

Transient branch retinal artery occlusion in a 15-year-old girl and review of the literature

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Background. Retinal artery occlusion is an extremely rare diagnosis in the pediatric population and the etiology with risk factors of retinal artery occlusion are poorly understood in younger individuals.

Methods and Results. This case report a rare case of transient branch retinal artery occlusion (BRAO) in a healthy young girl. A fifteen-year-old girl presented with painless decreased vision in her right eye. Fundus examination revealed in the right eye intensive edema of the part of superior half of the retina, but the vessels were absolutely normal. She was hospitalized for diagnosis and treatment. A thorough workup was performed to determine any etiologic factor. Her physical examination was normal, but from anamnesis has been found that patient began use oral contraception at the time of occurrence eye problems. The condition is evaluated as transient branch retinal artery occlusion by the course of the disease. The paper includes the review of the literature also.

Conclusion. Though retinal arterial obstruction is rare in the pediatric population, this case highlights the importance of including this in the differential diagnosis of acute vision loss.

Key words: branch retinal artery occlusion (BRAO), pediatric population, oral contraception

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INTRODUCTION

Branch retinal artery occlusion (BRAO) causes obstruction of blood flow in the distribution of the affected vessel, leading to ischemia and reorganization of the retinal layers.

Artery occlusion occurs primarily in the elderly, with clinical findings suggestive of atheromatous emboli¹. It is an extremely rare diagnosis in the pediatric population and the etiology with risk factors of retinal artery occlusion are poorly understood in younger individuals². We report a rare case of a girl with the transient branch retinal artery occlusion.

CASE REPORT

A 15-year-old Caucasian girl reported to the eye clinic with the complaint of sudden loss of the inferior half of her visual field and painless decreased vision in her right eye. She denied floaters, flashes or other associated symptoms. She had no history of infectious disease, trauma, systemic malignancy, or other systemic complaint. A detailed history for suggestive cause of occlusion revealed that she had been on oral contraceptives (Logesta) at the time of occurrence right eye problems. Best corrected visual acuity was 20/100 in the right eye and 20/20 in the left eye. Intraocular pressure was 20 mm Hg in both eyes measured by Goldmann applanation tonometry. Pupils were round and reactive in both eyes without evi-

dence of relative afferent pupillary defect in either eye. Biomicroscopy of the anterior segment was unremarkable. Dilated fundus examination revealed normal findings in the left eye; in the right eye there was intensive edema of the superior half of the retina, but the vessels were absolutely normal (Fig. 1). No embolus was noted. Confrontation fields (standard automated perimetry, program test 30-2) showed a visual field defect corresponding with affected area in the right eye and normal visual field in the left eye. Fundus fluorescein angiography (FAG) and indocyanine green angiography (ICG) showed normal arteriovenous transit time in both eyes throughout the examination (Fig. 2). Optical coherence tomography (OCT) showed thickening associated with hyper-reflectivity of the inner retina with shadowing of the photoreceptors and retinal pigment epithelial layer (Fig. 3). Buried drusen of the optic nerve cup were excluded by ultrasonography examination. The girl was admitted to the pediatric hospital for further evaluation. Magnetic resonance imaging of the brain, electrocardiogram, echocardiography, chest radiographs, visual evoked potential and ultrasound examination of the abdomen were normal. Evaluation for potential stroke factors revealed no suggestive family history. Blood investigations including complete blood count with erythrocyte sedimentation rate, platelet count, serum lipids, prothrombin/activated partial thromboplastin time, autoimmune markers and serum homocysteine were all within normal limits. Screening for congenital metabolic diseases was negative. No ocular therapy was offered, and the patient was advised to

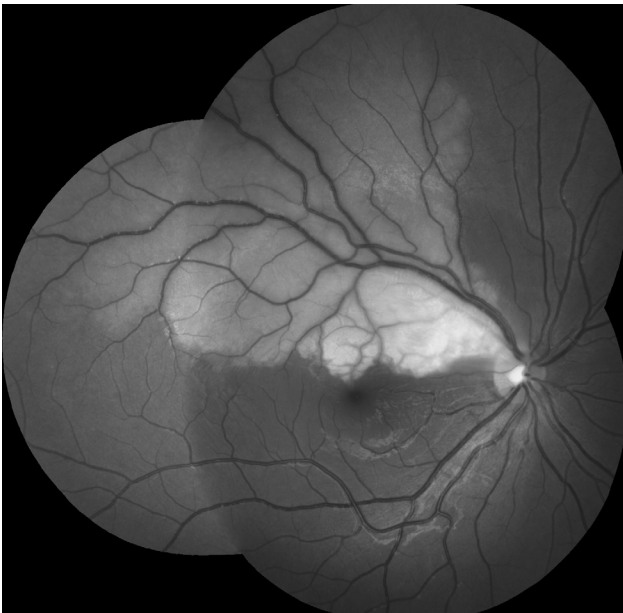


Fig. 1. Right eye. Intensive edema of the superior half of the retina, but the vessels are absolutely normal.



Fig. 2. FAG. Normal retinal vasculature on the right eye due retinal arterial stage.

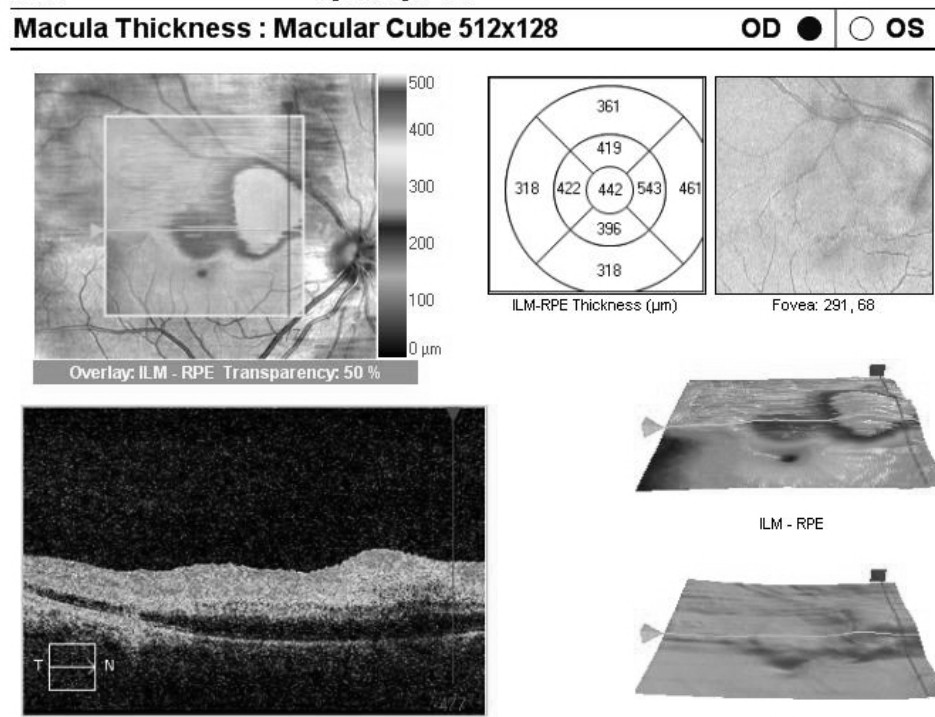


Fig. 3. Right eye. OCT shows thickening associated with hyper-reflectivity of the inner retina with shadowing of the photoreceptor and retinal pigment epithelial layer.

return for regular follow-up examination. At the first evaluation 1 month after presentation, the retinal edema had resolved remarkably, and visual acuity of the right eye had improved to a value of 20/20; however, the superior half of the retina was atrophic. The condition is evaluated as transient branch retinal artery occlusion by the course of the disease. At 3 months, the retinal edema had completely resolved ophthalmoscopically, and changes

were observed in the superior half of the foveal reflex. Confrontation fields showed improvement in the prime inferior visual field defect of the right eye. Optical coherence tomography line scan showed no hyper-reflectivity, but the inner retina was attenuated.

DISCUSSION

Retinal artery occlusion is an extremely rare diagnosis in the pediatric population. The incidence of retinal arterial obstruction in patients under the age of 30 years has been estimated at less than 1 in 50,000 outpatients². Multiple mechanisms exist that cause arterial occlusion in the retina. Frequent etiologies include hypercoagulable states, hyperhomocysteinemia, vasculitis, emboli from cardiac valvular disease, and other risk factors such as smoking, use of oral contraceptives, and vasospasm such as in a history of migraine²⁻⁷.

There are few published reports of retinal artery occlusion associated with hyperhomocysteinemia in children^{7,9}. Abnormal accumulation of homocysteine in plasma, as found in this inborn error of metabolism of the amino acid methionine, also has a toxic effect on endothelial cells resulting in arteriosclerosis, and arterial and venous thromboembolic events at a young age. Elevations in the plasma homocysteine concentration can occur because of genetic defects in the enzymes involved in homocysteine metabolism, nutritional deficiencies in vitamin cofactors (folate, vitamin B6, or vitamin B12), or other factors including some chronic medical conditions and drugs. Ratra and Dhupper suggested that the common systemic association of retinal artery occlusion in the Indian population was hyperhomocysteinemia⁸. Karth et al. described a previously healthy 7-week-old boy who developed bilateral central retinal artery occlusion in the presence of hyperhomocysteinemia⁹.

Talmon et al. documents retinal arterial occlusion in a child caused by a combination of factor V Leiden and thermolabile methylene tetrahydrofolate reductase homozygosity¹⁰. Although factor V Leiden has been associated clearly with venous thrombosis, most studies have failed to demonstrate a clear association between isolated factor V Leiden and arterial thrombosis. In this disorder, the Leiden variant of factor V cannot be inactivated by the anticoagulant protein activated protein C, so clotting is encouraged¹¹.

Saliba et al. described bilateral branch retinal artery occlusions in a 14-year-old girl with Susac syndrome³. This is a rare disorder with a clinical triad of encephalopathy, branch retinal artery occlusions, and hearing loss. It is caused by a microangiopathy affecting the precapillary arterioles of the brain, retina, and inner ear.

In this instance, systemic studies including hypercoagulation, autoimmune and infectious workups, hyperhomocysteinemia were negative, but patient use of oral contraceptives.

The incidence of ocular complication from birth control pills is estimated to be 1 in 30,000 (ref.¹²). Numerous case reports were published concerning the occurrence of a variety of eye disorders in women using oral contraceptives^{13,14}. 2 cases of young woman who had taken birth control pills and in whom arterial vascular occlusion of retina developed was reported by Leff et al.¹². Giromi et al. published a case report a central retinal artery occlusion in a young woman after ten days of drospirenone contain-

ing oral contraceptive¹⁵. Several mechanisms have been proposed to explain the increased stroke risk associated with oral contraceptives, particularly induction of a hypercoagulable state and raised blood pressure. Harris and colleagues found that levels and activity of tissue factor pathway inhibitor were decreased by 25% and 29%, respectively, among women on oral contraceptives¹⁶. Not only is there decreased inhibition of the extrinsic pathway, but there also is evidence for activation of this pathway with increases in plasma factor VIIa activity and prothrombin fragments 1 and 2. Other studies have similar results¹⁷. Increased levels of procoagulants (Factor I, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII, and XIII), decreased anticoagulant factors protein S and antithrombin, and acquired activated protein C resistance have all been described¹⁸. Furthermore, changes in lipid profile show increase in LDL cholesterol and decreases in HDL cholesterol fractions among women on oral contraceptives¹⁹.

In our case the condition is evaluated as transient branch retinal artery vasospasm due use of oral contraceptives.

CONCLUSIONS

This is a rare report of branch retinal artery occlusion in a girl. Though retinal arterial obstruction is rare in the pediatric population, our case highlights the importance of including this in the differential diagnosis of acute vision loss. This case is unique with regard to the age of the patient and the presentation of transient vasospasm.

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