Ophthalmic Images

Leukocoria Due to Persistent Hyperplastic Primary Vitreous

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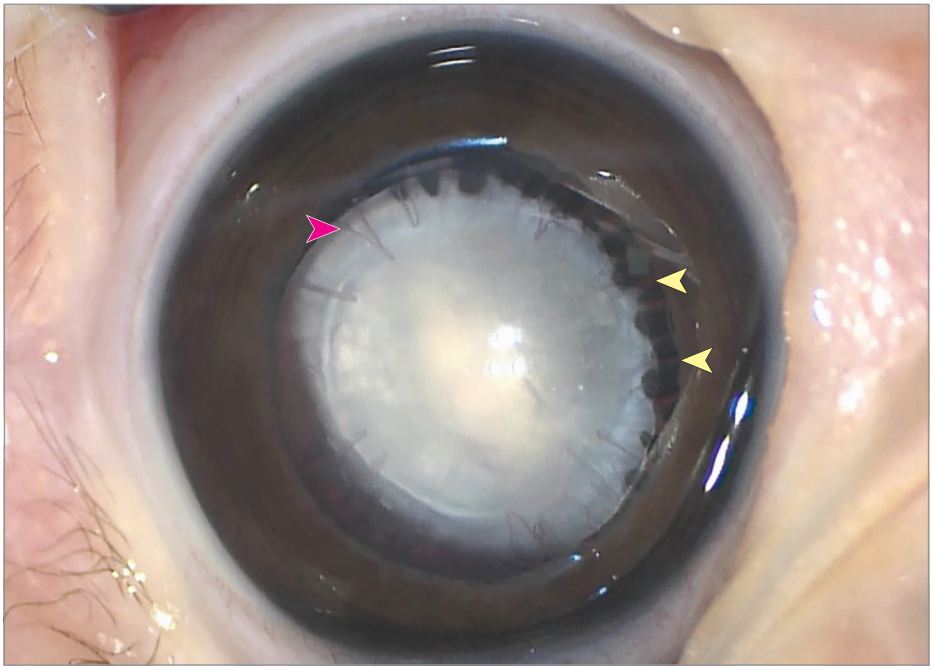

Figure. Typical manifestation of leukocoria due to persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous complicated with cataract. This preoperative photograph is taken of the left eye of a 50-day-old boy. The boundary of the lens appeared similar to contours of a pie crust, with ectopic vasculature (pink arrowhead) and elongated ciliary processes (yellow arrowheads) attached around.

A 50-day-old boy was referred to the physician due to a white pupil in the left eye (**Figure**). Preoperative ocular B-ultrasonography showed a thickened lens with no obvious persistent primary hyaloid in the vitreous. There was no distinct capsule, and a lensectomy was performed followed by anterior vitrectomy. A semitransparent band was detected at the back of the lens and cut off during the operation. No other ocular or systemic abnormality was detected. Leukocoria is a sign of congenital cataract, retinoblastoma, endophthalmitis, or persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous (PHPV).[1] PHPV, also known as persistent fetal vasculature, is a failure of embryonic regression of the original vitreous and hyaloid vasculature.[2] PHPV has diverse manifestations ranging from a trivial remnant of hyaloid vessels to a dense fibrovascular mass in the vitreous body; the lens may be wrinkled into a mass when complicated with cataract. An intraocular lens is planned to be implanted when the patient is 2 years old.

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

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