

Optic Nerve Head Drusen in an Asymptomatic Hypertensive

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Abstract: Optic nerve head drusen(ONHD) are often a chance finding in patients coming for routine ocular examination and are sometimes associated with severe ocular diseases. We report a case of ONHD in an asymptomatic, hypertensive patient with classical fundus, B scan and OCT(optical coherence tomography) findings.

Keywords: Drusen, Asymptomatic, Hypertension.

CASE STUDY

A 50-year-old female patient came for routine evaluation. She was a known case of hypertension on antihypertensive medications. Best-corrected visual acuity was 20/20 and N/6 in both eyes. Fundus examination revealed grade 1 hypertensive retinopathy with an optic nerve head drusen(ONHD) on the medial aspect. The lesion was also captured on B Scan, Optical coherence tomography and red free fundus (Figure 1). ONHD are asymptomatic, detected incidentally on eye examination. Visible lesions are usually

refractile, pale and rounded. They frequently give the optic disc an elevated appearance resembling disc edema (Palmer, E. et al., 2018). ONHD are known to be associated with various ocular conditions like angioid streaks, retinitis pigmentosa, opticiliary shunts, anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy, central retinal artery occlusion, central retinal vein occlusion, peripapillary disciform lesion, and retinal haemorrhage (Dinakaran, S., & Talbot, J. F. 2005).

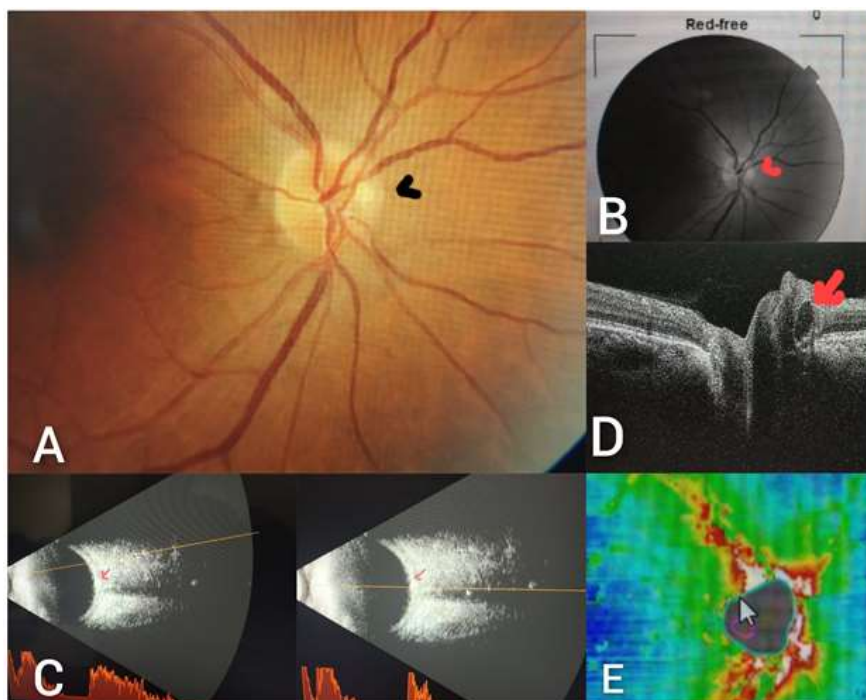


Figure 1: ONHD seen on fundus photograph (A) and red free fundus (B). B-scan (low gain) of the right optic disc showing moderately high reflectivity consistent with surface ONHD (C) OCT shows spheroidal hyporeflective structures with hyperreflective borders in the surface of the ONHD (D) Peripapillary retinal nerve fibre layer being normal (E)

REFERENCES

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