Clinical Image

Chronic recurrent bilateral granulomatous iridocyclitis in an 18-year-old woman

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Clinical Image

A case of recurrent tuberculosis-related uveitis in a young female patient of North African origin.

Right eye: Slit-lamp photograph of broad-based posterior synechiae (formed by macrophage-laden iris tissue when brushing against and then adhering to, the anterior lens capsule) rendering the pupils irregular, clover- or, here, "Mickey Mouse"©-shaped. Cycloplegic agents can increase the pupillary circumference, displacing iris tissue further away from the crystalline lens to help reduce adhesions from forming that beget lens opacities as well as block aqueous humor flow.

Figure 1: A case of recurrent tuberculosis-related uveitis in a young female patient of North African origin.
Right eye: Slit-lamp photograph of broad-based posterior synechiae (formed by macrophage-laden iris tissue when brushing against and then adhering to, the anterior lens capsule) rendering the pupils irregular, clover- or, here, "Mickey Mouse"©-shaped. Cycloplegic agents can increase the pupillary circumference, displacing iris tissue further away from the crystalline lens to help reduce adhesions from forming that beget lens opacities as well as block aqueous humor flow.