Article 6

PAMJ Clinical Medicine

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Received: 28 Nov 2021 - **Accepted:** 02 Mar 2022 - **Published:** 04 Mar 2022

Keywords: Papilla, staphyloma, papillary coloboma

Cite this article: Islam Bechakh et al. A case of morning glory syndrome. PAMJ Clinical Medicine. 2022;8(37). 10.11604/pamj-cm.2022.8.37.32614

Available online at: https://www.clinical-medicine.panafrican-med-journal.com//content/article/8/37/full

A case of morning glory syndrome

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Image in medicine

Morning glory syndrome is a rare condition defined as congenital anomaly. It was first described by Reis in 1908, but it was named by Kindler due to its resemblance to the morning glory flower. We here report the case of a 7-year-old boy presenting with alternating convergent strabismus. The patient had no family history. Ophthalmologic examination showed visual acuity 9/10 in the right eye and 5/10 in the left eye, without correction. The anterior segment and tone were normal in both eyes. Fundus examination in the right eye was normal, while in the left eye it revealed large papillary excavation, partially occupied by glial tissue, which partially masked the retinal vessels spreading radially over its entire circumference. Some of them were uninhabited, evoking congenital malformation of the optic

nerve head. Computed tomograpghy (CT) scan revealed left papillary coloboma, thus eliminating any morphological anomaly of the pathway of the optic nerve in its intra-orbital, intracanal and encephalic portions. Chiasma was normal. No cranio-encephalic malformation was found elsewhere. Refraction was performed as well as rehabilitation of functional amblyopia without favorable results due to delayed diagnosis. However, regular monitoring was essential to reduce the risk of retinal detachment.

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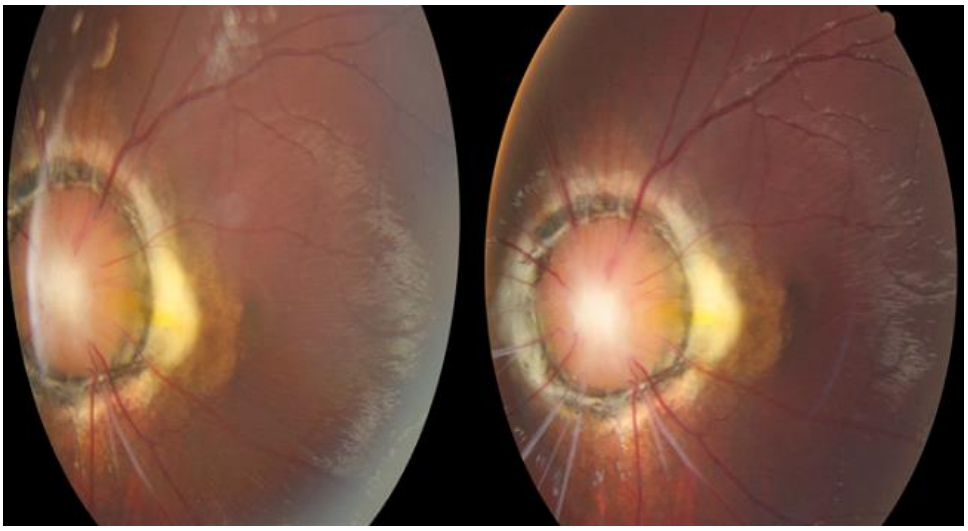

Figure 1: fundus image of the left eye revealing a large papillary excavation partially occupied by glial tissue, partially masking the retinal vessels which spread radially over its entire circumference; some are uninhabited suggesting a congenital malformation of the head optic nerve