

Ocular sarcoidosis

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Fig. 1. Tent-shaped peripheral anterior synechiae seen in ocular sarcoidosis.

A woman in her mid-thirties presented with a history of bilaterally decreased vision since the past one year. On examination, she was found to have tent-shaped attachments of the iris to the back of the cornea, which may be seen in ocular sarcoidosis¹ (Fig. 1). They represent scarred down granulomas inferiorly that result in anterior synechiae. Other ocular findings included anterior uveitis, posterior subcapsular cataract, pars planitis, cystoid macular edema as well as raised intraocular pressures. She had a negative Mantoux test and computed tomography of the chest was sugges-

tive of sarcoidosis. Sarcoidosis is a multisystem granulomatous disease. The frequency of ocular involvement ranges from 26% to 50%. Some patients with newly-diagnosed ocular sarcoidosis may have known sarcoidosis due to other organ involvement such as hilar lymphadenopathy. However, other patients may present with *de novo* ocular findings suggestive of sarcoidosis but without obvious extraocular disease.^{2,3} Because ocular disease may be the first manifestation of sarcoidosis, physicians should be adept in looking for signs like tent-shaped peripheral anterior synechiae which, although not specific, may be particularly associated with sarcoid uveitis.

References

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