Clinical Neuro-Ophthalmology in Sarcoidosis and Ocular Complications of Acute Leukemia

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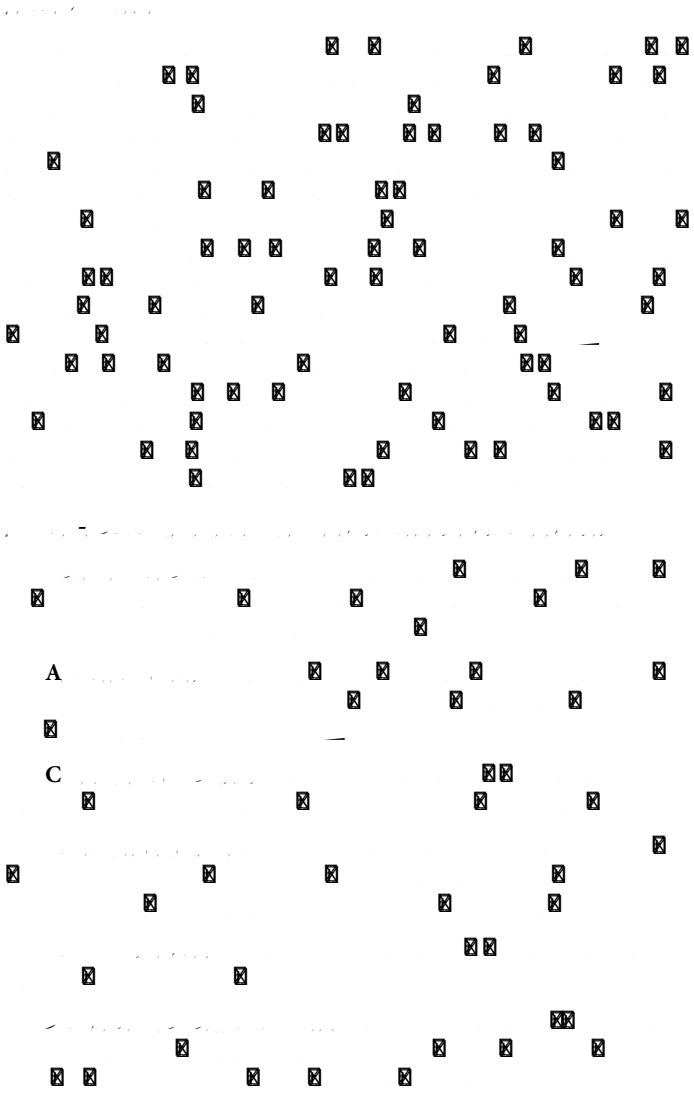
Abstract

Neuro-ophthalmological manifestations of sarcoidosis and neuro-ophthalmic manifestations of acute leukemia can involve various eye and neurological symptoms. These conditions affect the eyes and visual pathways differently, and here's an overview of their respective neuro-ophthalmological manifestations Neuro-sarcoidosis has important ophthalmic and neuro-ophthalmic manifestations. Sarcoidosis most commonly affects the uveal tract (iris, ciliary body, and choroid) however the optic nerve is commonly involved. Sarcoid related optic neuritis is an important differential diagnosis in optic neuritis especially in atypical presentations. The use of multimodal imaging techniques available in the ophthalmic setting can enable the detection of choroidal or optic nerve granulomas and aid the diagnosis. Efferent manifestations of neuro-sarcoidosis are broad and can range from isolated cranial neuropathies or multiple as well as pupil abnormalities [1]. Acute leukemia is a type of cancer that affects the blood and bone marrow, leading to an overproduction of immature white blood cells. While the primary symptoms of acute leukemia are related to the blood and bone marrow, it can also have neurological and ophthalmic manifestations. Neuro-ophthalmic manifestations in acute leukemia are relatively rare, but they can occur and may be indicative of advanced disease.



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