

CYCLOPIA

(A Case Report)

by

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Abstract

A case report of cyclopia is presented with a short discussion.

Introduction

Cyclopia derives its name from a mythical race of giants with a single median eye fabled to inhabit Sicily (Duke Elder, 1964). It is a congenital malformation of rare occurrence. Very few cases have been reported till now.

CASE REPORT

A female child weighing 1.7 Kgm. was born in October, 1979, of a normal delivery at State Zenana Hospital, Jaipur. Maternal history revealed a full term uneventful pregnancy with no illness, no drug intake and no irradiation. Previous obstetric history revealed two abortions. There is no history of any congenital malformation in the family. Mother was physically normal. Child developed few respiratory movements eventually she expired in about 20 minutes.

EXAMINATION

Examination of the child revealed a crescentic eye in the centre of the forehead. The

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cornea was clear, iris was visible and the lens transparent. There was a thick mass of tissue all around the eye with thin hairs over it representing the eyelids and eyelashes. The interior of the eye could not be examined. Below the eye was an incompletely developed frontonasal process which protruded downwards. There was no nose and no mouth. Both the ears were well developed and were meeting in the midline. The mandible was absent (Fig. 1). The umbilical arteries were two in number. No other abnormality was detected. The cord and the placenta were normal. Post mortem of the child was refused by the parents.

Discussion

The condition in which the elements of the two eyes are completely or partially fused to form an apparently single eye in the middle of the forehead is also associated with anomalies of the anterior part of the brain and mesodermal structures in the midline. It is incompatible with life. Complete fusion of the two globes is rare (cyclopia). Partial fusion wherein some or all of the ocular structures are paired within a single globe is termed synophthalmos (Duke Elder, 1964).

Our case resembles externally cases reported by Gartner (1917) and Sarma (1956). Such cases have been described to bridge the gap between apropos and

classical cyclopia. Apropos is a complete failure of development of most of the brain and face i.e. the eyes, nose and mouth are absent and misshapen ears are the only feature of the head. Fortunately it is rare in human beings (Duke Elder, 1964).

References

1. Duke Elder: S. S. System of Ophthalmology Congenital Deformities. Vol. III. Part 2. Henry Kimpton, London, 1964.
2. Gartner (1947)—Quoted by References 1.
3. Sarma (1956)—Quoted by Reference 1.

See Fig. on Art Paper III



The graph shows the relationship between the two variables. The curve indicates a rapid increase in the y-value as the x-value increases from 0 to 2, followed by a gradual decrease as the x-value continues to increase towards 10.

This figure illustrates the data presented in the text, showing a characteristic curve that peaks early and then declines. The axes are labeled in millimeters, providing a scale for the data points.

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