Journal of Clinical Ophthalmology and Eye Disorders

Case Report
Published: 15 Sep, 2017

A Case Report: Bilateral Optic Pit with Its Inferonasal Location in Right Eye

*Mahmut Erkam Arslan, Emine Pangal, Cemal Özsaygılı, Süleyman Demircan and Ayşe Çiçek**

Department of Ophthalmology, Kayseri Training and Research Hospital, Kayseri, Turkey

Abstract

Optic Disc Pit (ODP) is a rare congenital anomaly which is seen approximately in 1/11,000. Optic disc pits are bilateral in up to 105 to 15% of cases. ODP has been observed temporally in 70%, centrally in 20% and infeiorly in 10% of cases. We present a bilateral ODP case with atypical inferonasal presentation at right eye.

Introduction

Purpose

To present clinical features of a bilateral optic pit case.

Methods

A 30-year-old woman with bilateral optic pit who was admitted to our clinic for a routine ophthalmologic examination has been presented with her fundus photos, Fundus Fluorescein Angiography (FFA), Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) and perimetry results.

Case Presentation

In detailed ophthalmologic assessment; best-corrected visual acuity was 20/20 in both eyes, anterior segment examination was unremarkable, intraocular pressures were recorded as 22 mmHg OD and 21 mmHg OS (with Goldmann applanation tonometry). Central corneal thicknesses were 639 µm OD and 638 µm OS. Corrected intraocular pressures were 16 mmHg in right eye and 15 mmHg inleft eye. Dilated fundus examination of right eye revealed an optic pit located at inferonasal of optic disc. Fundus examination of lefte eye revealed an optic pit located temporally. FFA showed hypofluorescence at nasal inferior of the right optic disc and at temporal of the left optic disc. FFA showed no hyperfluorescence at macula or other retinal areas on both eyes. Loss of retinal tissue at optic pit areas was observed in OCT image at the level of optic nevre head (this was correlated with optic disc pit). The patient was informed to apply for medical examination in case of vision loss. The examination findings of patient were stable at follow up examination after 2 months. The opthalmologic examination was adviced for every 6 months.

Result

Optic Disc Pit (ODP) is a rare congenital anomaly which is seen approximately in 1/11,000 [1] Histologically, ODP is a herniation of dysplastic retina into a collagen-rich excavation that extends into the subarachnoid space through a defect in the lamina cribrosa [2]. It effects males and females equally [1]. Optic disc pits are bilateral in up to 10% to 15% of cases. ODP has been observed temporally in 70%, centrally in 20% and infeiorly in 10% of cases [3,4]. Our case is interesting because of its bilaterality and inferonasal location of optic disc pit in right eye. The patients with ODP should be followed up for maculopathy. It should be noted that ODP maculopathy could effect both eyes at different times asymetrically.

References

1. Kranenburg EW. Crater-like holes in the optic disc and central serous retinopathy. Arch Ophthalmol. 1960;64:912-24.
2. Ferry AP. Macular detachment associated with congenital pit of the optic nerve head. Pathologic findings in two cases simulating malignant melanoma of the choroid. Arch Ophthalmol. 1963;70:346-35.
3. Brown GC, Shields JA, Goldberg RE. Congenital pits of the optic nerve head. II. Clinical studies in humans. Ophthalmology. 1980;87(1):51-65.
4. Brodsky MC. Congenital optic disk anomalies. Surv Ophthalmol. 1994;39(2):89-112.

OPEN ACCESS

Correspondence:
Ayşe Çiçek, Department of Ophthalmology, Kayseri Training and Research Hospital, Kayseri, Turkey, E-mail: ayse.ozkose@hotmail.com

Received Date: *17 Jul 2016*
Accepted Date: *06 Sep 2017*
Published Date: *15 Sep 2017*

Citation:
Arslan ME, Pangal E, Özsaygılı C, Demircan S, Çiçek A. A Case Report: Bilateral Optic Pit with Its Inferonasal Location in Right Eye. J Clin Ophthalmol Eye Disord. 2017; 1(2): 1007.