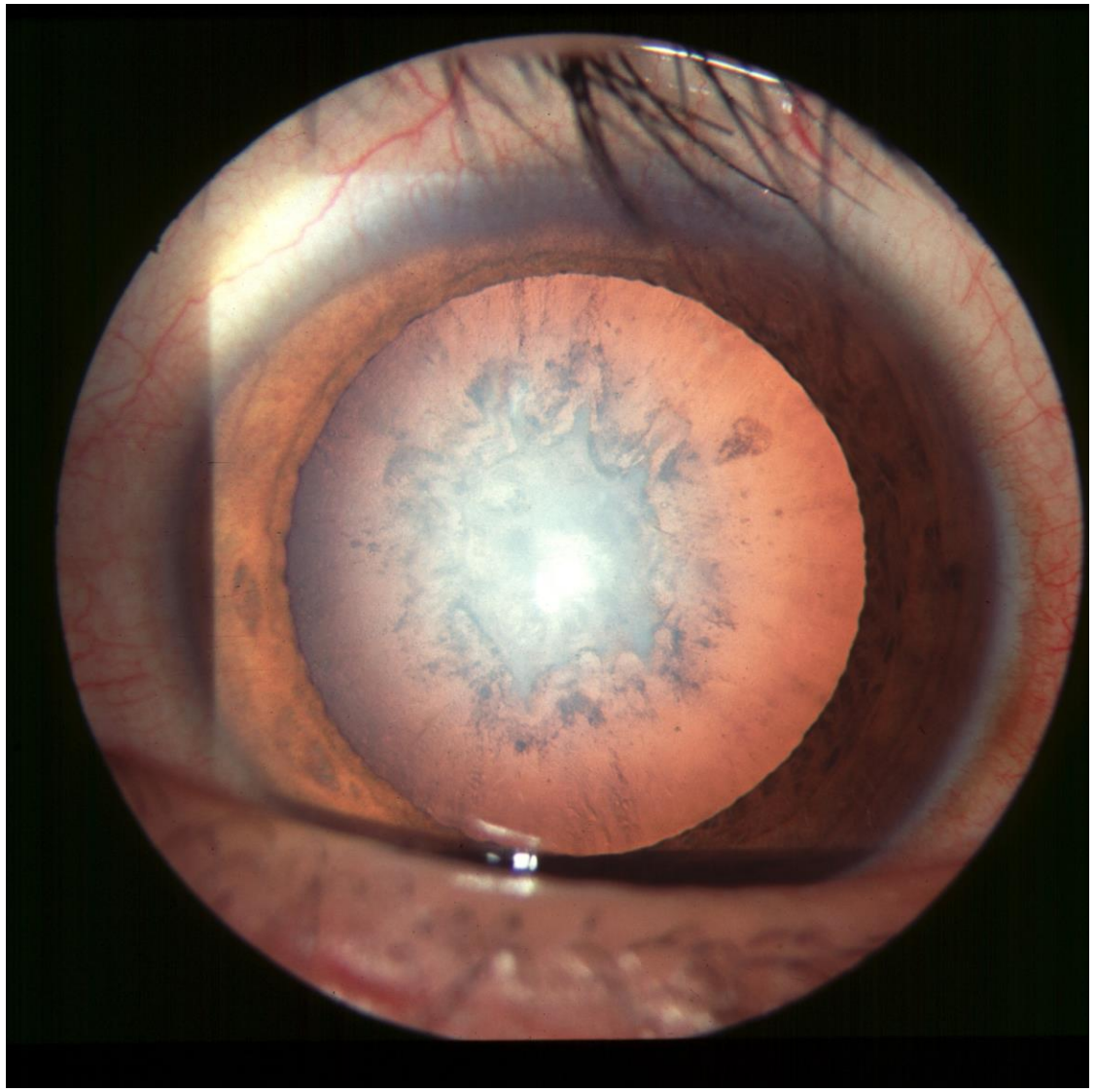
Atopic cataract

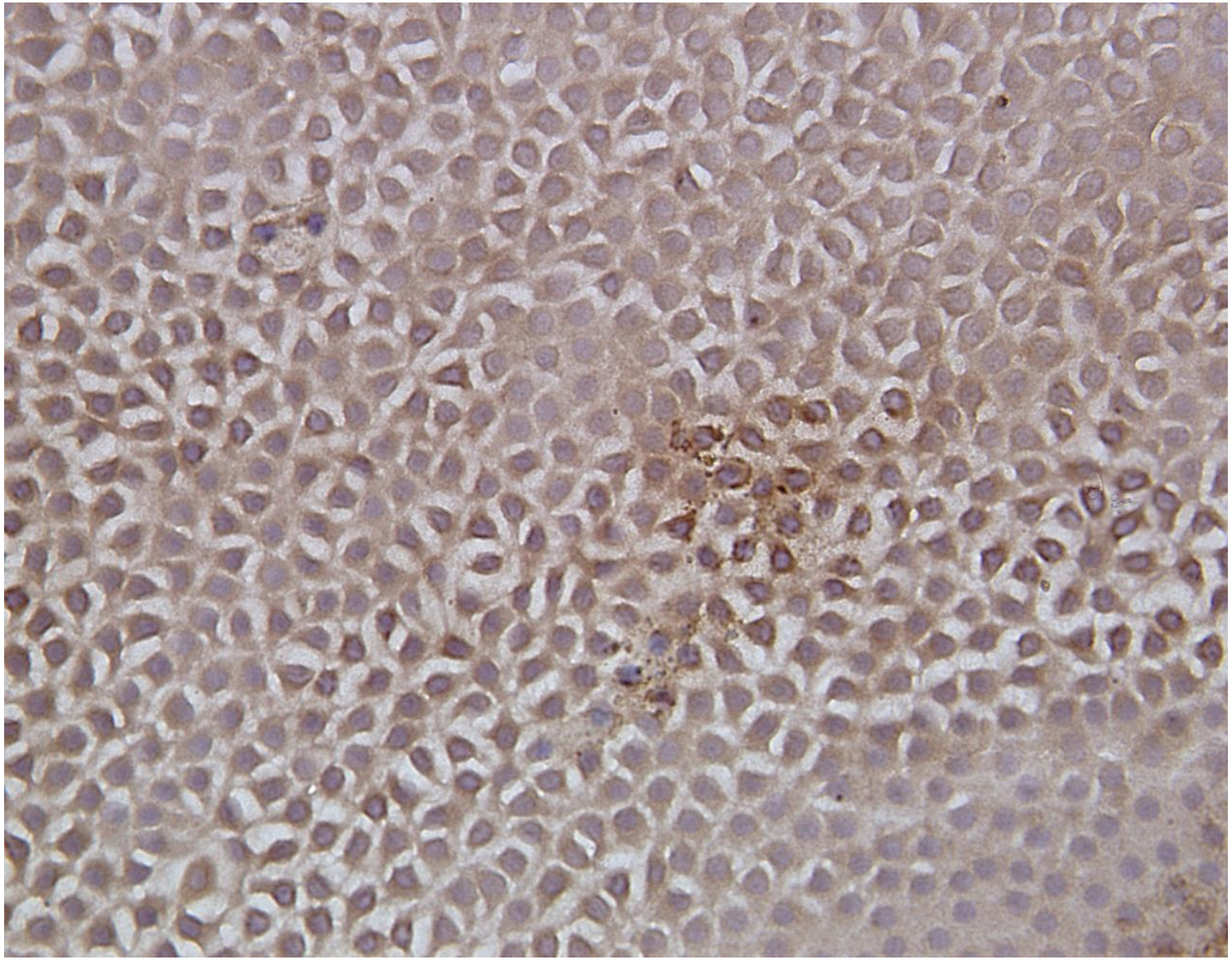
Patients with facial atopic dermatitis often rub their eyes, with the risk of cataract progression increased. Cataract frequently occurs in patients with severe atopic dermatitis, and may progress rapidly in months. Atopic cataract is seen in young age (under 40 years). The eosinophil granule major basic protein (MBP) has been detected in the aqueous humor in patients with atopic cataract. MBP immunoreactivity was detectable on atopic cataract-derived cultured. When MBP was added to LEC culture medium, cell viability decreased in a concentration-dependent manner. MBP of eosinophil origin may be closely related to the pathogenesis of atopic cataract.

Ref.: Yamamoto N, et al. Mechanism of atopic cataract caused by eosinophil granule major basic protein. Med Mol Morphol 2020; 53, 94–103. doi: org/10.1007/s00795-019-00234-5

Atopic cataract involves the central part of the lens (35-year-old male patient).



Aropic cataract. Slit observation discloses severe central involvement of the lens (35-year-old male patient).



Lens epithelial cells cultured from a patient with atopic cataract show focal deposition of major basic protein (MBP) of eosinophil origin (35-year-old male patient). Immunostaining for MBP