










COULD **IT** BE

**LHON?**

Leber's **H**ereditary **O**ptic **N**europathy

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

## **WARNING SIGNS** *for* **SUSPICION** *of* **LHON**<sup>1-4,10</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\*
-  Most often central or centrocaecal scotoma
-  The pupillary light reflex is relatively preserved despite the severity of optic atrophy<sup>6</sup>
-  Microangiopathy, telangiectatic vessels and hyperemia of the optic disc in the acute stage
-  Optic disc pseudo-oedema and retinal nerve fibre layer thickening in the first months after disease onset, followed by progressive thinning<sup>7\*\*</sup>
-  Early and persistent ganglion cell inner plexiform layer thinning detectable before onset of visual loss<sup>8</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>9</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. Balducci N, et al., *Br J Ophthalmol,* 2016-09, Vol.100 (9), p.1232-1237. 9. Yu-Wai-Man P et al. *Eye.* 2014 28(5):521-37. 10. Carelli V et al. *J Neuroophthalmol.* 2017;37(4):37181.