Unilateral Vitreous Cyst with Retinitis Pigmentosa

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CASE REPORTS

Case 1

A 15-year-old girl was referred as retinitis pigmentosa with cysticercosis in the left eye. The patient had defective vision in dark since childhood in both the eyes and a six-month history of black floater in her left eye.

On examination, the visual acuity in both the eyes was 20/20; N6. Anterior segment examination was within normal limits. The intraocular pressure was 14 mm Hg in both eyes. Fundus examination in both eyes revealed attenuated vessels and diffuse mottling of the retinal pigment epithelium. In the left eye, a free floating round, yellow, translucent cyst with smooth surface was noted in the vitreous (Fig. 1). No spontaneous movement of the cyst was noted. No remnants of primitive hyaloid were seen in either eye.

Ultrasonography revealed echolucency within the cyst with no evidence of scolex (Fig. 2). Electroretinogram showed extinguished waveforms compatible with retinitis pigmentosa.

Case 2

A 26-year-old girl came for a routine eye examination. Defective vision in dark was present since childhood, in both the eyes. On examination, the best corrected visual acuity in the right eye was 20/20; N6. The anterior segment examination was within normal limits and the intraocular pressure was 12 mm Hg in both the eyes. Fundus examination in both the eyes revealed attenuated vessels and diffuse mottling of the retinal pigment epithelium along with the presence of bony spicules. In the left eye, a free floating round, yellow, translucent cyst with smooth surface was noted in the vitreous (Fig. 3). No spontaneous movement of the cyst was noted and no remnants of primitive hyaloid were seen in either eye.

Ultrasonography revealed echolucency within the cyst with no evidence of scolex (Fig. 4). Electroretinogram

Fig. 1: Round, yellow cyst in the vitreous. Note the diffuse mottling of the retinal pigment epithelium with attenuation of blood vessels in first case

Fig. 2: Ultrasonogram showing echolucency within the cyst in first case
showed extinguished waveforms compatible with retinitis pigmentosa.

Both the cases are similar to the cases reported by Wagenaar et al\textsuperscript{1} and Frasson et al.\textsuperscript{2} Unilateral vitreous cyst in a patient with retinitis pigmentosa is rare and unique and could be of sufficient ophthalmic interest.

**REFERENCES**