An unexpected turn: morning glory disc anomaly uncovered post motor vehicle accident

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ABSTRACT

Morning glory disc anomaly (MGDA) is a rare congenital optic disc malformation that can remain undetected in early childhood but may lead to significant visual impairment. A 30-year-old female with bronchial asthma presented with subconjunctival haemorrhage (SCH) in her right eye (RE) after a motor vehicle accident. She reported poor vision in her left eye (LE) since childhood, unresponsive to corrective lenses. Family history was unremarkable. Examination revealed best corrected visual acuity of 6/9 in the RE and 6/36 in the LE. The external and anterior segment examination showed mild temporal SCH in the RE and mild exotropia in the LE. Fundus examination of the LE demonstrated a large optic disc with radiating blood vessels and peripapillary atrophy, indicative of MGDA, while the RE appeared normal. Systemic examination and computed tomography scan revealed no significant findings, and optical coherence tomography was unremarkable. MGDA occurs in approximately 1 in 10,000 to 15,000 live births and is associated with various systemic conditions, including transsphenoidal basal encephalocele and neurofibromatosis Type 2. Comprehensive evaluation is essential for identifying associated conditions. Patients may present with reduced visual acuity, visual field defects, and amblyopia, with management focused on symptomatic relief and monitoring. Visual prognosis varies; some patients maintain stable vision while others may experience deterioration.