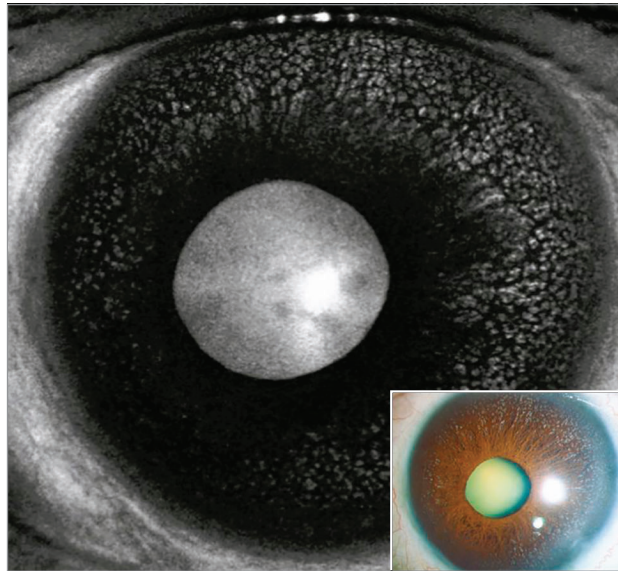


Ophthalmic Images

Moth-Eaten Appearance of the Iris in Hansen Disease

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A Near-infrared autofluorescence image, right eye



B Near-infrared autofluorescence image, left eye

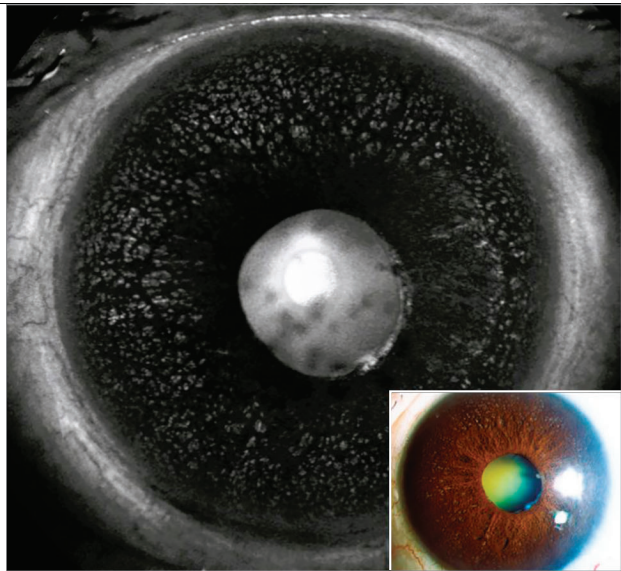


Figure. Near-infrared autofluorescence image of the right (A) and left (B) eye showing hyperfluorescent spots in the midperipheral iris corresponding to iris atrophy. Inset: Diffuse slitlamp image showing moth-eaten appearance of the iris.

A woman in her early 60s treated for Hansen disease 20 years ago presented with diminution of vision in both eyes for the past year. Her best-corrected visual acuity was 6/24 OU. A moth-eaten pattern of iris atrophy was noted bilaterally (Figure). Iris atrophy has been reported¹ to be the most common ocular lesion in chronic multibacillary leprosy (25% of patients), persisting despite adequate treatment (3% of patients). The

patient's lens showed cataractous changes in both eyes with a normal posterior segment as evidenced on B-scan ultrasonography. Corneal sensation measured with a Cochet-Bonne esthesiometer was 55 mm OD and 50 mm OS (mean [SD] normal sensation, 57.50 [3.41] mm).² Clinical images (slitlamp and near-infrared autofluorescence photographs) showed a moth-eaten appearance of the iris in a case of resolved chronic bilateral anterior uveitis with decreased corneal sensation, which is probably a sequela of Hansen disease.³

ARTICLE INFORMATION

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