# Pigment dispersion syndrome with possible visual field loss

**Ellen Svarverud***
Buskerud University College, Department of Optometry and Visual Science, Frogs vei 41, 3611 Kongsberg, Norway

**Abstract**

Pigment dispersion syndrome (PDS) is a condition of the anterior segment of the eye characterised by pigment deposition on a number of ocular structures. The condition is usually bilateral but most commonly asymmetric. In PDS, pigment is released from the posterior surface of the iris due to friction between the zonules and the iris. In itself, the condition does not represent any problems for the patient, but pigment deposition in the trabecular meshwork may interfere with drainage of the anterior chamber fluid and cause pigmentary glaucoma (PG). This case report presents a young myopic female with many of the classic signs of PDS; Krukenberg's spindle, transillumination of mid-peripheral iris, deep anterior chambers, concave iris profile and increased pigmentation in the trabecular meshwork. Various diagnostic methods were applied to reveal clinical signs and to establish the patient's visual function. Optic nerve heads and intraocular pressure were normal, but visual fields were suspect. The patient was advised to make an appointment with an ophthalmologist. Risk factors for development of PG and management of patients with PDS will be discussed.

*Keywords: Pigment dispersion syndrome, myopia, glaucoma, visual fields*
*Received January 1, 2010; accepted July 28, 2010*
**Correspondence: ellen.svarverud@hibu.no*