

Clinical Images

Cat's whiskers & corneal verticillata secondary to amiodarone intake

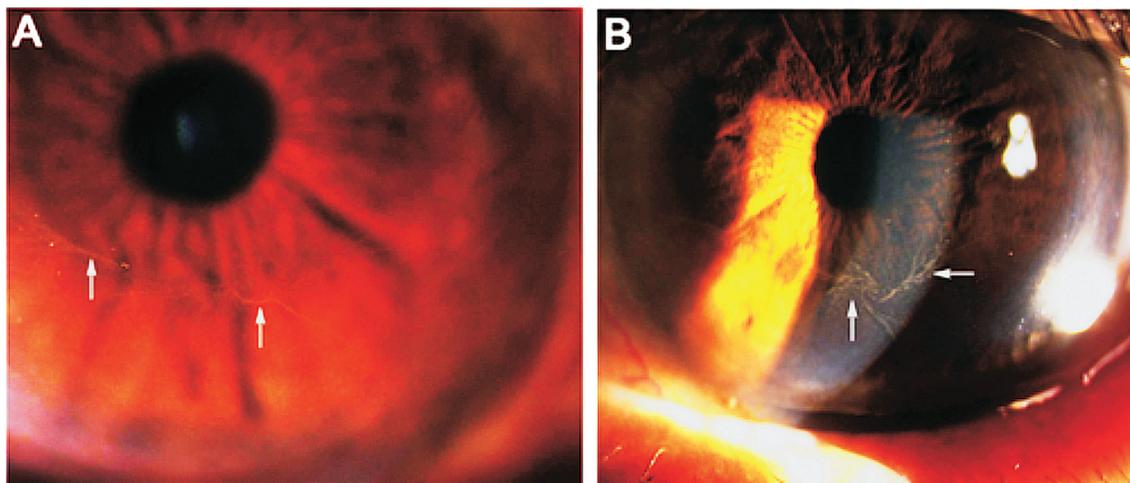


Fig. A. Slit-lamp examination of the right cornea shows presence of discrete, linear, arborizing pattern of corneal epithelial deposits of amiodarone. The deposits are located in the stroma of the cornea (white arrow). **B.** A slit-lamp photograph with slit illumination of the left eye shows classical pattern of deposition of amiodarone. The deposition is more as compared to the right eye and is forming a whorl-like pattern (white arrow) due to the epithelial growth pattern.

A 70 year old male patient diagnosed with ventricular tachycardia and dilated cardiomyopathy maintained on oral amiodarone (200 mg/day) since past five years, presented to Advanced Eye Centre, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India in December 2013. His chief complaints included glare and diminution of vision. The best corrected visual acuity was 20/60 and 20/40 in right (OD) and left (OS) eyes, respectively. Slit-lamp biomicroscopy showed corneal deposits forming a horizontal streak in OD (Figure A) and classical arborizing pattern resembling cat's whiskers in OS (Figure B). There was senile nuclear cataract in both eyes. Plasma amiodarone levels were normal (1.8 µg/ml) without systemic toxicity. Withdrawal of amiodarone and surgery for implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) was planned. The patient was unable

to afford ICD, so amiodarone was continued in lower dose (150 mg/day). Three months follow up revealed a similar picture.

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