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Sclerocornea and Associated Anomalies: a Case Report

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Purpose: Sclerocornea is a congenital opacity in which the cornea presents scleral characteristics. It can be partial or total, unilateral or bilateral. We report a case of sclerocornea associated with ocular and systemic anomalies.
Methods: We examined a 2-year-old boy with diagnosis of total bilateral sclerocornea. The patient also presented with systemic anomalies, so he underwent pediatric, neurological, endocrine, metabolic and ophthalmologic examination in order to characterize his syndrome.
Results: Ultrasonography of both eyes revealed optic nerve colobomas and microphthalmos. Neurological evaluation showed hypotonia and double spastic hemiparesis. Electroencephalogram revealed epileptic startle. Metabolic tests were normal.
Conclusion: Even though microphthalmos, optic nerve coloboma and sclerocornea are rare congenital anomalies, they may accompany neurological disorders in specific syndromes. However, it should be stressed that, in order to properly determine the diagnoses in these syndromes, patients should go through a systemic evaluation. To the best of our knowledge, previous literature does not mention any similar case.