LATE ONSET FAMILIAL AMYLOID POLYNEUROPATHY (FAP): SPECIFIC OPHTALMOLOGIC CHANGES
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Purpose: Report ocular manifestations in late onset familial amyloid polyneuropathy (FAP) patients. Methods: Retrospective observational consecutive case series of 20 late onset FAP patients. Demographic data, TTR mutation envolved, age at begining of disease, period of evolution of disease, liver transplant or medical treatment, ophthalmological alterations and previous ocular surgeries were evaluated. Results: Thirteen patients were female. The mean onset age was 58 years and average evolution time of the disease was 5.6 years. All patients were TTR Met30 and 2 patients were TTR met30 met 119. Four patients had been submitted to liver transplant and nine were on Tafamidis® treatment. Sixty percent of patients had dry eye. Amyloid deposits on anterior lens surface were observed in 15 eyes (37.5%), scalloped pupil in 8 eyes (20%)and vitreous opacities in 23 eyes (57.5%). Nine had underwent vitrectomy. Glaucoma was present in 13 eyes and 4 have been submitted to surgery. Conclusion: Ocular manifestations are frequent in late onset FAP patients. Vitreous opacities were the most common specific alteration. Ophthalmologist has an important role in follow-up of FAP patients to accurately treat sight-threatening manifestations.