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Myelinated retinal nerve fibre, myopia, and amblyopia syndrome



In 1856, Virchow first described myelinated retinal nerve fibres (MNFs) as “chalk-white spots” around the optic

disk.¹ The prevalence of MNFs is about 1% based on the autopsy study.² The relationship among MNFs, myopia, and amblyopia is complex, and the visual prognosis is variable.³

We describe the case of a 6-year-old boy who presented with blurry vision of the right eye over 2 months. On examination, his visual acuity was 20/300 OD and 20/20 OS. Pupils did not show a relative afferent papillary defect. The cycloplegic refraction OD was $-6.50 +0.25 \times 180$ and $+0.50$ sphere OS. His anterior segment examination was unremarkable. Fundus OD displayed prominent MNFs (Fig. 1A). His findings are consistent with the syndrome of MNFs, myopia, and amblyopia.

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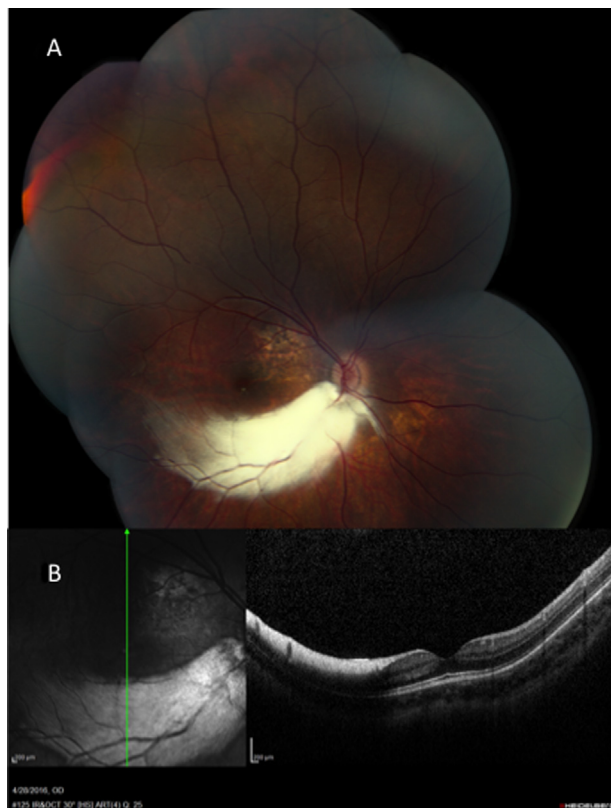


Fig. 1—Fundus examination OD revealed prominent peripapillary myelinated retinal nerve fibres extending along the inferotemporal arcade without foveal involvement (A). Spectral-domain optical coherence tomography (B) clearly shows thickened hyper-reflective inner retinal nerve fibre layer located inferior to the fovea.