

Case Report: Clear Lens Phacoemulsification in Bilateral Anterior Lenticonus Due to Alport Syndrome

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1. Case Presentation

We present the case of a 28-year-old male who has been receiving treatment for hypertension and terminal renal failure. The patient sought medical attention at our hospital due to progressive reduction in visual acuity in both eyes, which began several years ago.

His best-corrected visual acuity was recorded as 3/10 in both eyes. The slit lamp examination revealed a normal cornea but identified a bilateral anterior lenticonus, a well-known ocular manifestation of Alport syndrome, displaying the characteristic appearance resembling oil droplets (Figure 1).

The association of anterior lenticonus with terminal renal failure was indicative of Alport Syndrome.

To obtain a more detailed and confirmatory diagnosis of anterior lenticonus, an ultrasound biomicroscopy was performed, which provided better visualization and assessment (Figure 2).

Intraocular pressure measurements were recorded as 10 mmHg in the right eye and 12 mmHg in the left eye.

Dilated fundus examination revealed a normal retina and optic disc in both eyes, with a cup-to-disc ratio of 40%.

The abnormal crystalline lenses were sequentially extracted, first in the left eye and then, 6 weeks later, in the right eye using the phacoemulsification method. The distorted crystalline lenses were replaced with hydrophobic acrylic mono-focal IOLs with powers of +20.00D.

Post-operative therapy included an antibiotic eye drop and a topical corticosteroid (betamethasone 0.1%) for a duration of fifteen days.

Four weeks after surgery, the uncorrected visual acuity was measured at 0.8 in the left eye and 0.9 in the right eye.

Post-surgical uncorrected near vision was 0.3 in both eyes, which improved to 0.9 with a reading addition of +1.50 for a near distance of 30 cm.

2. Conflicts of Interest

Authors declared they have no conflicts of interest.

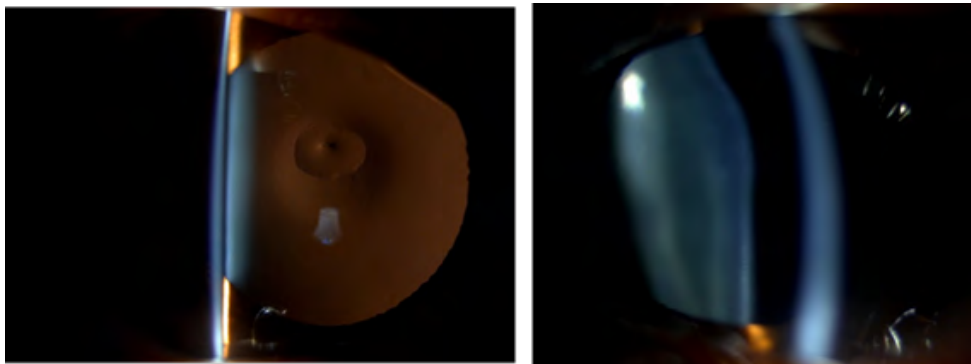


Figure 1: Split lamp image showing anterior lenticonus

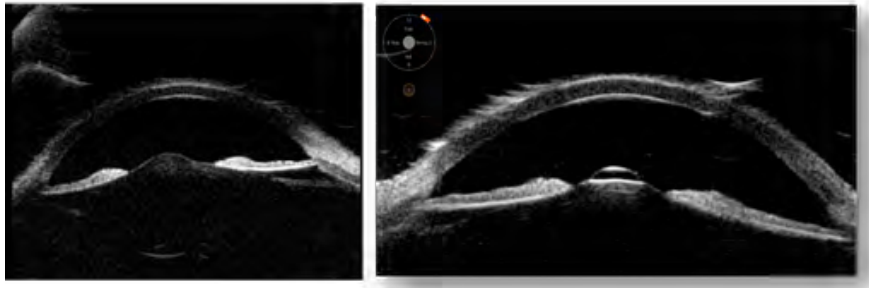


Figure 2: Ultra-biomicroscopic image showing an anterior lenticonus in right and left eye