

Morning glory disc anomaly and irregular optic nerve thickness: an overlooked association

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A 2-year-old patient had right ocular esotropia for 1.5 years. Right funduscopy revealed a large disc, central glial tuft (*arrow*), and a halo of pigmentary changes in the peripapillary area surrounding the nerve (arrowhead) consistent with methylglycinediacetic acid (MGDA) (Figure 1A). Funnel-shaped morphology of the optic disc (*black arrow*), adjacent retinal surface elevation and enhancement (*red arrow*), and irregular thickening of the nerve (*blue arrowheads*) were detected (Figure 1B, Figure 1C). Irregular thickness of optic nerve occurs in 89% MGDA, the nature being uncertain⁽¹⁻³⁾.



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