DIFFERENT CASES OF PERSISTANT PUPILLARY MEMBRANE IN PEDIATRICS

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Introduction: Persistent pupillary membranes (PPM) is a rare congenital developmental anomaly. Single clinical cases of PPM, according to the data of the literature, do not allow to conduct an analysis of their clinical features.
The item - to study the clinical manifestations of PPM.
Material and methods: 32 children (38 eyes) aged from 7 months to 13 years old with different clinical types of PPM were examined. In 26 cases, the PPM was monocular, in 6 - binocular.
Results: The PPM we observed were of different sizes, configurations, and volumes. The majority of children - 26 cases - 30 eyes (78.9%) had PPM with iridolenticular attachment, 6 children - 8 eyes (21.1%) had PPM with attachment from iris to iris. It was found that mainly - in 44.76% of cases PPM caused a violation of the size and configuration of the pupil, in 34.2% and 23.7% of cases it was observed in eyes with microphthalmia and microcornea, respectively, in 26.3% of cases there was a violation of the anatomy of the angle of anterior chamber structure in the form of goniodysgenesis and anterior embryotoxon. The lens remained transparent in 84.2% of cases. Visual acuity in eyes with PPM was different and ranged from light sensitivity to 0.4.
Conclusion: The clinical features analysis of PPM was conducted on the largest number of cases for the first time. The lens often remained clear - in 84.2% of cases, congenital cataracts were poorly observed - in 15.8% of reports. It has been proven that PPM with an iridolenticular attachment and a dense obscuring membrane on the anterior capsule of the lens is replaced by a significant decrease in visual acuity to light perception and the subsequent formation of amblyopia, myopia and anisometropia, which need surgical treatment modality development.