

Free-Floating Pigmented Vitreous Cyst

Serbest Dolaşan Pigmente Vitreus Kisti

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Here we report a case of a congenital, free-floating pigmented vitreous cyst in a child. A 12-year-old male was referred to the Ophthalmology Clinic for amblyopia on his left eye. Ophthalmologic examination revealed that the visual acuity was 20/20 in the right eye and 20/35 in the left eye. Findings of the anterior segment examination were normal. On dilated fundus examination, a free-floating pigmented vitreous cyst was detected in the left eye. (Figure 1). Real-time ultrasonography also confirmed the hyperechogenic spherical body floating in the middle of the vitreous.

Pigmented vitreous cysts are extremely rare ocular disorders. They can be unilateral or bilateral, single or multiple, as well as tethered or free floating. The age at first presentation has been reported to be 5-68 years. Congenital pigmented cysts are thought to be choristoma and remnants of the hyaloid artery. Their observation is often indicated. Acquired pigmented vitreous cysts are reported to occur secondary to trauma or to be associated with intraocular pathology, including retinitis pigmentosa, retinal detachment, choroidal lesions, choroidal atrophy, choroidal coloboma, retinoschisis, uveitis, ciliary adenomas, displaced ciliary epithelium, and intraocular infections [1, 2].



Figure 1. Slit lamp photograph of the freely floating pigmented vitreous cyst in a child.

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