LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Waardenburg syndrome type 2 in a Turkish family: implications for the importance of the pattern of fundus pigmentation

EDITOR,—Waardenburg syndrome (WS) is a typical auditory pigmentary syndrome with affected individuals showing varying combinations of sensorineural hearing loss, patchy abnormal pigmentation of the eyes, hair and skin, and various defects of neural crest derived tissues.1,2

This syndrome is both clinically and genetically heterogeneous and is clinically classified into four types.2 Mutations of the PAX3 gene have been identified in WS type 1 and 3, while those of either the endothelin B receptor gene, the endothelin-3 gene or the sox10 gene have been identified in WS type 4.3,4 WS type 2 is a heterogeneous group, with about 10% of cases caused by mutations in MITF. But MITF mutations are obviously not the major cause of WS type 2 and for most cases the genetic basis is as yet unknown.

The diagnostic criteria for WS type 2 proposed by Liu et al2 include, in addition to congenital sensorineural hearing loss and pigmentary disturbances of the hair, pigmentary disturbances of the iris but not of the fundus.

In the two affected boys of the Turkish family presented here, the pattern of fundus pigmentation was one of the most striking clinical features, with dense hyperpigmented areas next to hypopigmented areas. We want to emphasise the importance of a thorough observation of the clinical phenotype and especially of the pattern of fundus pigmentation in WS type 2.

CASE REPORT
A Turkish family presented with two of three sons showing clinical symptoms of WS type 2. Firstly, the 5 year old boy, the youngest of three children of a non-consanguineous couple, was referred for ophthalmological evaluation because of constant esotropia in the left eye. The child has worn hearing aids since the age of 16 months; the first reliable audiogram at age 3 years showed profound sensorineural hearing loss which had not changed over the past years. Best corrected visual acuity was right eye 20/20 and left eye 20/400. Cycloplegic refraction showed anisohypermetropia (right eye +2.5D and left eye +4.5D). He had bilateral dark brown irides and strabismus (right eye +2.5D and left eye +4.5D). He had bilateral dark brown irides and strabismus (right eye +2.5D and left eye +4.5D). He had bilateral dark brown irides and strabismus (right eye +2.5D and left eye +4.5D).

As the parents also reported congenital deafness in the second son with “two different coloured eyes,” we asked them to bring the other family members for examination. The second son, a 7 year old boy, showed complete iris heterochromia with a dark brown iris right and a brilliant blue iris left (Fig 2, top). Cycloplegic refraction revealed an anisohypermetropia (right eye +0.5D and left eye +5.5D), best corrected visual acuity was 20/20 right eye and 20/200 left eye. Severe fundus pigmentary disturbances were found in the left (blue) eye, with extensive albinoid areas nasally and on the posterior pole, whereas the temporal region showed a homogenous area of dense hyperpigmentation. In the right (dark brown) eye, the pigmentary disturbances were less extensive with a hyperpigmented peripapillary ring and pigmentary mottling especially in the nasal region (Fig 2, centre). Conventional audiological examinations showed bilateral sensorineural hearing loss with moderate impairment on the right and total deafness on the left side (Fig 2, bottom).

Ophthalmological and audiological evaluations made of the father, the eldest brother, and a son of the father’s first marriage were within normal limits. The mother showed pigmentary mottling in the periphery of the fundus only. No other associated abnormalities (such as hair or skin hypopigmentation, medial eyebrow flare, broad and high nasal root, hypoplasia of alae nasi, or premature greying of hair) were found among the family members. To calculate the W index, a biometric index for dystopia canthorum, we used dystopia indices for WS as reported by Arias7 (Fig 1, top). The 5 year old boy (III-5) with bilateral dark brown irides; corneal reflexes demonstrate left esotropia; there is no evidence of dystopia canthorum. (Centre) Left: right fundus with an area of hypopigmentation on the posterior pole as well as nasally; pigmentary mottling and spots of hyperpigmentation in the temporal periphery (arrows); (right) left fundus, albinoid in type 2. (Bottom) Audiogram: profound bilateral sensorineural hearing loss.

Figure 1 (Top) The 5 year old boy (III-5) with bilateral dark brown irides; corneal reflexes demonstrate left esotropia; there is no evidence of dystopia canthorum. (Centre) Left: right fundus with an area of hypopigmentation on the posterior pole as well as nasally; pigmentary mottling and spots of hyperpigmentation in the temporal periphery (arrows); (right) left fundus, albinoid in type 2. (Bottom) Audiogram: profound bilateral sensorineural hearing loss.
The pattern of fundus pigmentation is not considered as part of diagnostic criteria for WS type 2. However, in our family, abnormalities in fundus pigmentation seem to constitute an integral part of this syndrome. Fundi in patients with WS were described as “patchy hypopigmentation,” “pigmentary mottling,” or “albinoid in type” in most cases. Only Goldberg reported “blond next to hyperpigmented areas” in a black boy. In the two affected boys, dense hyperpigmented areas next to marked hypopigmented areas were one of the most impressive clinical findings. This picture seems to be the result of a localized accumulation of pigmented melanocytes which were handicapped in their determined homogeneous distribution.

In conclusion, we have presented a Turkish WS type 2 family in which no mutations of the MITF gene could be found. The affected family members showed a conspicuous fundus picture with ipsilateral connections between iris, fundus, and perhaps, inner ear pigmentation. Therefore, one might suggest, that the clinical signs in WS type 2 could be a consequence of a failure in distribution of pigmented melanocytes in their final location. The genetic basis, as yet unknown for most cases of WS type 2, might be found in a very late step of the pigmentation pathway.

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Figure 2 (Top) The 7 year old boy (III-4) with heterochromia irides (note the brilliant blue iris colour left); there is no evidence of dystopia canthorum. (Centre) Left: right fundus with pigmentary mottling especially nasally (arrows); right: left fundus albinoed in type nasally and between optic disc and macula; in the temporal region there is a homogeneous dense hyperpigmentation (arrows). (Bottom) Audiogram: bilateral sensorineural hearing loss with moderate impairment in the right ear and total deafness in the left ear.
Trichotillomania

EDITOR,—Trichotillomania is the inability to resist the urge to pull out body hair. We present a case of this rare condition.

CASE REPORT
A 12 year old boy was referred to the eye clinic with complaints of dropping of eyelashes of both upper eyelids. He was seen by his optician before the referral. Lid hygiene, propamidine isethionate eye ointment 0.15% (Brolene), and sodium cromoglicate eye drops 2% (Opticrom) were tried but with no benefit. The mother reports that his eyelashes grew while they were abroad on a holiday for a fortnight and then fell off once they returned from their holiday!

When seen in the eye clinic his visual acuities were 6/5 bilaterally. He had no significant ocular history, was generally fit and well, and was taking no regular medications. His parents did not express any concerns regarding his health or his behaviour. On examination, the eyelashes of both upper eyelids were scarce centrally. The few lashes, which were seen, had pointed and not cut ends. On either side the lashes were normal. There was no evidence of inflammation or disease of the lid margins and the rest of the ocular examination was normal. There was no evidence of loss of eyebrow or scalp hair. He is being considered for psychiatric evaluation.

COMMENT
Trichotillomania is characterised by an irresistible urge to pull out one's hair. Any body hair may be targeted. Scalp and eyelashes are most commonly affected. Onset is generally in childhood or adolescence, and a chronic course is typical. Depression and anxiety frequently accompany this disorder. An increased incidence of comorbid obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) has been noted. The estimated lifetime prevalence is 1.5% for male and 3.4% for female college students. In very young patients, a more equal sex ratio is observed. On the whole, women show 5–10 times higher prevalence rates than men. The majority of the sufferers disguise their hair loss very well. Because of the secrecy and shame about their behaviour, many remain silent sufferers and treatment is often delayed. It is a chronic mental illness that imposes severe limitations on the patient's social, emotional, and occupational adjustment. The pathophysiology of trichotillomania is not well understood. Treatment options include: medications such as serotonin reuptake inhibitors with or without haloperidol, paroxetine, clomipramine, pimozide, risperidone in serotonin reuptake inhibitor refractory trichotillomania, venlafaxine; behaviour therapy has shown promising results in serotonin reuptake inhibitors and risperidone addition in serotonin reuptake inhibitor refractory trichotillomania. Trichotillomania has been infrequently reported in the ophthalmic literature. Management can be difficult. Many of these patients are aware of their behaviour, but are unable to curtail it. Others may conceal or deny their habit. Psychiatric counselling may be of benefit if patients are willing to undergo it.

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Gold induced interstitial keratitis

EDITOR,—A 60 year old woman presented with intense, bilateral ocular irritation and photophobia. She had a history of rheumatoid arthritis and was under treatment with prednisone, azathioprine, sulindac, plaquenil, and intramuscular injections of gold sodium thiomalate (50 mg once weekly). She had received a total of 7.4 g of gold over the past 3 years. Examination revealed an extremely photophobic patient with a visual acuity of 20/20 in both eyes. The conjunctivae were mildly injected, with bilateral perilimbal chemosis. The peripheral cornea showed 360° stromal oedema. Mid-stromal vessels were seen entering the oedematous stroma from the limbus (Fig 1 (left)). The rest of the examination was unremarkable. The patient was diagnosed with rheumatoid marginal keratitis, and therapy was started with hourly application of topical prednisolone acetate. Over the next 2 months her symptoms gradually resolved, as did most of her inflammatory findings. However, granular, golden brown pigmented deposits appeared in the corneal stroma in the same peripheral, ring-like distribution as the now resolved stromal keratitis (Fig 1 (right)). A diagnosis of gold keratopathy was made, and the patient was referred for rheumatological consultation. A systemic evaluation did not reveal signs of gold toxicity. Gold therapy was discontinued. Over the next 6 months, the stromal deposits partially cleared, and topical prednisolone was gradually tapered off. A milder episode of photophobia and irritation

Figure 1 (Left) Slit lamp photograph of the right cornea. Stromal oedema with brush-like stromal vascularisation (arrows). (Right) Slit lamp photograph of the right cornea, using a narrow slit beam. Dense deposition of golden brown granules is seen in the inferior corneal stroma superior to the limbus. Arrows indicate epithelium (long arrow) and endothelium (short arrow).
then occurred, with stromal edema in the same distribution. This was controlled by reinstitution of topical prednisolone therapy. One year after onset, the patient continues to use topical prednisolone once a day and is asymptomatic. There is no stromal inflammation, but fine golden granules are still evident.

COMMENT

Two variants of gold induced keratopathy (corneal chrysiasis) have been described. The more common variant manifests as asymptomatic depositions of fine brown or purple granules in the central posterior corneal stroma, sparing the periphery. Other patterns include peripheral deposition with extension towards the central cornea, superficial and dendritic deposition. Corneal stromal granule deposition correlates with duration and dosage of therapy and occurs in most, if not all patients after a cumulative dose of 1 g has been reached. Corneal gold deposition by itself is not considered an indication to discontinue gold therapy.

The second variant of keratopathy is rare, presenting with inflammatory symptoms and signs. Examination reveals marginal interstitial keratitis that may ulcerate, with white, finely granular lesions. This variant is presumed to be an idiosyncratic reaction. It may be unilateral or bilateral, and is considered an indication to stop gold therapy. The underlying pathogenic mechanism, as well as the possible associations with other systemic gold toxicity, is unknown. However, it is notable that the keratitis in our case was responsive to topical corticosteroids and recurred after their withdrawal. A similar response has been reported in systemic manifestations of gold toxicity.

The diagnosis of gold keratopathy should be considered in patients with rheumatoid arthritis who present with marginal keratitis. Assessment of possible systemic toxicity is warranted and cessation of therapy should be considered in such cases. Patients should be continuously followed, since stromal inflammation may recur even after cessation of gold therapy.

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Osteosarcoma with metastasis to orbit

EDITOR,—Osteosarcoma is the most common primary malignant tumour of the bone. More than 90% of patients with this disease die with pulmonary metastases. Metastatic disease to the orbit from sarcomas is rare. An English language computer Medline search (from January 1966 to December 2000) for osteosarcoma metastatic to the orbit did not reveal any previous report. We describe perhaps the first case of osteosarcoma metastasising to the orbit.

CASE REPORT

An 8 year old boy was referred from a district hospital for a swelling over the proximal right leg of 5 months’ duration. Lower extremity X-ray, bone scan, and bone biopsy of the proximal tibia confirmed the diagnosis of osteosarcoma. The tumour is almost always a carcinoma, with a male predominance. The classic site of involvement is the long bones, particularly the distal femur, proximal tibia, and proximal humerus. Metastases of osteosarcoma typically affect the lungs. Recent studies indicate, however, that the incidence of non-pulmonary metastases is increasing.

Orbital metastases from malignant neoplasms are rare and can originate from anywhere in the body. In adults, the primary tumour is almost always a carcinoma, with breast and lung accounting for the vast majority of orbital metastases, followed in frequency by genitourinary and gastrointestinal primaries. In children with orbital metastases the primary tumours in descending order of frequency are neuroblastoma, Ewing’s sarcoma, and Wilms’ tumour. Other rare examples are lymphoma, melanoma, and leukaemia and neuroblastoma as the commonest tumours producing orbital metastases. The two populations studied in these reports differed geographically (United States and India respectively). These tumours tend to involve the orbits and spare the globes in contradistinction to metastatic disease in adults. Metastatic osteosarcoma to the eye is very rare. Newman and DiLoretto reported a single case metastatic to the synovium and Woodin and Lees have reported single cases of osteosarcoma metastatic to the choroid. The lung was not involved as a metastatic site in our patient. The spread of tumour to the orbit, sparing the lung, may have possibly been through the Batson’s paravertebral system. Physicians should be aware that non-pulmonary metastases of osteogenic sarcoma may exist at unusual sites.

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2 Giuliano AE, Feig S, Elbier FR. Changing meta-
An unusual cause of oscillopsia

EDITOR,—Chronic maxillary atelectasis (CMA),1 also known as silent sinus syndrome (SSS)2 describes the same condition. Typically, the patient presents with acute enophthalmos and hypoglobus in the absence of previous trauma or surgery. Past sinus disease may be present and computed tomograph (CT) scans demonstrate ipsilateral sinus contraction, orbital floor resorption, and thinning with inferior prolapse into the maxillary sinus. We present a patient who noted oscillopsia while jogging 1 year after being diagnosed with SSS.

CASE REPORT

A 26 year old woman was referred with a 6 month history of painless gradual sinking of the left eye (Fig 1). She had suffered two episodes of mild sinusitis, one at the age of 12 and one at a year before presentation. Visual acuity was 6/6 in each eye and there was no evidence of optic neuropathy. There was 4 mm of left relative enophthalmos, no manifest deviation, and full extraocular movement. The height of the palpebral aperture was 1 mm less on the left. Orbital CT scans showed a unilaterally opacified maxillary antrum and ethmoid sinus, a collapsed infundibulum, an impeding medial wall, and a concave demineralised orbital floor (Fig 2). Eighteen months after becoming symptomatic, the patient spontaneously remarked that she had vertical oscillopsia while jogging.

COMMENT

Oscillopsia is an illusion that the world is in motion; we believe that this is the first report in a patient with SSS. It occurs most frequently with disorders of the vestibular system, cerebellum, or brainstem. Our patient had no associated neurological signs or symptoms, and a normal head CT scan. A mechanical cause of oscillopsia caused by an instability of fixation is a rare but well documented finding.3

In our patient we postulate that the oscillopsia during jogging arises from inadequate globe support caused by demineralisation and downward displacement of the orbital floor and Lockwood's ligament, while the levator palpebrae superiores and Whitnall's ligament remain in their normal position. Patients with SSS may also develop vertical diplopia,4 lid retraction,5 lagophthalmos,6 or blurred vision.7

Spontaneous enophthalmos unrelated to trauma, surgery, local malignancy, or systemic disease is uncommon. The presence of diplopia may suggest an underlying neuro-ophthalmic disorder; however, hypoglobus and enophthalmos point to the orbital/axiallary area as the primary site of pathology.

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A 44 year old white woman presented with bilateral lower eyelid swelling that had been present for 6 months, which made reading impossible (Fig 1). In the past she had undergone several paranasal sinus operations and 3 years earlier she had been treated for a preseptal orbital cellulitis and pansinusitis. For the past 4 years she had been bedridden because of fibromyalgia.

The swellings measured 7 × 5 × 2 cm and felt solid on palpation. Complete ocular, internal, and differential orbital cellulitis and pansinusitis. For the past 4 years she had been bedridden because of fibromyalgia.

The swellings measured 7 × 5 × 2 cm and felt solid on palpation. Complete ocular, internal, and psychological examination revealed no clues for the diagnosis. The swellings were surgically removed to the level of the orbital septum, the defects being covered with full thickness skin grafts. Histological examination showed chronic lymphoedema with lymphangiectasia, inflammation, and striking eosinophilia, but no conclusive diagnosis could be made at this time. During uneventful healing of the lower lids, the patient developed bilateral upper eyelid swelling. These swellings were removed as well and replaced by split skin grafts. Histology of the upper lids showed densely packed empty spaces, which almost obscured pre-existent structures such as the orbicularis muscle (Fig 2). In between a patchy infiltrate of lymphocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils, and many macrophages was seen. At high magnification (Fig 3), the empty spaces revealed a lining of macrophages.

COMMENT

The patient confronted with these results and admitted having pin-pricked herself after putting fatty ointments on her eyelids. She thought this would help the “blisters” to disappear more rapidly. After an emotional conversation, she was able to get up and walk for the first time in 4 years. The repeated psychiatric evaluation resulted in a diagnosis of a factitious disorder with physical signs superimposed on a somatisation disorder. The complaints seemed to have a function in the maintenance of the balance of power in the matrimonial relationship. The patient refused psychiatric treatment.

Factitious disorders, such as the Munchausen’s syndrome, are under the patient’s voluntary control and are intended to get or maintain the role of patient. 3 Self inflicted enucleation and corneal perforation are described ophthalmological representatives of these disorders and easy to recognise. 4 The above described swellings are a less common

general, suggesting that similarities exist between development of ocular and other lymphomas.

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Grotesque bilateral eyelid swelling as a symptom of Munchausen’s syndrome

EDITOR—Eyelid swelling can be diffuse or solid, acute or chronic, isolated or part of a syndrome. The differential diagnosis of solid, chronic, and isolated eyelid swelling comprises tumours of multiple origin. We report a case of eyelid swelling which was caused by autotomulation as part of Munchausen’s syndrome.

CASE REPORT

A 44 year old white woman presented with bilateral lower eyelid swelling that had been present for 6 months, which made reading impossible (Fig 1). In the past she had undergone several paranasal sinus operations and 3 years earlier she had been treated for a preseptal orbital cellulitis and pansinusitis. For the past 4 years she had been bedridden because of fibromyalgia.

The swellings measured 7 × 5 × 2 cm and felt solid on palpation. Complete ocular, internal, and psychological examination revealed no clues for the diagnosis. The swellings were surgically removed to the level of the orbital septum, the defects being covered with full thickness skin grafts. Histological examination showed chronic lymphoedema with lymphangiectasia, inflammation, and striking eosinophilia, but no conclusive diagnosis could be made at this time. During uneventful healing of the lower lids, the patient developed bilateral upper eyelid swelling. These swellings were removed as well and replaced by split skin grafts. Histology of the upper lids showed densely packed empty spaces, which almost obscured pre-existent structures such as the orbicularis muscle (Fig 2). In between a patchy infiltrate of lymphocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils, and many macrophages was seen. At high magnification (Fig 3), the empty spaces revealed a lining of macrophages as was demonstrated by positivity for the CD 68 antibody, a reaction pattern highly suggestive of a factitial process. The diagnosis of Munchausen’s syndrome was made.

COMMENT

The patient confronted with these results and admitted having pin-pricked herself after putting fatty ointments on her eyelids. She thought this would help the “blisters” to disappear more rapidly. After an emotional conversation, she was able to get up and walk for the first time in 4 years. The repeated psychiatric evaluation resulted in a diagnosis of a factitious disorder with physical signs superimposed on a somatisation disorder. The complaints seemed to have a function in the maintenance of the balance of power in the matrimonial relationship. The patient refused psychiatric treatment.

Factitious disorders, such as the Munchausen’s syndrome, are under the patient’s voluntary control and are intended to get or maintain the role of patient. Self inflicted enucleation and corneal perforation are described ophthalmological representatives of these disorders and easy to recognise. The above described swellings are a less common
and more difficult to prove example of an ocular factitious disorder, although the patient’s medical history might make the doctor suspicious. In summary, self-inflicted disorders must be considered as a cause of cyled swelling.

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Angle closure glaucoma secondary to hemiretinal vein occlusion

EDITOR.—Central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO) has been reported to cause shallowing of the anterior chamber with acute angle closure glaucoma.1–3 This is due to anterior displacement of the lens-iris diaphragm caused by either the transudation of fluid from retinal vessels into the vitreous cavity or swelling of the ciliary body due to spasms, oedema, or detachment which may cause relaxation of lens zonules with subsequent crowding and closure of the angle.4 We describe a patient who developed angle closure glaucoma without neovascularisation of the angle secondary to hemiretinal vein occlusion which responded to miotics and iridotomy suggesting a “pupillary block” mechanism. This is the first report of angle closure glaucoma following a hemiretinal vein occlusion.

CASE REPORT
A 63 year old African American man with controlled systemic hypertension noted reduced vision in his right eye for 1 month. Best corrected visual acuity was 20/200 right eye with +1.75 –0.75 × 85, and 20/25 left eye with +2.25 –1.00 × 95. Slit lamp examination was unremarkable, pupils were equally reactive without an afferent pupillary defect. Intraocular pressure (IOP) was 26 mm Hg right eye and 25 mm Hg left eye. Gonioscopy revealed grade 3 angles in both eyes. The superior half of the retina right eye had dilated tortuous veins and multiple superficial haemorrhages. The right optic nerve was oedematous and hyperemic. Retinal examination was unremarkable left eye with a cup to disc ratio of 0.4 horizontally by 0.5 vertically. The patient was diagnosed with a hemiretinal vein occlusion right eye, elevated IOP in both eyes, and treated with betaxolol 0.25% twice daily in both eyes.

Two weeks later visual acuity was counting fingers right eye and unchanged left eye. IOP was 42 mm Hg right eye and 20 mm Hg left eye, on betaxolol. The patient was referred to our office.

On examination the anterior chambers were shallow right eye and deep left eye. IOP was 45 mm Hg right eye and 21 mm Hg left eye. The angle right eye was closed without neovascularisation right eye and grade 3 left eye. B scan ultrasonography revealed an unremarkable posterior segment without choroidal detachments right eye. The angle in the contralateral eye was open. The patient was discharged on acetazolamide 250 mg by mouth four times daily, brimonidine 0.2% three times daily right eye, Cosopt twice daily right eye, and pilocarpine 2% four times daily right eye.

The following day, the anterior chamber had deepened and the IOP was 24 mm Hg right eye. Gonioscopy revealed a closed angle (Fig 1). Pilocarpine 2% was instilled and a laser iridotomy performed right eye. The following day the IOP was 16 mm Hg right eye. Gonioscopy revealed a grade 2 angle. Acetazolamide was discontinued, pilocarpine 4% four times daily without neovascularisation, 0.2% three times daily right eye, and Cosopt twice daily right eye were continued.

Two months later, the anterior chambers were deep and the angles were grade 3 in both eyes. IOP was 14 mm Hg right eye on pilocarpine 4% four times daily and Timoptic XE four times daily 0.5% IOP on subsequent visits remained below 20 mm Hg, and the angle remained open (Fig 2). Visual acuity did not improve.

COMMENT
Transient angle closure glaucoma, an infrequent sequela of CRVO, has not been reported following hemiretinal vein occlusion (HRVO). Angle closure may occur days to months following a CRVO. Neovascular glaucoma may develop weeks or months following a retinal vascular occlusion. Elevated IOP during an acute attack of primary pupillary block angle closure glaucoma can lead to a retinal vascular occlusion. Risk factors for CRVO and HRVO include systemic hypertension and diabetes mellitus. A history of glaucoma has been associated with CRVO, HRVO, and branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO).5

The patient in this report developed angle closure glaucoma within a few weeks of the HRVO. He had a history of systemic hypertension. Elevated IOP was noted in both eyes on initial examination. Cycloplegic agents increased the IOP, suggesting the angle closure was not due to a ciliary block mechanism. Pilocarpine and a laser iridotomy reduced the IOP and opened the angle in this patient, suggesting a secondary pupillary block mechanism. At the time of diagnosis of angle closure glaucoma the contralateral eye had a deep anterior chamber opening, making a diagnosis of primary pupillary block angle closure glaucoma unlikely.

Previous reports of angle closure glaucoma secondary to central retinal vein occlusion suggest treatment with cycloplegic/mydriatic agents is beneficial in some patients.5 Miotic agents have been reported to be of benefit in cases of angle closure glaucoma following a CRVO.6 Determining the mechanism of angle closure in an individual patient following a retinal vascular occlusion will guide the ophthalmologist to the appropriate treatment options, mydriatic or miotic therapy. Ultrasound biomicroscopy may be of benefit in differentiating between a ciliary block mechanism and a pupillary block mechanism.6

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Varicella zoster virus immune recovery stromal keratitis in a patient with AIDS

EDITOR.—The advent of potent antiretroviral therapy has resulted in the recognition of the syndrome of immune recovery uveitis in patients with AIDS and a history of cytomegalovirus (CMV) retinitis. Although the pathogenesis of this disease is poorly understood, it is hypothesised to be a consequence of an improved immune response to viral antigen
already present in the eye, with or without active viral replication.² We describe a case of immune recovery varicella zoster virus (VZV) stromal keratitis in a patient with AIDS.

CASE REPORT
A 37 year old man with AIDS (CD4 = 180 cells × 10⁶/l) developed right sided ophthalmic zoster and was treated with aciclovir (800 mg by mouth five times a day). Twelve days after onset of the rash, topical prednisolone acetate (one drop every 2 hours) was prescribed to treat multiple anterior stromal corneal infiltrates. The keratitis promptly resolved, and although treated with aciclovir (800 mg by mouth twice daily), he started on potent antiretroviral therapy and prophylactic aciclovir 400 mg by mouth twice daily. His cornea remained clear for the next 2 years, but as his CD4 reached 398 cells × 10⁶/l, he presented with a complaint of redness of his right eye. On examination he had multiple anterior stromal infiltrates of his right cornea, similar in appearance to the keratitis associated with the previous episode of ophthalmic zoster (Fig 1). The recurrence of stromal keratitis occurred 2 1/2 years after discontinuation of topical steroids and while the patient was taking aciclovir prophylaxis.

COMMENT
VZV associated anterior stromal keratitis is thought to be due to immune recognition of residual viral antigen in the corneal stroma.³ The incidence of recurrent VZV stromal keratitis has not been well characterised, nor have factors which might precipitate recurrences. Recurrent keratitis related to immune system activation has been recognised following adenoviral infection.⁴ In that case, subepithelial opacities associated with a previous adenoviral follicular, keratoconjunctivitis recurred 9 months following the original infection in association with a severe upper respiratory infection. In this report, a patient with AIDS and a history of ophthalmic zoster had a recurrence of anterior corneal stromal infiltrates almost 3 years after the initial skin eruption. Recurrence of the keratitis was not associated with skin or corneal epithelial disease and occurred despite aciclovir prophylaxis. Although the recurrence of the keratitis with this patient’s immune recovery may be coincidental, the significant delay between his initial zosteriform eruption and the recurrence of his stromal disease, as well as the close temporal relation between the recurrence and the patient’s immune recovery, suggest that this is a case of immune recovery zoster keratitis in a patient with ophthalmic zoster.

Other examples of immune recovery disease in patients with AIDS have been potent antiretroviral therapy and while the patient was taking aciclovir prophylaxis.

TPM is the recipient of a Research to Prevent Blindness (NY, NY) Lew Wasserman Award.

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Dipetalonema reconditum in the human eye

EDITOR,—Human ocular invasion by non-human filarial parasites has been reported for more than 200 years.¹ However, only just a handful have actually been removed, described and identified in detail.² Furthermore, the Dipetalonema species that have been described in three cases were thought to be from the body cavity of the natural hosts—the porcupine and the beaver.³,⁴,⁵

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Figure 1 Subconjunctival infestation with D reconditum (arrows).

This report describes a case of Dipetalonema reconditum (usually associated with canine filariasis) in the human eye. It is noteworthy that this worm has morphological similarities to the canine heartworm Dirofilaria immitis, which in the past has been described in the human eye but not satisfactorily identified.⁶

CASE REPORT
A 62 year old white resident of suburban Victoria, Australia, presented with a red and irritated right eye of 2 weeks’ duration. This was exacerbated after a rural walking trip and did not improve with topical lubrication. He also noted mild diplopia on extreme right gaze. On examination, the visual acuity was 6/6 in the right eye and 6/4 in the left. There was mild limitation of right eye abduction. Localised bulbar conjunctival erythema and chemosis were noted inferotemporally in the right eye near the insertion of the lateral rectus. Slit lamp biomicroscopy revealed a slithering, clear, thread-like mobile mass in the subconjunctival space of the inferior area (Fig 1 [video report (see BJ Ophthalmology website)]). Intraocular pressure and the rest of the ocular examination, including anterior and posterior segments, were unremarkable. Previs-
includes the United States, Italy, and Africa. Its infestation in dogs, only the definitive host, is not clinically significant, although they may manifest an elevated eosinophil and leukocyte count. This manifestation may result in false positives in test for circulating *Dirofilaria immitis* microfilariae, also known as the dog heartworm. The differentiation of these two worms is important as *Dirofilaria* is pathogenic to canines. Knott’s test is used to detect these microfilariae serologically. Identification of these two adult worms is by their staining patterns with acid phosphatase: *Dipetalonema* stains evenly while *Dirofilaria* concentrates the acid phosphatase in two regions.

*Dipetalonema reconditum* microfilariae averages about 250–270 µm in length and 4–4.5 µm in width with a round curved body, a distinguishing cephalic hook, and a blunt anterior end. Adult males average 13 mm in length and females 17–32 mm.

*Dipetalonema* has an indirect life cycle with development of infective larvae that are carried by fleas (genus *Ctenocephalides, Pulex*), ticks (*Rhipicephalus sanguineus*), and lice (Lice). These are infections that are written by the fleas. The microfilariae circulate in the blood as a first stage larva. The larval life stage of the adult unfertilised male worm. The diminutive form of *D. reconditum* is used to detect these microfilariae serologically. Identification of these two adult worms is by their staining patterns with acid phosphatase: *Dipetalonema* stains evenly while *Dirofilaria* concentrates the acid phosphatase in two regions.

Infestation in Australian dogs has been documented cases of *D. reconditum* in canines. *D. reconditum* is an important diagnostic differential for canine ocular filariasis. The presence of microfilariae can be confirmed using a modified Knott’s test or a modified diethylcarbamazine test. The presence of microfilariae is indicative of active infestation.

Our case represents human subconjunctival infestation with an adult unfertilised *D. reconditum*. This is to our knowledge, the first report in the literature. The literature reveals three other documented cases of *Dipetalonema* species infestation in the human eye; however, none of them was *D. reconditum*. The chronic nature and slow onset of the symptoms implies that this infestation excited a slow and limited inflammatory reaction within the ocular tissues.

There is no documented treatment for this infestation; ivermectin and milbemycin are recommended. Other control measures include flea, louse, and tick control. Hitherto, no treatment for *Dipetalonema* infection is known to the authors.

**Immunohistochemical detection of heat shock protein 27 and Ki-67 in human pterygium**

**Introduction.**—Pterygium, a disorder of the ocular surface, consists of atrophic conjunctival epithelium and a highly vascularised hypertrophic and elastic degenerated connective tissue. Ultraviolet irradiation is considered to be the principal environmental factor acting as a “molecular chaperone” in the pathogenesis of pterygium. Hsp27 cytoplasmic immunoreactivity was observed only in basal and suprabasal layers of normal conjunctival epithelium (mean 5.2) as well as in pterygium (mean 9.4) (Table 1). No staining of *Hsp27* and/or Ki-67 was observed in substantia propria in normal conjunctiva tissues and pterygia but in pterygia, *Hsp27* strong immunoreactivity was observed in endothelial cells and smooth muscle cells of vessels. There was a statistically significant difference in the incidence of normal conjunctival epithelium and pterygia (p<0.001) but no difference in Ki-67 immunoreactivity (p=0.1) although some pterygia contained large number of proliferative cells. There was no correlation between *Hsp27* and Ki-67 labelling percentage in pterygia (p=0.7) and normal conjunctiva (p=0.9).

Our findings concerning Ki-67 expression are consistent with previous results suggesting that pterygium may not be a disorder of cell proliferation. Overexpression of *Hsp27* in all stages of pterygium development indicates a role for this chaperone in the pathogenesis of this disease. However, further studies are needed to clarify the role of *Hsp27* in the pathogenesis of pterygium.
pterygia is interesting because this protein is known to be related to differentiation when expressed in other epithelial tissues—for example, skin, and in view of the recent report that Hsp27 transient expression seems essential for preventing embryonic stem cells from undergoing apoptosis. Furthermore, Tan et al recently proposed that pterygium may be related to faulty apoptosis. The role of Hsp27 in pterygium remains to be elucidated since Hsp27 is expressed in basal epithelial cells of normal conjunctiva, where the cells are mainly differentiating stem cells and in all layers of epithelium in pterygia. Further studies would provide valuable information regarding the possible role of Hsp27, and the involvement of heat shock proteins generally in the pathogenesis of pterygium.

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Figure 1  (A) Normal conjunctiva: Hsp27 cytoplasmic immunoreactivity in basal and subrabasal layers of epithelium (×400). (B) Pterygium: Hsp27 positive cells in all layers of epithelium. Cells of subepithelial connective tissue are Hsp27 negative while vessels are Hsp27 positive (arrows) (×400).