Posterior Lenticonus in the Dog

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Recommended Citation

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PMID: 4782563

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Posterior Lenticonus in the Dog

Abstract
Posterior lenticonus is a congenital defect of the posterior lenticular surface. The posterior cortical and capsular regions of the lens have a circumscribed conelike or globular protrusion of variable size. Opacities may be present in the region of the conus. The defect has been reported in man, rabbits, calves and mice. This report documents 2 cases in unrelated dogs. The possible mechanism for the formation of this defect is discussed.

Keywords
eye, congenital, lens, cataract, dog

Disciplines
Congenital, Hereditary, and Neonatal Diseases and Abnormalities | Medicine and Health Sciences | Ophthalmology | Veterinary Medicine

Comments
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forming at the site of inoculation. Inoculations of guinea pigs with EF-4 did not produce these lesions in guinea pigs.

At the present time little is known of the epidemiology, pathogenesis, and public health significance of EF-4. However, it is probable that this agent is capable of causing a serious pulmonary disease in cats.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was supported in part by N.I.H. Training Grant T 01 GM00537 from National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

We express our appreciation to Robert E. Weaver, M.D., Ph.D., Research Medical Officer in charge, Special Bacteriology Laboratory, National Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, 30333, April 14, 1970 (personal communication), for his assistance and cooperation in identifying our organism as National Center for Disease Control Group Eugonic Fermenters-4 (NCDC EF-4).

We also thank G. A. Hottle, Ph.D., Research Bacteriologist (November 4, 1969), and D. M. Eisler, Ph.D., Chief, Bacteriology Department (March 31, 1972), Naval Biomedical Laboratory, Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California 94623 (personal communication) for their performance of serological tests of our isolates against Pseudomonas mallei.

REFERENCES


POSTERIOR LENTICONUS IN THE DOG

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Received June 12, 1972

ABSTRACT Posterior lenticonus is a congenital defect of the posterior lenticular surface. The posterior cortical and capsular regions of the lens have a circumscribed conelike or globular protrusion of variable size. Opacities may be present in the region of the conus. The defect has been reported in man, rabbits, calves and mice. This report documents 2 cases in unrelated dogs. The possible mechanism for the formation of this defect is discussed.

KEY WORDS: EYE, CONGENITAL, LENS, CATARACT, DOG

POSTERIOR lenticonus is a congenital defect of the posterior lenticular surface. Instead of having a smoothly convex surface, the posterior cortical and capsular regions of the lens have a circumscribed conelike (lenticonus) or globular (lenticoglobus) protrusion of variable size. Opacities may be present in the region of the conus. The defect has been reported in man (2), rabbits (6), calves (6), mice (3) and the lesion reported in pigs has been recently reviewed (6). In mice, a hereditary spontaneous rupture of the posterior lens capsule has been described. This condition is transmitted as a simple recessive trait. The lenticular changes become evident about the third week of life and are characterized by the formation
of a posterior lenticus and lens capsule rupture. A cataract then forms and the nucleus and cortical material are expelled into the vitreous chamber (3).

To our knowledge, there are no reports of this condition in dogs. The purpose of this article is to present two cases of posterior lenticus in the dog and to discuss the possible mechanism for the formation of this defect.

**CASE 1.**

A 1 1/2 year old female miniature Schnauzer was examined for the presence of congenital hereditary cataracts. The left eye had a small nuclear cataract and a circumscribed defect of the posterior lens capsule (Fig. 1a). This eccentrically placed defect (displaced infero-nasally) occupied 2/5 of the posterior lens surface, and cortical fibers as well as parts of the nuclear cataract projected through the ectatic lesion deep into the vitreous (Fig. 1b). Biomicroscopic examination indicated that the posteriorly displaced lenticular material was surrounded by a thin but intact lens capsule. Ophthalmoscopy revealed the posterior limits of this lesion to be +5 to +6 diopters away from the optic nerve head (Fig. 2).

The remaining cortical and equatorial regions of the lens were clear and no other abnormalities were present in the left eye. Only a small nuclear opacity was present in the right eye. A diagnosis of bilateral nuclear cataracts and posterior lenticus (left eye) was made.

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*Fig. 1.* Clinical photographs of the lenticular defects present in cases 1 (1a and 1b) and 2 (1c). In 1a, the camera was focused on the posterior lens capsule and demonstrates the well circumscribed border of the posterior lenticonus. The V-shaped nuclear opacity is slightly out of focus. In 1b, the camera was focused in the mid-vitreous and shows the circumscribed posterior lens capsule defect (arrow 1) and the posterior limit of the lenticonus (arrow 2).

*Figure 1c (case 2)* shows the infero-nasal aspect of the posterior capsule defect (arrow 1), the posterior border of the lenticonus which is located in the anterior vitreous (arrow 2) and the extensive vacuolation of the lenticular equator (arrow 3).
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To our knowledge, there are no reports of this condition in dogs. The purpose of this article is to present two cases of posterior lenticulus in the dog and to discuss the possible mechanism for the formation of this defect.

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A 1½ year old female miniature Schnauzer was examined for the presence of congenital hereditary cataracts. The left eye had a small nuclear cataract and a circumscribed defect of the posterior lens capsule (Fig. 1a). This eccentrically placed defect (displaced infero-nasally) occupied 2/5 of the posterior lens surface, and cortical fibers as well as parts of the nuclear cataract projected through the ectatic lesion deep into the vitreous (Fig. 1b). Biomicroscopic examination indicated that the posteriorly displaced lenticular material was surrounded by a thin but intact lens capsule. Ophthalmoscopy revealed the posterior limits of this lesion to be +5 to +6 diopters away from the optic nerve head (Fig. 2).

The remaining cortical and equatorial regions of the lens were clear and no other abnormalities were present in the left eye. Only a small nuclear opacity was present in the right eye. A diagnosis of bilateral nuclear cataracts and posterior lenticulus (left eye) was made.

Fig. 1. Clinical photographs of the lenticular defects present in cases 1 (1a and 1b) and 2 (1c). In 1a, the camera was focused on the posterior lens capsule and demonstrates the well circumscribed border of the posterior lenticulus. The V-shaped nuclear opacity is slightly out of focus. In 1b, the camera was focused in the mid-vitreous and shows the circumscribed posterior lens capsule defect (arrow 1) and the posterior limit of the lenticulus (arrow 2).

Figure 1c (case 2) shows the infero-nasal aspect of the posterior capsule defect (arrow 1), the posterior border of the lenticulus which is located in the anterior vitreous (arrow 2) and the extensive vacuolation of the lenticular equator (arrow 3).
CASE 2.

A 10 month old female brindle Mastiff-cross was examined for lenticular subluxation because an "aphakic" crescent was seen by the referring veterinarian. In the left eye a large circular defect occupied nearly 2/3 of the posterior lens capsule surface. On biomicroscopic examination, cortical fibers, covered by an intact lens capsule, were seen to project through the ectatic area into the anterior vitreous. In addition, a small anterior capsular opacity and extensive vacuolation of the inferior lenticular equator were present in the left eye (Fig. 1c and 3). The impression of an "aphakic" crescent was created by the inferior border of the lenticonus located in the path of the tapetal reflection.

Fig. 2. Diagrammatic view of the globe and the lenticular defect in case 1. The posterior lenticonus extends deep into the vitreous body, close to the optic nerve head. A nuclear cataract (arrow) projects through the lenticular defect into the posterior limits of the lenticonus.

Fig. 3. Diagrammatic view of the globe and the lenticular defect in case 2. The posterior lenticonus is globular in shape and projects into the anterior vitreous. Inferior equatorial vacuolation and an anterior capsular opacity are also present.

DISCUSSION

Ectodermal defects can produce alterations in the size, shape, position and transparency of the lens (6). During fetal life, the developing optic vesicle induces formation of the lens placode which differentiates into the lens sphere or vesicle and detaches from the surface ectoderm. The cells in the posterior surface of the lens sphere elongate and form the primary lens fibers, the primordia of the adult fetal nucleus. The posterior lens capsule is fully formed by 35 days of gesta-
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The right eye was normal. A diagnosis of unilateral anterior capsular cataract and posterior lentiglobus was made.

Fig. 3. Diagrammatic view of the globe and the lenticular defect in case 2. The posterior lenticonus is globular in shape and projects into the anterior vitreous. Inferior equatorial vacuolation and an anterior capsular opacity are also present.

DISCUSSION

Ectodermal defects can produce alterations in the size, shape, position and transparency of the lens (6). During fetal life, the developing optic vesicle induces formation of the lens placode which differentiates into the lens sphere or vesicle and detaches from the surface ectoderm. The cells in the posterior surface of the lens sphere elongate and form the primary lens fibers, the primordia of the adult fetal nucleus. The posterior lens capsule is fully formed by 35 days of gesta-
tion, and the fetal nucleus becomes surrounded by the secondary or cortical fibers by 40 days of gestation. Once the cortical fibers are present, posterior lens capsule material is no longer formed (1). The presence of an intact lens capsule surrounding the posterior lenticus in these two cases suggests that the defect occurred prior to the formation of the lens capsule. In fact, the presence of a nuclear opacity extending into the posterior border of lenticus would indicate that, in at least one case, the posterior lenticus occurred at the time the primary lens fibers began to elongate, i.e., by 25 days of gestation (1).

Several theories have been proposed to explain the processes involved in the formation of posterior lenticus in man. These theories range from those suggesting the presence of a localized lenticular hernia due to a posterior capsule defect to the more recent ones which indicate that the abnormality is the result of an overgrowth of lens fibers (see reference 2 for review). Histological sections obtained from several cases of posterior lenticus in man have demonstrated a very thin but intact lens capsule, with the aberrant growth of subcapsular epithelium overlying the lenticus (2).

In both of our cases, biomicroscopic examination revealed the presence of an intact lens capsule around the very extensive posterior lenticular defects. In the absence of substantiating histopathologic material, we feel that in our two cases the lenticular defect probably occurred at the time of elongation of the primary lens fibers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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