Q



Defect in basic pathology and/or ditto



A

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution



- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be one class or the other class

A

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous



- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous

Because the manifestations of albinism may be limited to the eyes, it is not uncommon for the ophthalmologist to be the one to diagnose it. Thus, it is important that you have an index of suspicion for this not-as-rare-as-you-might-think condition!

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - one type
 X-linked
 - the other type
 Autosomal recessive

A

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
 - Oculocutaneous: Autosomal recessive



- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
 - Oculocutaneous: Autosomal recessive

What is the other, eponymous name for ocular albinism?

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be <u>ocular</u> or <u>oculocutaneous</u>
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
 - Oculocutaneous: Autosomal recessive

What is the other, eponymous name for ocular albinism? **Nettleship-Falls** albinism

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
 - Oculocutaneous: Autosomal recessive

What is the other, eponymous name for ocular albinism? **Nettleship-Falls** albinism

Given that ocular albinism is X-linked, what does this imply about its clinical presentation?



- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
 - Oculocutaneous: Autosomal recessive

What is the other, eponymous name for ocular albinism?

Nettleship-Falls albinism

Given that ocular albinism is X-linked, what does this imply about its clinical presentation? That it occurs only in males, and that females are carriers



- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
 - Oculocutaneous: Autosomal recessive

What is the other, eponymous name for ocular albinism?

Nettleship-Falls albinism

Given that ocular albinism is X-linked, what does this imply about its clinical presentation? That it occurs only in males, and that **females are carriers**

Do female carriers evidence any signs of the disease on exam?

A

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
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What is the other, eponymous name for ocular albinism? **Nettleship-Falls** albinism

Given that ocular albinism is X-linked, what does this imply about its clinical presentation? That it occurs only in males, and that **females are carriers**

Do female carriers evidence any signs of the disease on exam? Yes, subtle subclinical findings c/w albinism are common



- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be <u>ocular</u> or <u>oculocutaneous</u>
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
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Given that oculocutaneous albinism is AR, is it commonly associated with consanguinity?

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
 - Oculocutaneous: Autosomal recessive

Given that oculocutaneous albinism is AR, is it commonly associated with consanguinity? No, because the responsible genes are relatively common

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
 - Oculocutaneous: Autosomal recessive

Which group is affected more frequently, blacks or whites?

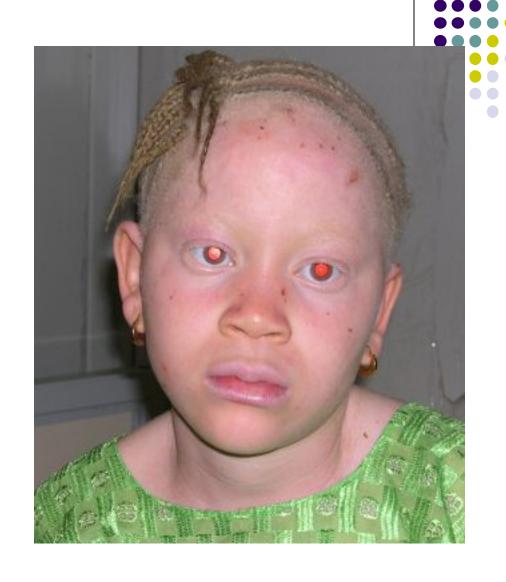
- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
 - Oculocutaneous: Autosomal recessive

Which group is affected more frequently, blacks or whites?

Blacks, although they are more likely to manifest incomplete penetrance







Oculocutaneous albinism

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
 - Oculocutaneous: Autosomal recessive
 - Complain of:

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
 - Oculocutaneous: Autosomal recessive
 - Complain of:
 - Nystagmus
 - Photophobia
 - Poor central vision

- Albinism and the eye
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 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
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 - Complain of:
 - Nystagmus
 - Photophobia
 - Poor central vision
 - Exam findings:
 - iris finding
 - etina finding
 - erefractive finding

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
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 - Iris transillumination
 - Foveal hypoplasia
 - High refractive error

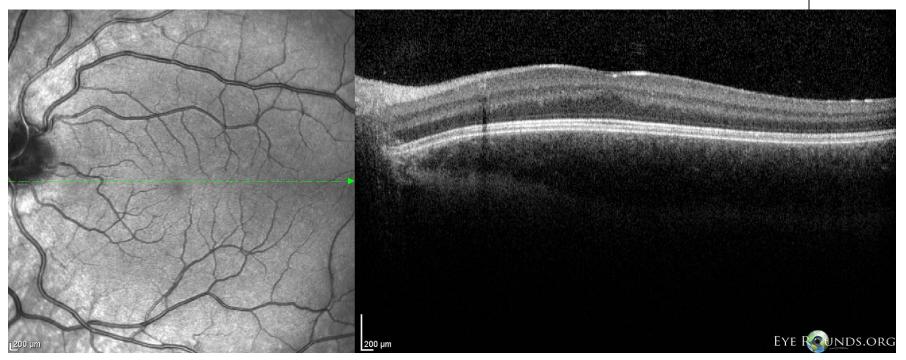
Albinism: Iris transillumination





Albinism: Foveal hypoplasia





Albinism: Foveal hypoplasia

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What (mis)diagnosis are albinotic patients with incomplete penetrance likely to receive?

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
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What (mis)diagnosis are albinotic patients with incomplete penetrance likely to receive?

Congenital motor nystagmus

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What (mis)diagnosis are albinotic patients with incomplete penetrance likely to receive?

Congenital motor nystagmus

How can you avoid such an embarrassing error?

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 - Exam findings:
 - Iris transillumination
 - Foveal hypoplasia
 - High refractive error

What (mis)diagnosis are albinotic patients with incomplete penetrance likely to receive?

Congenital motor nystagmus

How can you avoid such an embarrassing error?
By carefully screening all children with nystagmus for iris transillumination and foveal hypoplasia

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
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 - Complain of:
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 - Photophobia
 - Poor central vision
 - Exam findings:
 - Iris transillumination
 - Foveal hypoplasia
 - High refractive error
 - · Poor stereopsis

They also have poor stereopsis--why?

- Albinism and the eye
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 - Exam findings:
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 - Foveal hypoplasia
 - High refractive error
 - · Poor stereopsis *

They also have poor stereopsis--why?
An abnormal percentage of retinal fibers decussate, severely limiting stereopsis

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 - Exam findings:
 - Iris transillumination
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 - High refractive error
 - · Poor stereopsis

What does decussate mean?

They also have poor stereopsis--why?
An abnormal percentage of retinal fibers decussate, severely limiting stereopsis

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 - Iris transillumination
 - Foveal hypoplasia
 - High refractive error
 - · Poor stereopsis

What does decussate mean? To cross

They also have poor stereopsis--why?
An abnormal percentage of retinal fibers
decussate, severely limiting stereopsis

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
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 - Complain of:
 - Nystagmus
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 - Exam findings:
 - Iris transillumination
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 - High refractive error
 - · Poor stereopsis

What does decussate mean?
To cross

What crossing are we talking about here?

They also have poor stereopsis--why?
An abnormal percentage of retinal fibers decussate, severely limiting stereopsis

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
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 - Exam findings:
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 - Foveal hypoplasia
 - High refractive error
 - · Poor stereopsis

What does decussate mean?
To cross

What crossing are we talking about here?
The contralateral path taken by nasal retinal fibers at the optic chiasm

An abnormal percentage of retinal fibers decussate, severely limiting stereopsis

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
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 - Ocular: X-linked
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 - Complain of:
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 - Foveal hypoplasia
 - High refractive error
 - · Poor stereopsis

What percentage of the fibers should decussate?

What does decussate mean? To cross

What crossing are we talking about here?
The contralateral path taken by nasal retinal fibers at the optic chiasm

They also have poor stereopsis--why?
An abnormal percentage of retinal fibers decussate, severely limiting stereopsis

37

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
 - Oculocutaneous: Autosor
 - Complain of:
 - Nystagmus
 - Photophobia
 - Poor central vision
 - Exam findings:
 - Iris transillumination
 - Foveal hypoplasia
 - High refractive error
 - · Poor stereopsis

What percentage of the fibers should decussate? 50, maybe a little higher

What does decussate mean?
To cross

What crossing are we talking about here?
The contralateral path taken by nasal retinal fibers at the optic chiasm

They also have poor stereopsis--why?
An abnormal percentage of retinal fibers decussate, severely limiting stereopsis

38

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular:

X-linked

- Oculocutaneous: Autosoi
- Complain of:
 - Nystagmus
 - Photophobia
 - Poor central vision
- Exam findings:
 - Iris transillumination
 - Foveal hypoplasia
 - High refractive error
 - · Poor stereopsis

What percentage of the fibers should decussate? 50, maybe a little higher

Is the percentage in albinism higher or lower?

What does decussate mean? To cross

What crossing are we talking about here?
The contralateral path taken by nasal retinal fibers at the optic chiasm

They also have poor stereopsis--why?
An abnormal percentage of retinal fibers decussate, severely limiting stereopsis

39

- Albinism and the eye
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 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
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 - Complain of:
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 - Exam findings:
 - Iris transillumination
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 - High refractive error
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What percentage of the fibers should decussate? 50, maybe a little higher

Is the percentage in albinism higher or lower? Higher (much)

What does decussate mean? To cross

What crossing are we talking about here?
The contralateral path taken by nasal retinal fibers at the optic chiasm

They also have poor stereopsis--why?
An abnormal percentage of retinal fibers decussate, severely limiting stereopsis

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 - Complain of:
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 - Exam findings:
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40

What is albinoidism?

- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be ocular or oculocutaneous
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
 - Oculocutaneous: Autosomal recessive
 - Complain of:
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 - Exam findings:
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What is albinoidism?

A variant of albinism (either ocular or oculocutaneous)



- Albinism and the eye
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 - Complain of:
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What is albinoidism?

A variant of albinism (either ocular or oculocutaneous)

How does it differ from albinism?



- Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
 - Can be *ocular* or *oculocutaneous*
 - Inheritance:
 - Ocular: X-linked
 - Oculocutaneous: Autosomal recessive
 - Complain of:
 - Nystagmus
 - Photophobia
 - Poor central vision
 - Exam findings:
 - Iris transillumination
 - Foveal hypoplasia
 - High refractive error

What is albinoidism?

A variant of albinism (either ocular or oculocutaneous)

How does it differ from albinism?

It differs in that three eye manifestations are missing:



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 - Complain of:
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 - Exam findings:
 - Iris transillumination
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What is albinoidism?

A variant of albinism (either ocular or oculocutaneous)

How does it differ from albinism?

It differs in that three eye manifestations are missing:

- -- Nystagmus
- --Poor visual acuity
- --Foveal hypoplasia



Q

Albinoidism

- Albinism and the eye
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What is albinoidism?

A variant of albinism (either ocular or oculocutaneous)

How does it differ from albinism?

It differs in that three eye manifestations are missing:

- -- Nystagmus
- --Poor visual acuity
- --Foveal hypoplasia

Which of these constitutes the fundamental difference between albinism and albinoidism?



- Albinoidism
 Albinism and the eye
 - Defect in melanin production and/or distribution
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What is albinoidism?

A variant of albinism (either ocular or oculocutaneous)

How does it differ from albinism?

It differs in that three eye manifestations are missing:

- -- Nystagmus
- --Poor visual acuity
- --Foveal hypoplasia

Which of these constitutes the fundamental difference between albinism and albinoidism?

The status of the fovea. In albinism, the fovea is hypoplastic, which in turn results in poor acuity, which in turn results in nystagmus. In albinoidism, it is normal.



- 47
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - syndrome

• different eponym-eponym syndrome

A

- 48
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome

Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome

- 49
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome

Oculocutaneous albinism +

systemic problem

Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome

A

- 50
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome
 Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction
 - Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome

- 51
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome
 Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction
 Very susceptible to infection → death
 - Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome

A

- 52
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome
 Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction
 Very susceptible to infection → death in childhood
 - Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome

- 53
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome

Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction

Very susceptible to infection

death in childhood

What proportion of Chediak-Higashi children will succumb to a pyogenic infection by age 10?



- 54
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome

Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction

Very susceptible to infection > death in childhood

What proportion of Chediak-Higashi children will succumb to a pyogenic infection by age 10? About half

- 55
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome

Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction

Very susceptible to infection

death in childhood

What is the classic hair color of patients with Chediak-Higashi syndrome?

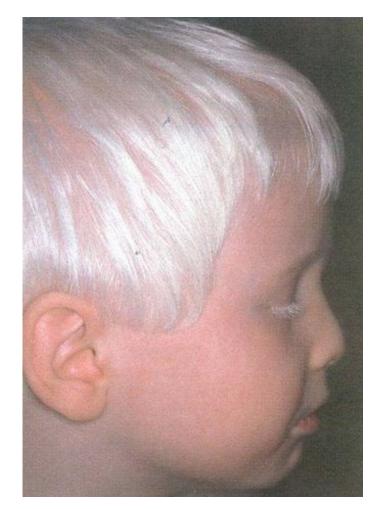
- 56
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome

Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction

Very susceptible to infection > death in childhood

What is the classic hair color of patients with Chediak-Higashi syndrome? Silver-gray







Chediak-Higashi syndrome: Silver-gray hair

- 58
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction
 - Very susceptible to infection > death in childhood
 - Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + systemic problem

 organ problem (three words)

A

- 59
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction
 - Very susceptible to infection
 death in childhood
 - Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + platelet dysfunction + pulmonary interstitial fibrosis

- 60
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
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 - Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction
 - Very susceptible to infection

 death in childhood
 - Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + platelet dysfunction + pulmonary interstitial fibrosis
 - two words ethnicity



- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
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 - Puerto Rican ethnicity



- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
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 death in childhood
 - Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome
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- 63
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction
 - Very susceptible to infection

 death in childhood
 - Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + platelet dysfunction + pulmonary interstitial fibrosis
 - Puerto Rican ethnicity

If a child of Puerto Rican ancestry has oculocutaneous albinism, how likely is that child to have Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome?

- 64
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction
 - Very susceptible to infection

 death in childhood
 - Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + platelet dysfunction + pulmonary interstitial fibrosis
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If a child of Puerto Rican ancestry has oculocutaneous albinism, how likely is that child to have Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome?

Very likely

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- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction
 - Very susceptible to infection → death in childhood
 - Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + platelet dysfunction + pulmonary interstitial fibrosis
 - Puerto Rican ethnicity

If a child of Puerto Rican ancestry has oculocutaneous albinism, how likely is that child to have Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome?

Very likely

What is the classic presenting complaint in Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome (other than the typical stigmata of oculocutaneous albinism)?

- 66
- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction
 - Very susceptible to infection → death in childhood
 - Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + platelet dysfunction + pulmonary interstitial fibrosis
 - Puerto Rican ethnicity

If a child of Puerto Rican ancestry has oculocutaneous albinism, how likely is that child to have Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome?

Very likely

What is the classic presenting complaint in Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome (other than the typical stigmata of oculocutaneous albinism)?
The child will have a history of recurrent **epistaxis**



- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction
 - Very susceptible to infection

 death in childhood
 - Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + platelet dysfunction + pulmonary interstitial fibrosis
 - Puerto Rican ethnicity
 - If either is suspected, get another service consult



- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
 - Chediak-Higashi syndrome
 - Oculocutaneous albinism + immune dysfunction
 - Very susceptible to infection
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- Two potentially lethal syndromes are associated with albinism—what are they?
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 death in childhood
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 - Oculocutaneous albinism + platelet dysfunction + pulmonary interstitial fibrosis
 - Puerto Rican ethnicity
 - If either is suspected, get Heme-Onc consult

Note that this would make a great Boards 'trap case' in which you make the right diagnosis ('This child has oculocutaneous albinism') but fail to consider whether s/he has one of these potentially lethal syndromes. Thus, be sure to mention these conditions if you encounter an albinism case on the Boards!