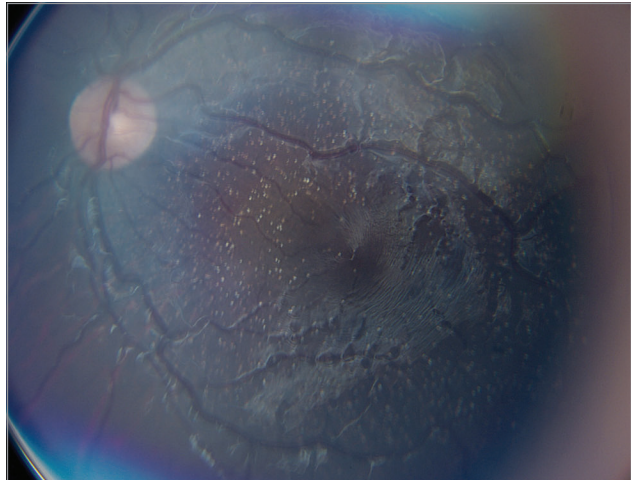


Ophthalmic Images

Resolution of Crystalline Retinopathy After Kidney Transplant for Hyperoxaluria

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A Color fundus photograph, 6 mo old



B Color fundus photograph, 8 y old

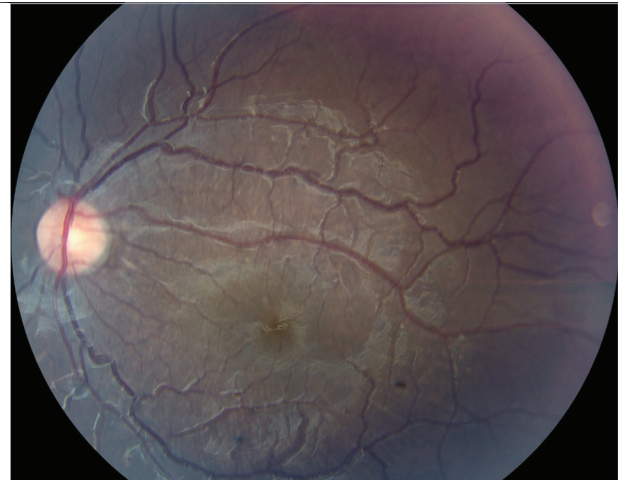


Figure. A, Color fundus photograph of the patient aged 6 months with hyperoxalosis showing intraretinal crystals in the posterior pole. B, Color fundus photograph of the patient aged 8 years showing resolution of the crystals 2 years after kidney transplant.

A 6-month-old infant underwent ophthalmic examination. Anterior segment examination showed corneal crystals in both eyes. Dilated fundus examination revealed intraretinal refractile crystals in both eyes (Figure, A). Systemic investigations revealed hyperoxalosis (29.5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$; reference range: $<1.8 \mu\text{mol/L}$; to convert to milligrams per milliliter, divide by 11.07) and hyperoxaluria (0.33 mg/mg creatinine; reference range: 0.04-0.11 mg/mg creatinine). Primary hyperoxalosis was considered, and hepatic biopsy was performed. The results were inconsistent with primary hyperoxaluria

type 1 or type 2 and showed normal activity of alanine:glyoxylate aminotransferase and glyoxylate reductase, respectively. The patient was diagnosed with unspecified hyperoxalosis and hyperoxaluria and developed kidney failure. At the age of 8 years, kidney transplant was performed.

Crystalline retinopathy carries a large differential diagnosis. Inherited disorders include primary hyperoxalosis, Bietti crystalline dystrophy, cystinosis, and more; exposure to medications, such as methoxyflurane anesthetic or tamoxifen, can cause crystalline retinopathy.¹⁻³ After kidney transplant, the retinal and corneal crystals resolved, and the examination has been stable for over 10 years (Figure, B).

ARTICLE INFORMATION

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