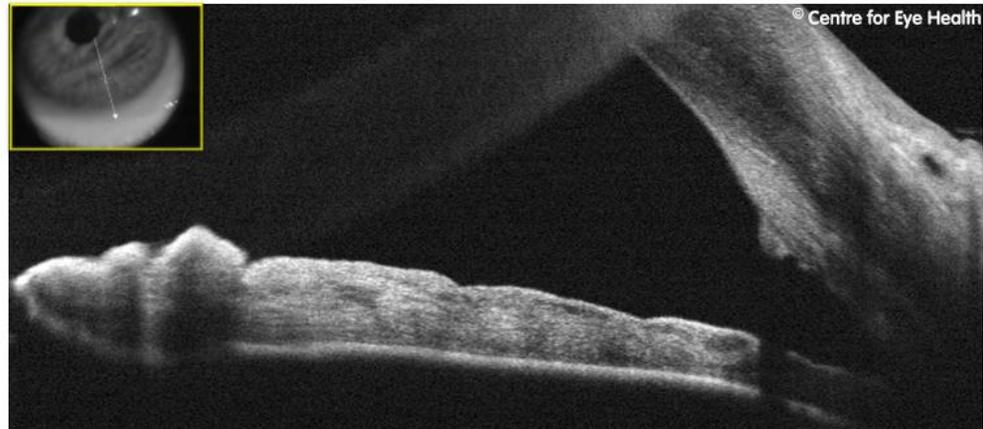
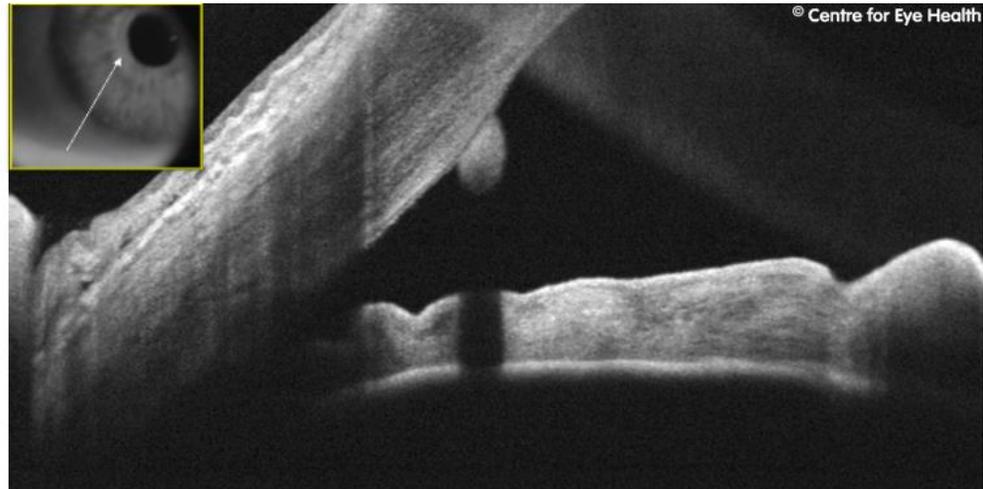
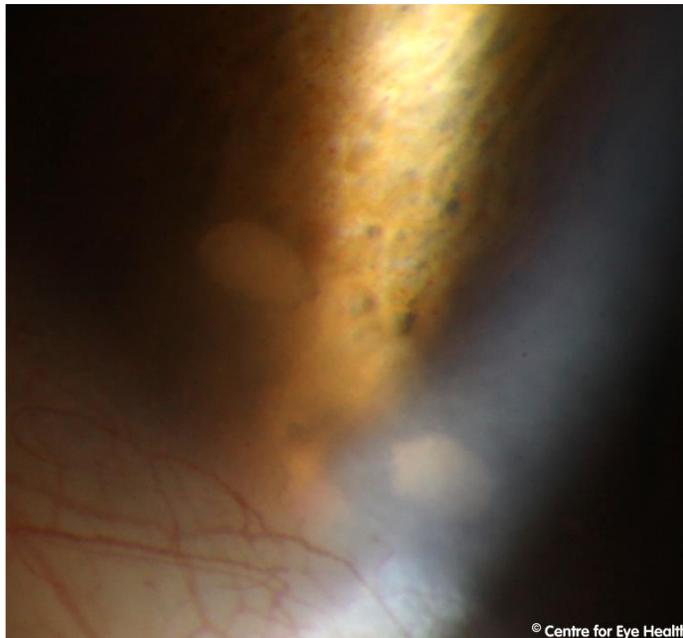




## CFEH Facebook Case #124

A 65 year old Caucasian male presented for an anterior eye assessment. He was diagnosed with sarcoidosis 10 years ago. His visual acuities were 6/4.8 OU and the right eye is unremarkable. Images below are of the left eye. Can you identify the lesions seen in the anterior eye photograph?



# ANSWER

The lesions seen in this patient are keratic precipitates and are a manifestation of the patient's sarcoidosis.

The incidence of ocular sarcoidosis is unclear with different studies reporting it to be between 13% and 79% in patients with systemic sarcoidosis. Ocular sarcoidosis is characterised by granulomatous inflammation of one or more ocular structure or adnexa. Examples may include uveitis (anterior, intermediate or posterior) dry eye, scleritis and conjunctival nodules among others.

Keratic precipitates (KP) are cellular deposits found on the corneal endothelium, as seen on the anterior OCT images of this patient. The KP's in this patient are large in size (>1mm diameter) so would be classified as mutton-fat KP and are typical of granulomatous uveitis. These large deposits typically contain macrophages and epithelioid cells.

On further examination, grade 1 cells and flare were found so the patient was treated with corticosteroids and a cycloplegic agent. As ocular sarcoidosis can affect any of the ocular structures, a comprehensive full examination was also undertaken and a report sent to the patient's treating physician.