

Morning Glory Syndrome

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ABSTRACT

Morning glory syndrome is a birth defect that affects the optic nerve of the eye. The morning glory syndrome (MGS) or morning glory disc anomaly was named by Kindler in 1970 because of its resemblance to the morning glory flower. Morning glory syndrome can be associated with midline cranial defects and abnormal carotid circulation. We report the case of a 10-year-old adolescent, who was brought by his parents for a profound bilateral visual acuity decrease since birth. Ophthalmic examination revealed bilateral morning glory syndrome.

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Introduction

Morning glory syndrome is a birth defect that affects the optic nerve of the eye. The morning glory syndrome (MGS) or morning glory disc anomaly was named by Kindler in 1970 because of its resemblance to the morning glory flower [1]. It is a congenital, funnel-shaped excavation of the posterior fundus that incorporates the optic disc, with a white tuft of glial tissue overlying the central portion of the disc and the increased number of blood vessels arising from the periphery of the disc. Morning glory syndrome can be associated with midline cranial defects and abnormal carotid circulation, such as carotid stenosis/aplasia or progressive vascular obstruction with collateralization [2].

We report the case of a 10-year-old adolescent, who was brought to a consultation by his parents for a profound bilateral visual acuity loss since birth. The patient had no notable pathological history. His Visual acuity was limited to light perception. On examination, the anterior segment and tone was normal. On the fundus, we noted in both eyes an image of morning glory around the widened papilla with vessels in the radius of a wheel and a pigmented halo within an atrophic territory. There were no associated congenital anomalies and monitoring was instituted [3].

Legend



Figure 1: Right eye: morning glory disc anomaly

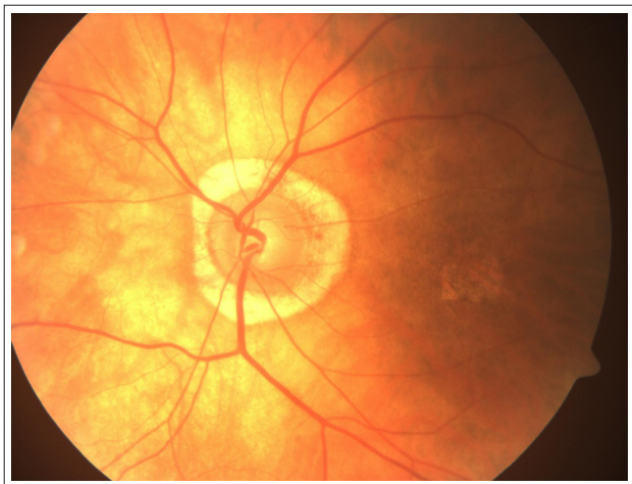


Figure 1: left eye: morning glory disc anomaly

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

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