

## Persistent Pupillary Membrane

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### Abstract

### Case Report

A 2-year-old girl of nonconsanguineous parents presented for discreet esotropie revealing a unilateral persistent pupillary membrane of the right eye responsible of amblyopia of deprivation. The examination under sedation revealed a persistent thick pupillary membrane and visual blocking without any other associated anomaly.

**Keywords:** Persistent pupillary membrane, deprivation, amblyopia.

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## INTRODUCTION

The pupillary membrane is physiologically present from the third to the sixth months of intrauterine life, and then regresses by apoptosis from the third trimester [1]. After birth, vestiges of this pupillary membrane may persist and constitute generally a Small membrane without visual retention [2]. However, it can occur rarely as a thick, obturating membrane, which may require intervention to avoid the appearance of organic amblyopia [1, 3].

## CASE REPORT

We report the case of a 2-year-old girl of non-consanguineous parents who presents a unilateral persistent pupillary membrane of the right eye responsible of amblyopia of deprivation. The examination under sedation revealed a persistent thick pupillary membrane and visual blocking without any other associated anomaly.

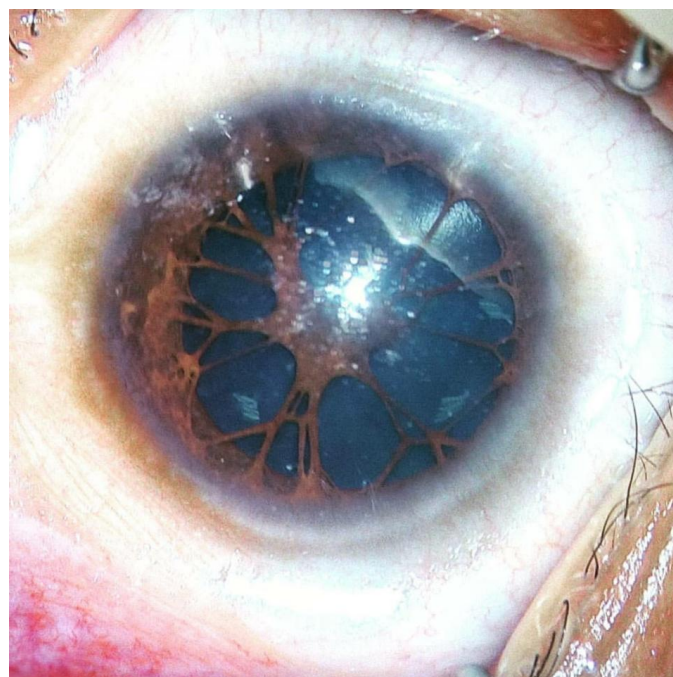


Image: Persistent papillary membrane in a 2 Y.O child

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