University Hospital of Antwerp Department of Ophthalmology Dr. I. De Veuster

(Mr. R. Leysen, certified photographer)

THE MORNING GLORY DISC ANOMALY

CASE REPORT

This two-year-old girl was first examined because of convergent strabismus. A 10° right esotropia, and visual acuity of 5/30 OD and 5/10 OS were noted on examination. Fundoscopy revealed a bilateral morning glory optic disc (figures OD and OS). Refraction was -0.25 (-1.50 @ 2°) OD and +1.50 (-1.25 @ 14°) OS. Occlusion of the left eye, to treat the amblyopia, was tried but without any result.

COMMENT

The morning glory disc anomaly is characterized by:

- an enlarged optic disc centered in an excavation of the posterior globe
- an increased number of blood vessels emanating radially from the disc margin

- an overlying tuft of tissue obscuring the central portion of the disc
- an optic disc surrounded by a chorioretinal pigmentary annulus
- a macula which may be incorporated into the excavation (macular capture) (see figure OD)

This anomaly has been known to have a female preponderance. Coexisting basal encephalocoele causing rhinorrhea, snoring, mouth breathing or nasal obstruction mandates neuro-imaging.

Our patient did not present suggestive symptoms, nor midline defects or growth retardation. No further investigations were performed.

