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Sutural and Lamellar Cataract: A Short Case Report

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I. Case Report:

We report the case of a 26-year-old, with no particular previous history, presenting with progressive and bilateral decrease in visual acuity which had been worsening since childhood. The ophthalmological examination included a measure of visual acuity using Snellen's distance vision chart. We did a complete and bilateral biomicroscopic examination of the anterior and the posterior segment with measurement of the eye pressure.

Clinical examination found impaired near visual acuity of counting fingers in both eyes. Biomicroscopic examination showed zonular (lamellar) cataract and the opacities followed the anterior and posterior Y sutures of the lens, with the anterior suture having the shape of an upright Y and the posterior suture having the shape of an inverted Y without other associated ocular or systemic abnormalities (Figure1). Anterior chamber was clear with no cells and flare. Fundus and B-scan ultrasonography were within normal limits in both eyes.

The patient was counselled about the condition and was referred for phacoemulsification cataract extraction and intraocular lens implantation due to decreased visual acuity. The patient's post-operative course was uneventful.

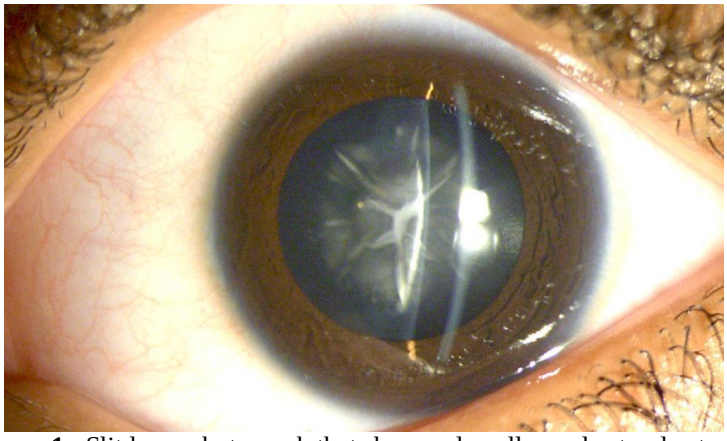

Figure 1 : Slit lamp photograph that shows a lamellar and sutural cataract

II. Discussion:

Zonular cataract is the most common type of congenital cataract. It can be idiopathic or inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern. Lamellar cataract affects one or more layers of the lens irregularly and asymmetrically, most often the fetal nucleus. generally, the embryonic nucleus is not affected. The upkeep on visual acuity is variable depending on the severity of the cataract [1].

Sutural cataracts are congenital lens opacities that affect the Y sutures of the nucleus of the fetal lens; typically, sutural cataracts do not progress. They have been described in with nuclear, pulverulent, cerulean, and lamellar cataracts; like in this case; but rarely require intervention when detected as an isolated finding, because the effects on vision are minimal [2,3].

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No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.
Authors' contributions:
All authors have contributed to redaction, verification and correction of this work.

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