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Syndromic Congenital Cataract: Case Report

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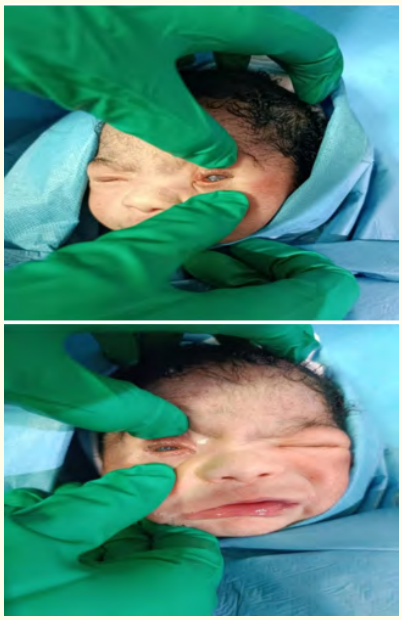

Figure

Systemic pathologies responsible for neonatal congenital cataracts occur in the prenatal period and secondarily to genetic and/or infectious causes.

In terms of prevalence, genetic causes represent approximately 0.19 to 0.44% and are more common in boys, due to X-linked hereditary diseases (sex ratio of 1.5 compared to the sex ratio of 1.3 for non-genetic etiologies). Overall, the prevalence of prenatal causes varies from 0.43 to 0.76% children depending on the studies.

The most common causes are intrauterine infections, metabolic diseases or disorders, and genetic syndromes.

In this child, a serological infectious assessment was carried out on the mother but genetic counseling was refused by the patient who remains a grand multipara.

However, the child had associated renal damage, which mainly brings us back to syndromic forms such as Lowe syndrome, Alport syndrome or Hallerman-Streiff-François syndrome.

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