

Glaucoma

IS IT GLAUCOMA?

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PURPOSE

To report a difficult treatment decision case of a large optic disc

METHODS

Case report of an atypical unilateral megalopapilla

RESULTS

A 52-year-old female with no ocular history was referred to our ophthalmology department for consultation with reduced vision for near activities. In her history, she reported having a grandfather with glaucoma. On ocular examination, the patient had Snellen visual acuities of 10/10 in both eyes. She had normal pupillary light responses and goldmann applanation tonometry showed intraocular pressures of 20 mmHg on both eyes. Slit-lamp examination was also unremarkable. Fundoscopic examination showed asymmetrical optic discs: the right optic disc had a normal size and a cup/disc ratio of 0.5 while the left optic disc was larger and associated with peripapillary atrophy. OCT scanning did not reveal changes in peripapillary retinal nerve fibers layer in the right eye, but segmentation was abnormal in the left eye. Subsequent visual fields detected an inferior and superior arcuate defect with apparent progression on the right eye and an enlargement of the blind spot in the left eye. On sequent consultation, the intraocular pressure remained 21 mm Hg on both eyes and she was prescribed with timolol. Successive OCT and visual field showed no progression, the intraocular pressures remained within normal boundaries and the patient despite poor medication adherence. 9 years after starting the treatment, the patient decided to completely stop the medication. The following ocular examinations remained unchanged while the OCT and visual fields showed no progression. The patient was maintained under vigilance but without treatment.

CONCLUSIONS

Congenital optic disc anomalies may be a diagnostic and management challenge in patients with suspected glaucoma.