








COULD IT BE

LHON?

Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy

**LHON** causes rapid, painless, central loss of vision, typically leading to blindness<sup>1,2</sup>

## **WARNING SIGNS** for **SUSPICION** of **LHON**<sup>1-4</sup>

-  **Rapid, painless, central loss of vision**
-  One eye affected initially, followed by the second eye within weeks to months
-  Family history of loss of vision or LHON\*
-  Central or centrocaecal scotoma
-  The pupillary light reflex is relatively preserved despite the severity of optic atrophy<sup>6</sup>
-  Optic disc pseudo-oedema and retinal nerve fibre layer thickening in the first 6 months after disease onset, followed by progressive thinning<sup>7\*\*</sup>
-  Non-responder to glucocorticoids

\* Family history of LHON may be absent in up to 40% of cases<sup>5</sup>

\*\* Retina can lack typical features of LHON in 20–40% of cases<sup>8</sup>

**LHON** typically presents in males aged 15-35, but can occur in either sex at any age

**References:** 1. Yu-Wai-Man P, et al. *Prog Retin Eye Res.* 2011; 30:81-114. 2. Mascialino B, et al. *Eur J Ophthalmol.* 2012; 22:461-465. 3. Newman NJ, *Nat Rev Neurol.* 2012; 8:545-556. 4. Fraser JA, et al. *Surv Ophthalmol.* 2010; 55:299-334. 5. Yu-Wai-Man P et al, *J Med Genet.* 2002 Mar;39(3):162-9. 6. Moura AM, *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci.* 2013; 54(7): 4471-4477. 7. Barboni P et al. *Ophthalmology.* 2010;117(3):623-7. 8. Yu-Wai-Man P et al. *Eye.* 2014 28(5):521-37.

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