

Name Rare and Interesting Case of Goldenhar's Syndrome in a 3 Years Old Male Child

Gowhar Ahmad*

Professor, Department of Ophthalmology, Florence Hospital Multispeciality Center, Chanapora, India

*Corresponding Author: Gowhar Ahmad, Professor, Department of Ophthalmology, Florence Hospital Multispeciality Center, Chanapora, India.

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Credit of GHS goes to an Austrian ophthalmologist Maurice Goldenhar who in the year 1850 was the first to describe a syndrome complex characterized by congenital presence of limbal dermoid with congenital associated presence of a preauricular skin tag or appendage sometimes presence of squint anophthalmos coloboma of upper lid iris.

Retina astigmatic refractive error microphthalmos or blepharophimosis.

Syndrome may be also seen however it is very rare. GHS is also termed as occulo auricular vertebral syndrome or dysplasia and craniofacial Syndrome or dysplasia involving head and face ear nose soft palate and mandible. These dysplastic lesions are responsible for additional anomalies in GHS however they occur only in 5 to 15 percent cases and are due to incomplete development of 1st and 2nd branchial arch due to defect in genes not inherited autosomal dominant and recessive may be due to maternal gestational DM or exposure to rubella and influenza virus or history of drug including cocaine thalidomide retinoic acid antibiotics.

The additional congenital anomalies may be facial asymmetry high arched palate hare lip cleft palate defects in kidney hydronephrosis double ureter defects in limbs spine congenital heart underlying orbital involvement dental anomalies hearing defect impairment of memory CNS involvement 7th unilateral aplasia of trigeminal nerve and trigeminal anesthesia.

However 80 to 85 percent cases of GHS are normal from visual and mental facial point of view.

Dermoid are usually unilateral can be bilateral but rare inferotemporal site is the commonest about 70 percent incidence is 1 in 10 000 may involve entire cornea or may be confined to conjunctiva only male female ratio is 3 to 2.

Graded according to corneal involvement

- Grade 1 epithelial involvement
- Grade 2 descemet's membrane involvement
- Grade 3 involvement of whole of anterior segment.

Case Report

Few years back a 3 years male child was seen by me with parents having noticed inferotemporal limbal site a plaque lesion since birth right eye with congenital presence of a preauricular skin tag Right ear this was a case of GHS child had no other associated congenital defects VA refractive and post segment refraction and fundus were normal FT child born after 1st c s breast fed normal milestones.

This child only need reassurance for the parents. however if we have a case where limbal dermoid involves visual axis and threatens vision one has to do surgery which is both cosmetic visual.

They are

- Lamellar keratoplasty
- Autograft
- Stem cell graft
- Ammonitic membrane graft
- Smile lenticular tattooing and fibrin glue
- References

We have GHS support groups. There are 17 families of GHS in Greece. Children born in the middle east during the Gulf War born in different military hospitals had a high incidence of GHS. Mittal, *et al.* in IJO 1968 reported 3 cases of drusen's associated with GHS.