Importance of Ophthalmological Examination
In The Face of Suspicion of Neurocysticercosis

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Abstract

Introduction: Cysticercosis is a parasitosis due to the development of cysticercus larva in various tissues of organism. This infection constitutes a chief problem of public health in developing countries like Madagascar.

The purpose of the study is to report one case of neuroocular cysticercosis and to emphasize the importance ophtalmological examination if neurocysticercosis is suspected.

Observation: We report the case of 20 years old man at whom a translucent cystic lesion animated with peristaltic movement was discovered during the funduscopic examination that permitted to diagnose a neurocysticercosis.

Discussion: In the discussion, we will stress the importance of ophtalmological examination in the face of all suspicion of neurocysticercosis.

Conclusion: All in all, in view of the high prevalence of this disease in Madagascar, ophtalmological consultation is of paramount importance.

Keywords: Ocular cysticercosis; Ophthalmological examination; Ocular prevalence

Introduction

Cysticercosis is humans infection by larval form of Taenia solium. This disease constitutes a chief problem of public health in developing countries where hygiene is poor. Otherwise, neurocysticercosis is an emerging disease in developed countries, due to increased immigration from endemic areas, mainly in Latin America. Cysticercosis affects an estimated 50 million people worldwide [1]. Madagascar, with around 10% of prevalence is among the most touched nations by this infection. Cysticercosis can infest any organs, especially central nervous system, whereas ophtalmological involvement is rare [3]. We report a case of intraocular cysticercosis that led to a diagnosis of neurocysticercosis.
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Clinical diagnosis of neurocysticercosis is based on a lot of beams of argument such as (faecal peril, promiscuity humans pigs, measly meat consumption), clinical (convulsion), biological (blood hypereosinophilia), tomodensitometrical (parenchymatous form). Immunology and anatomopathology are needed for biological diagnosis [1]. In our case, immunological blood examination, CRL as well as cerebral imaging couldn’t manage to confirm the diagnosis. However, the ophthalmological symptoms that occurred secondarily led to a certain diagnosis in which intravitreous cyst was seen. Actually the ophthalmological (fundus) examination only permit to unveil the diagnosis in presence of intravitreous or subretinal mobile translucent cyst [1].

Conclusion

Neurocysticercosis is the most serious emerging and reemerging disease. This parasitosis is responsible for 50,000 death every year according to WHO [6]. It is one of the most frequent causes of epilepsies in developing countries, unfortunately, it is not always easy to diagnose due to the shortage of technical equipment.

Hence, ophthalmological consultation especially fundus examination is of paramount importance if cysticercosis is suspected in an endemic area. Otherwise, it is important to suspected when the symptoms are compatible in a patient from an endemic area.

References