Chronic angle closure glaucoma associated with optociliary shunt vessels
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Purpose: Optociliary shunt vessels have been described associated to meningiomas of the optic nerve. Other forms of presentation includes glioma, venous occlusion and congenital forms.

Methods: We present an case of a patient with severe chronic angle-closure glaucoma associated to optociliary shunt.

Results: Male, caucasic, healthy, 53 years old, with chronic visual loss in right eye, no pain, no red eye, IOP: 50 mmHg, BCVA: light perception, narrow angle, transparent cornea; vertical optic nerve cupping: 0.95, and concentric thinning of the neural ring; In FGA study we can see classic signs of optociliary shunt vessels without other pathological signs, Brain and orbital MRI study and carotid Eco-Doppler were normal.

Conclusions: Optociliary shunt vessels (OSV) can be classified as congenital or acquired. Acquired form are more tortuous; FGA of early and late arteriovenous stages suggest that this flow is from the retinal circulation to the choroidal circulation. This occur in conditions where venous return is compromised in the prelaminar region of the optic disc; It is secondary to gradual dilatation and enlargement of pre-existing anastomotic capillary channels. OSV to chronic glaucoma is unfrequently seen, it is probably result of venous compromised flow secondary to chronic raised intraocular pressure.