
EPICAPSULAR STARS AND PERSISTENT PUPILLARY MEMBRANE LOCATED AT THE OPTIC AXIS

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Purpose

To present an interesting case of epicapsular stars and persistent pupillary membrane located at the optic axis.

Methods

A 64-year-old female presented to our clinic complaining of progressive blurred vision in the right eye. A complete ophthalmological examination was performed, including visual acuity measurement, slit lamp examination, intraocular pressure (IOP) measurement and dilated funduscopy.

Conclusions

Epicapsular stars and persistent pupillary membrane are congenital ocular anomalies. Both represent remnants of the tunica vasculosa lentis, a vascular network that surrounds the lens during embryogenesis. They are usually asymptomatic and occur in people of all ages.

Results

Best-corrected visual acuity was 4/10 in the right eye and 7/10 in the left eye. IOP was 15 mmHg in both eyes. During slit lamp examination, very small, stellate, pigment deposits on the anterior lens capsule (epicapsular stars) of the right eye were observed. Moreover, a strand of tissue was found with the central portion attached to the anterior lens capsule, among the epicapsular stars, and the peripheral portion floated in the anterior chamber (persistent pupillary membrane). Both lesions were located at the optic axis of the right eye. Nuclear cataract was present in the same eye. The left eye had an immature cataract. Fundoscopy was normal in both eyes.

