Central retinal artery occlusion associated with patent foramen ovale: a case report and literature review

Oclusão da artéria central da retina associada ao forame oval patente: relato de caso e revisão de literatura

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ABSTRACT | Patent foramen ovale might cause cryptogenic strokes, including retinal artery occlusion. Herein, we describe a previously healthy young man who presented with central retinal artery occlusion in the setting of patent foramen ovale and explore the need for transesophageal echocardiogram for its diagnosis. Cardiovascular workup and neuroimaging were unremarkable. Transthoracic echocardiogram bubble study revealed a right to left atrial shunt and subsequent transesophageal echocardiogram disclosed patent foramen ovale. This congenital cardiac anomaly was the likely conduit for a thrombo-embolic central retinal artery occlusion. We identified seven patients with patent foramen ovale associated with central retinal artery occlusion in the literature. Transthoracic echocardiogram was diagnostic in only one patient (14.3%), whereas transesophageal echocardiogram was required to reveal patent foramen ovale in the remaining six (85.7%). Our case and the previous reports support the link between central retinal artery occlusion and patent foramen ovale. Therefore, providers should consider the more sensitive transesophageal echocardiogram during the initial evaluation of young patients without immediately identifiable causes of retinal artery occlusion.

Keywords: Retinal artery occlusion; Foramen ovale, patent; Transesophageal; Echocardiography; Case reports

RESUMO | O forame oval patente pode estar associado a derrames criptogênicos que incluem a oclusão da artéria retiniana. Descrevemos aqui um jovem previamente saudável que apresentou oclusão da artéria central da retina associada ao forame oval patente, sendo considerado portanto, a necessidade de um ecocardiograma transesofágico para seu diagnóstico. A avaliação cardiovascular e a neuroimagem não foram significativas. O estudo da bolha no ecocardiograma transtorácico revelou um shunt atrial direito-esquerdo e o ecocardiograma transesofágico subsequente revelou um forame oval patente. Esta anomalia cardíaca congênita foi o provável conduíte para uma oclusão tromboembólica da artéria central retiniana Na literatura, foram identificados sete pacientes com forame oval patente associado à oclusão da artéria central retiniana. O ecocardiograma transtorácico diagnosticou apenas um paciente (14,3%), enquanto o ecocardiograma transesofágico foi necessário para revelar o forame oval patente nos seis casos restantes (85,7%). Nosso caso e relatos anteriores suportam a ligação entre a oclusão da artéria central retiniana e o forame oval patente. Os profissionais devem considerar, como sendo mais sensível, o ecocardiograma transesofágico na avaliação inicial de pacientes jovens sem causas imediatamente identificáveis de oclusões da artéria retiniana.

Descritores: Oclusão da artéria retiniana; Forame oval patente; Ecocardiografia transesofágica; Ecocardiografia; Relatos de casos

INTRODUCTION

Patent foramen ovale (PFO) is a connection between the right and left atria. During fetal development, presence of a PFO allow oxygenated maternal blood to bypass lung circulation and directly supply the arterial circulation. In most, the PFO closes spontaneously during infancy14. However, in 27% of the general population, this fetal shunt persists. In the absence of filtration in...
the lungs, emboli emanating from silent deep or superficial venous thrombosis traverse this shunt causing paradoxical emboli. The risk of stroke in those without comorbidities is only 0.1%\(^2\). However, in patients under 55 years, up to 46% of cryptogenic strokes have been attributed to PFO\(^3\).

Central retinal artery occlusion (CRAO), a stroke of the inner retina, presents as acute painless vision loss, typically resulting in 20/400 vision or worse\(^2\). It has an estimated incidence of 1 in 100,000\(^2\), and has a mean age of presentation of 60 years\(^4\). The common etiologies include cardiac abnormalities, coagulopathies, myeloproliferative disorders, collagen vascular diseases, as well as other inflammatory diseases and malignancy. In approximately 45% of patients under 45 years of age, CRAO is associated with underlying cardiac abnormalities\(^4\). Besides profound vision loss affecting the functional capacity, patients are at increased risk of cerebral and cardiac ischemia, warranting evaluation of underlying etiologies.

Transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) is part of standard stroke workup to exclude cardiac etiology. It employs a non-invasive, ultrasound probe or transducer applied to the chest. Ultrasound waves are translated into video images to assess cardiac anatomy and physiology. Furthermore, bubble accentuated studies using intravenous injected agitated saline (gas added to saline) assess the cardiac flow. Even though this technique can reveal shunts, it cannot differentiate atrial septal defects from PFO.

Transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) has been used to supplement TTE. A flexible probe with the ultrasound transducer at the tip is inserted into the esophagus, placing it more proximal to the heart. The signal-weakening effect of intervening thoracic structures is reduced, improving the resolution of cardiac images. Therefore, PFOs are easily visualized and quantified. Previous studies have determined that PFO is one of the most common cardiac defects determined using TEE in patients with cryptogenic embolic strokes, with PFO being detected after the initial TTE reported no abnormal findings\(^5\). Herein, we report an illustrative case of CRAO associated with PFO. We reviewed the English literature for similar cases and explored the types of echocardiograms required to disclose this cardiac anomaly.

**CASE REPORT**

A 43-year-old male with a history of hypertension presented with sudden painless right vision loss. Examination revealed best-corrected visual acuities of no light perception (right) and 20/25 (left) and right relative afferent pupillary defect. Intraocular pressures were normal, extraocular movements were full, and anterior segments were unremarkable. Dilated fundus examination revealed a right pale, moderately swollen optic nerve, macular pallor with a cherry red spot, and box-carrying blood flow in several vessels. However, emboli were not detected. The left eye was normal. Right central retinal artery occlusion was diagnosed, and the patient was transferred to the Stroke Unit for admission and management. Blood pressure on admission was 136/92 mmHg.

Examination the next day revealed resolution of box-carrying and a more distinct cherry red spot (Figure 1A). The left eye remained normal (Figure 1B). Fundus flou-
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Laboratory workup revealed elevated total cholesterol of 220 mg/dL (normal = 120-200 mg/dL), high density lipoprotein of 33 mg/dL (normal = 27-67 mg/dL), low density lipoprotein of 154.6 mg/dL (normal = 100-129 mg/dL), and triglycerides of 162 mg/dL (normal = 40-160 mg/dL). Complete blood count, including platelet count, erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), C-reactive protein (CRP), coagulation profile (PT/PTT), glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c), urine toxicology, anti-cardiolipin, lupus anticoagulant, antinuclear antibodies (ANA), antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA), homocysteine levels, angiotensin converting antibody (ACE), syphilis antibodies, and C and S proteins were normal. Head and neck magnetic resonance imaging and magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) were normal, and carotid duplex was negative for stenosis or occlusions. Holter monitor did not reveal any arrhythmia and venograms failed to disclose venous thrombosis. TTE (S5 transducer, Philips iE33 model, Koninklijke Philips N.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands) was initially normal; however, a subsequent bubble study revealed an interatrial right to left shunt (Figure 2A). TEE (X5 transducer, Philips iE33 model) performed to further define the shunt revealed a small interatrial tunnel, characteristic of PFO (Figures 2B-D).

The patient's hospital course was uneventful, and he was discharged on lisinopril, nifedipine, aspirin, and atorvastatin. At the one-month follow-up, right visual acuity improved to count fingers and fundus examination revealed resolution of retinal pallor without evidence of neovascularization. A silent venous thromboembolism traversing the PFO was thought to be causally related to the CRAO. The patient was referred to another center for consideration of PFO closure to reduce the risk of additional ischemic vasculo-occlusive events.

DISCUSSION

Our case demonstrated a young patient presenting with CRAO with initially negative cardiovascular and neurologic workup. Although initial TTE bubble study revealed a right to left atrial shunt, it was not diagnostic for PFO. TEE was diagnostic for PFO and verified the location and size. This observation has implications for pursuing TEE in young patients after cryptogenic vascular events. Even though our patient had a history of hypertension and investigations disclosed hyperlipidemia that could have contributed to CRAO, both conditions were deemed mild and likely noncontributory. Hence, the PFO was considered to be the likely cause of CRAO.

Our review of published cases of concurrent CRAO and PFO yielded seven reports (Table 1) (3,6-10). The mean (SD) ages were 42.4 years (27.1 years). Relevant histories included hypertension and smoking. TTE was positive in only one patient (14.3%). In this case, TTE required augmentation with contrast to disclose the PFO (10). TEE was performed on six patients (85.7%), revealing PFO. All these patients had preceding TTE that had failed to disclose PFO (8-10). In their study, Inatomi et al. (6) evaluated 22 consecutive patients with retinal artery occlusion and observed that 59% had cardiac abnormalities detected using TEE compared with only 27% detected using TTE.

Although a prospective, randomized, controlled study with uniform investigations and standardized instrumentation would provide better evidence-based support for the initial investigative protocols of young patients presenting with retinal artery occlusions, our case and the previous reports affirm that TEE has a higher diagnostic yield for PFO than TTE (Table 1). Therefore, providers should consider TEE during the initial workup of young patients with cryptogenic CRAO.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Table 1. Summary of Previous Reports of Retinal Artery Occlusion and Patent Foramen Oval

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Age/sex</th>
<th>Type of retinal artery occlusion</th>
<th>Side</th>
<th>Visual acuity</th>
<th>Medical problems</th>
<th>Fundus findings</th>
<th>TTE</th>
<th>PFO on TTE</th>
<th>Other imaging</th>
<th>Labs</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clifford et al. (3)</td>
<td>22/M</td>
<td>CRAO</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>NLP</td>
<td>Smoker</td>
<td>RAPD, attenuation, swollen disc, central retinal embolus</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>+*</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>B-scan, MRI, ECG, CD all WNL</td>
<td>Mildly elevated homocysteine level otherwise all hematological and biochemical, autoimmune, prothrombotic and infections all negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inatomi et al. (6)</td>
<td>78/F</td>
<td>CRAO</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>HTN</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y +</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho et al. (7)</td>
<td>15/M</td>
<td>CRAO</td>
<td>OS</td>
<td>20/60</td>
<td>Fractured clavicle</td>
<td>RAPD, inner retinal ischemic whitening with fovea sparing</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Y +</td>
<td>Carotid Doppler, otherwise, NS</td>
<td>Referred for surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabrielian et al. (8)</td>
<td>17/M</td>
<td>CRAO</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>HM</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Cherry red spot</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Y +</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>Hematological and infectious workup negative. Percutaneous closure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakagawa et al. (9)</td>
<td>43/F</td>
<td>CRAO</td>
<td>OU</td>
<td>4/200°</td>
<td>HTN</td>
<td>Cherry red spot and delayed AV transit time on FFA</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Y +</td>
<td>MRI/MRA, CD</td>
<td>Routine blood work as well as ANA, anti dsDNA, lupus anticoagulant, anticoagulopin, antithrombin III, alpha 2 plasmin inhibitor, protein S and protein C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayashi et al. (10)</td>
<td>79/F</td>
<td>CRAO</td>
<td>LP</td>
<td>HTN</td>
<td>Delayed arterial filling</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Y +</td>
<td>Transcranial Doppler - right to left shunt. MRI -hypertensive lesion in the left MCA. Cerebral angiography-mild atherosclerotic changes in the left dICA without atherosclerotic changes in the ophthalmic artery or pICA. LE Doppler- left peroneal vein with massive thrombus, ECG - WNL</td>
<td>D-dimer and antithrombin III elevated</td>
<td>Warfarin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wieder et al. (this report)</td>
<td>43/M</td>
<td>CRAO</td>
<td>OD</td>
<td>NLP</td>
<td>HTN</td>
<td>RAPD, pale optic nerve with a cherry red spot and diffuse box-carrying blood flow in retinal vessels</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Y +</td>
<td>MRI/MRA, CD, Holter monitor</td>
<td>Elevated cholesterol, CBC, PT, PTI, HbA1c, urine toxicology, ESR, CRP, anti-cardiolipin, ANCA, ANA, homocysteine, VDRL, ACE, Protein C/S, lupus anticoagulant all negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T= cilioretinal sparing; Δ= cilioretinal artery occlusion Ω = Started OD then 6 days later presented HM OS *= positive on contrast echo only.
PFO= patent foramen ovale, TEE= transesophageal echocardiogram; TTE= transthoracic echocardiogram; CRAO= central retinal artery occlusion; RAPD= relative afferent papillary defect; OD= right eye; OS= left eye; FHx= family history; NLP= no light perception; HM= hand motion vision; LP= light perception; VF= visual field; FFA= fluorescein angiogram; TTE= transthoracic echocardiogram; HTN= hypertension; CD= carotid Doppler; dICA= distal internal carotid artery; pICA= proximal internal carotid artery; LE= lower extremity; MRI= magnetic resonance imaging; MRA= magnetic resonance angiogram; MCA= middle cerebral artery; CBC= complete blood count; ESR= erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP= C-reactive protein; HbA1c= hemoglobin A1c; (glycosylated hemoglobin); PT= prothrombin time; PTT= partial thromboplastin time; ANA= anti-nuclear antigen; dsDNA= double-stranded DNA; RF= rheumatoid factor; ANCA -antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies; ACE= angiotensin converting enzyme; VDRL= venereal disease research laboratory; SPEP= serum protein electrophoresis; NS= not specified; Y= yes.

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REFERENCES


