project was approved by the human ethics committee of the Austin and Repatriation Medical Centre.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The number of retinal dots in patients with TBMD was compared with the age of the patients, the number of glomerular red blood cells (RBC) and the amount of proteinuria, using linear regression analysis; and between patients with and without hypertension using χ^2 analysis.

Results

THIN BASEMENT MEMBRANE DISEASE (TABLE 1)

There were 16 females and one male, with a median age of 48 (range 30–63) years. One individual was deaf but there was no family

Figure 1 (A) Electron micrograph showing diffuse thinning of the glomerular basement membrane (arrows) in a patient with thin basement membrane disease (TBMD) whose optic fundus is shown in (B) and (C) ($\times 1440$). (B) There is retinal pigment epithelial clumping and maculopathy (thick arrow), and scattered small yellow-white round dots (small arrows), both close to vessels and in the intervascular spaces in the fundal photograph of the left eye of a patient (IM) with TBMD. (C) Fluorescein angiogram of the fundus of the left eye in the same patient, showing increased fluorescence in the perifoveolar region, but no increased fluorescence of white dots, indicating that these are not small hard drusen.

Table 1 Renal and ocular features of patients with thin basement membrane disease (TBMD)

Patient	Sex	Age (years)	FH	Haem	Protein	BP	Cornea	Lens	Retina
IM	F	49	-	180	1.6	+	Pigment	N	Retinal pigment epithelial clumping maculopathy 15 dots
IdS	F	63	-	>500	0.2	+	Arcus, corneal dystrophy	Cataract	2 dots
RB	F	30	-	63	0.1	N	N	N	7.5 dots
OM	F	30	+	100	1.34	N	Dots	N	4 dots
JH	M	54	-	>500	0.5	+	N	Dots	0 dots
DC	F	37	-	10	0.86	N	Dots	N	3.5 dots
RB	F	35	+	100	0.3	N	N	N	8 dots
AM	F	51	-	100	0.2	N	Dots	N	3 dots
RL	F	48	-	10	0.1	N	N	N	4.5 dots
GK	F	36	-	40	0.1	N	Dots	Dots	6 dots
ML	F	49	-	90	0.1	+	Arcus	N	5.5 dots
RH	F	44	-	12	0.1	N	N	Dots	2 dots
DH	F	36	-	100	0.3	N	N	N	8 dots
IC	F	59	-	20	0.4	+	Dots, arcus	N	5.5 dots
MB	F	60	+	48	0.1	N	N	N	10 dots
JK	F	52	+	74	0.3	N	Corneal dystrophy	N	0.5 dots
MD	F	41	-	micro	1.38	N	N	N	3 dots

N = normal; FH = family history of TBMD; Haem = number of RBC $\times 10^6/l$; micro=microscopic haematuria; proteinuria in g/24 hours; BP + = blood pressure greater than 140/90 mm Hg; retinal dot counts are given as mean number per individual (left + right eye $\div 2$).



Figure 2 The perifoveal dot and fleck retinopathy in a patient with X linked Alport syndrome (NH).

history of deafness or Alport syndrome. Incidental medical conditions included diabetes, epilepsy, steroid dependent asthma, and previous surgery for spinal canal stenosis and carcinoma of the breast. At presentation, 7/17 (41%) had glomerular haematuria greater than $100 \times 10^6/l$ RBC; 11/17 (65%) had proteinuria greater than 0.2 g/24 hours, and 5/17 (29%) had a BP > 140/90 mm Hg. All had a normal serum creatinine at presentation. Four patients (24%) had other family members with a clinical or pathological diagnosis of TBMD. The ultrastructural appearance of the GBM of a patient who was studied in detail is shown in Figure 1(A).

Ocular problems elicited on history were colour blindness in one patient and a previous retinal detachment in another. However, no patient had any visual impairment or night

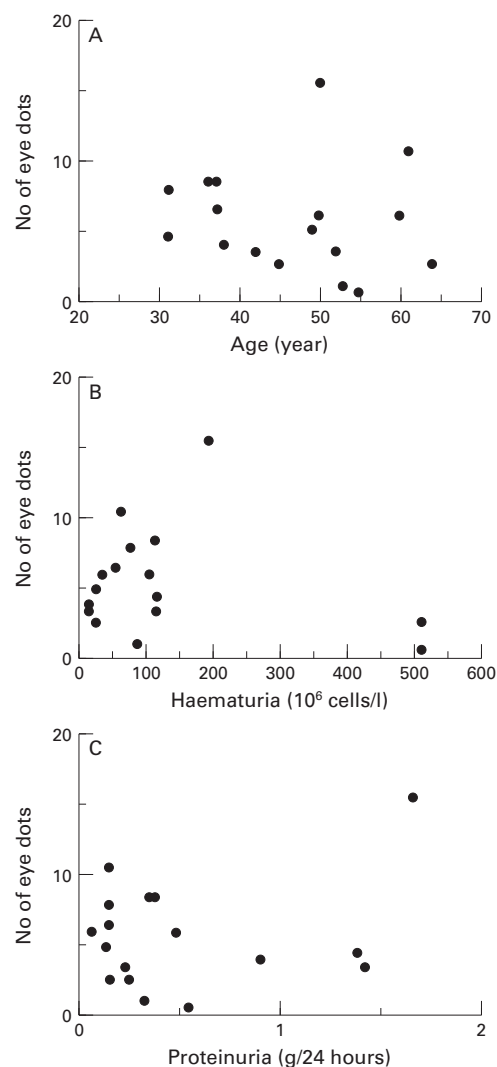


Figure 3 There is no correlation between the average number of retinal dots in any individual and (A) the age of the patients, (B) the number of urinary RBC $\times 10^6/l$ at presentation, or (C) the amount of proteinuria at presentation.

blindness. Findings on ocular examination are summarised in Table 1. No patient had a dot and fleck retinopathy or anterior lenticonus. However, many patients had minor abnormalities affecting the cornea, lens, or retina. Two patients had a corneal dystrophy located at or slightly anterior to Descemet's membrane, one patient had pigmentary changes in the cornea, there was a corneal arcus in three and corneal dots in another five. A cataract was present in the individual with steroid dependent asthma and lens dots were present in three patients. In the retina one patient (IM) had pigment epithelial clumping and a maculopathy (Fig 1(B)). However, the most common finding was small circumscribed white dots varying in number from none to 30 in both eyes, and located principally in the perimacular area (Fig 1(B)). Their retinal location was confirmed with contact lens examination, and they were easily distinguished from the dot and fleck retinopathy of Alport syndrome by their smaller size and more regular outline (Fig 2).

Table 2 Renal and ocular features of patients with IgA glomerulonephritis or Alport syndrome

(A) IgA glomerulonephritis									
Patient	Sex	Age	Haem	Pro	BP	Renal function	Cornea	Lens	Retina
JJ	F	37	+	+	ABN	N	N	N	0 dots
LJ	F	64	+	+	N	N	dots	N	0 dots
JB	M	58	+	+	N	ABN	N	N	100 dots
JM	M	39	+	+	N	N	N	N	0 dots
FE	F	46	+	+	N	ABN	N	N	0 dots
FD	F	38	-	-	N	N	N	N	0 dots
CL	M	23	+	-	N	N	N	N	0 dots
HP	M	51	+	-	N	N	N	N	0 dots
TW	M	51	+	+	N	ABN	N	N	0 dots
GJ	M	44	+	+	ABN	ABN	N	N	1 dot
FR	F	No further details					N	N	0.5 dots

(B) X linked Alport syndrome									
Patient	Sex	Age (years)	FH	Hearing	Renal function	Age at renal failure	Cornea	Lens	Retina
DH	M	17	+	Abn	N, haem	NA	Corneal dystrophy	Dots	1 dot
PH*	F	45	+	N	N, haem	NA	Corneal dystrophy	N	0.5 dot
JT	F	46	+	N	N, haem	NA	N	Opacity	6 dots
NH	M	30	-	Abn	Transplant	15	Dots	Scissor's reflex	Dots and flecks
AC	M	34	-	Abn	Transplant	17	N	N	Dots and flecks
CH	F	37	+	N	N, haem	NA	N	N	1 dot

Haem = + RBC greater than $\times 10^6/l$; Pro = proteinuria + more than 0.3 g/day; BP + = blood pressure more than 140/90 mm Hg; FH = family history; N = normal; Abn = abnormal; NA = not applicable.

*PH and DH are mother and son; electron microscopy of PH's renal biopsy was typical of Alport syndrome, but DH has not had a biopsy.

Two patients (including IM) underwent fluorescein angiography and electroretinographic studies. On angiography, there was no enhancement of the dots with fluorescein (Fig 1(C)). The electroretinogram in this patient was nearly normal. The scotopic blue amplitudes showed slightly delayed latencies, of 78 ms in the right eye and 73 in the left (N 59 +4, mean plus 1 SD), with amplitudes of 42.9 mV in the right eye and 35.7 in the left (N 46 + 12). The scotopic amplitudes for the B-waves were normal. The photopic red electroretinogram showed slightly delayed latencies, being 37.6 ms in the right and 36.8 ms in the left (N 28 +1), and amplitudes were normal at 25.8 in the right and 27.9 in the left. The electrophysiological responses were otherwise normal. The electro-oculogram showed a normal response with Arden index in the right eye of 2.89 and in the left of 3.41. Dark adaptation was normal. The electroretinogram in the other patient was normal.

In the 17 patients with TBMD there was no correlation between the number of retinal dots and the age of the patients, the number of RBC $\times 10^9/l$ of urine, or the amount of proteinuria ($r^2 = 0.019, 0.36, \text{ and } 0.053$ respectively) (Fig 3(A), (B), and (C)). The median number of dots in patients with TBMD and hypertension was 5.5 (range 0–15) compared with 5.5 (2–10) in the patients without hypertension (p NS).

IGA GLOMERULONEPHRITIS (TABLE 2)

Corneal dots were noted in one patient (9.1%), and retinal dots in three of the 11 patients (27%) with IgA glomerulonephritis.

ALPORT SYNDROME (TABLE 2)

Anterior lenticonus was not seen in any of the six patients with X linked Alport syndrome. However, a 'scissors reflex' was present in both eyes of one of these patients (NH), resulting in the 'oil droplet' appearance that is associated with anterior lenticonus. Two patients had a dot and fleck retinopathy. In AC, the 'peripapillary sheen' seen on funduscopy was attributed to a dot and fleck retinopathy only when the fundal photographs were subsequently examined. These three patients were all males with renal failure and deafness. There was no impairment of visual acuity or any night blindness associated with the retinopathy.

Corneal abnormalities included superior corneal dystrophy (in mother and son, PH and DH), and corneal white spots. Lens dots and opacity were noted in other patients.

The retinal dots seen in the patients with TBMD were present in all of the patients with X linked Alport syndrome, who did not have the dot and fleck retinopathy, and the three carrier females with haematuria and normal renal function and hearing. Again there was no associated impairment of visual acuity or night blindness. Dot numbers varied from one to six in each eye.

NORMAL INDIVIDUALS

Retinal dots were present in 31/36 (86%) normal individuals whose fundal photographs were obtained as part of the Melbourne VIP epidemiological study. The median number of average dots per individual was 1.5 (range 0–34.5).

Discussion

We did not observe anterior lenticonus or a dot and fleck retinopathy that are characteristic of Alport syndrome in any patient with TBMD, but ocular abnormalities that were present included corneal dystrophy, arcus and dots, lens cataracts and dots, retinal pigment epithelial clumping and maculopathy, and retinal dots. Most of these lesions have previously been described in patients with X linked Alport syndrome, and in this study they occurred slightly more often in patients with TBMD than in those with a non-genetic renal disease that does not affect the GBM, such as IgA glomerulonephritis. While some of these abnormalities were probably coincidental findings, related to age, or resulting from treatment for other medical conditions, three lesions may have had a common pathogenesis with the thinned GBM of TBMD. These were the corneal dystrophies, the retinal pigment epithelial clumping, and the retinal dots.

A corneal dystrophy was noted in two patients with TBMD. The proximity of this lesion to Descemet's membrane, and the similarity of this structure to the GBM suggested that the dystrophy might occur because of a thinned basement membrane. In addition, we noted a corneal dystrophy in two related individuals with Alport syndrome. These corneal dystrophies, nevertheless, were readily distinguishable from the posterior polymorphous dystrophy that is pathognomonic of Alport syndrome.

Secondly, the retinal pigment epithelial clumping and maculopathy in another patient with TBMD is rarely observed in the normal population. Again the proximity to the choriocapillaris suggested an abnormality of the basement membrane.

Finally, the most common abnormality we noted in patients with TBMD was retinal dots. However, these dots were also present in patients with Alport syndrome, IgA disease, and normal individuals. The number of dots in patients with TBMD did not correlate with any factor reflecting renal damage such as the amount of glomerular haematuria or proteinuria, or the presence of hypertension. The absence of fluorescence and the normal electrophysiological studies suggested that the dots were degenerating retinal pigment epithelial cells,^{22 23} which occur when the retina is disrupted by abnormal constituents or an abnormal metabolism.²⁴ However, we did not find dots more often in individuals with TBMD than in the normal controls. These dots were easily distinguished from the drusen seen in the dot and fleck retinopathy of Alport syndrome by their small size and sharp demarcation; and the absence of hypertension in most of these patients excluded Elschieg's spots. Thus these retinal dots are not characteristic of TBMD and probably do not result from thinning of retinal basement membranes.

The lower frequency of ocular lesions in TBMD than in Alport syndrome may be because the abnormal protein in TBMD is more sparsely distributed in the basement membranes of the eye than of the kidney, or

because the abnormal protein is part of a less important structure in the eye than the kidney. Alternatively, the protein may be less affected by the mutations responsible for TBMD.

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