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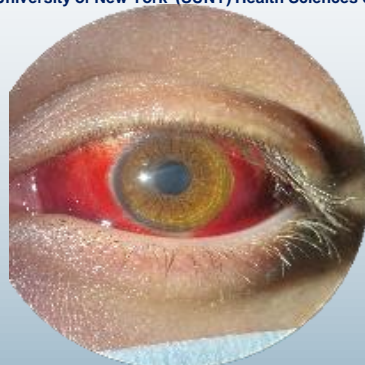
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RECURRENT SUBCONJUNCTIVAL HEMORRHAGES IN EHLERS-DANLOS SYNDROME

Christoforou S.1, Derdera E.1, Alexopoulos P. 2, Ioannou S.1 , Tsitmideli E.1, Kontadakis G.1

1. Department of Ophthalmology, Pammakaristos Hospital of Divine Providence, Athens, Greece
2. Department of Ophthalmology, State University of New York (SUNY) Health Sciences University, New York, US



Introduction

Ehlers-Danlos Syndromes are hereditary connective tissue diseases, exhibiting tissue fragility, hypermobility and hyper extensibility. Recurrent subconjunctival hemorrhages have been reported in patients with classical like Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (TNX gene mutation). No recurrent subconjunctival hemorrhages were reported as a finding in other forms Ehlers Danlos.

Case Report

A 21 year old male patient presented in the emergency department with diffuse subconjunctival hemorrhage in his left eye. The patient has reported in his medical history that he has been affected by recurrent subconjunctival hemorrhages, of which 4 occurred in the last 2 months. The patient has been clinically diagnosed with Ehlers-Danlos syndrome. He presents skin hypextensibility, joint hypermobility and recurrent shoulder dislocation. He has also been diagnosed with ulcerative colitis and mild mitral valve regurgitation. The patient had undergone a thorough genetic analysis with none of the known mutations related to Ehlers-Danlos being found. On ophthalmic examination, his corrected visual acuity was 20/20 in both eyes with mild hyperopia, the corneal tomography was normal, the central corneal thickness (CCT) was 560um in the right eye and 563 um in the left eye while the axial length was 23.38mm and 24.14mm respectively. Ocular surface was normal with no staining, the patient had mild blue dot cataract and he fundus examination was normal.

Discussion

There are no mentions of recurrent subconjunctival hemorrhage exhibition in the bibliography besides one article which refers to a patient with classical like type of Ehlers Danlos. As no external triggering factor was deemed responsible for the appearance of these recurrent hemorrhages, and the specific *tnxb* gene known to be affected when these symptoms occur in this particular example was not, this case is noteworthy.

Conclusion

Exhibition of an original case of Ehlers-Danlos syndrome that presented with recurrent subconjunctival hemorrhages without having the mutation of *TNX* gene as reported in the literature for such cases.

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