

Pseudoexfoliative membrane and late spontaneous in-the-bag intraocular lens dislocation in pseudoexfoliation syndrome

Membrana de pseudoesfoliação e luxação tardia espontânea de lente intraocular no saco capsular na síndrome de pseudoesfoliação

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How to cite: Laaribi N, Reda K. Pseudo exfoliative membrane and late spontaneous in-the-bag intraocular lens dislocation in pseudoexfoliation syndrome. Rev Bras Oftalmol. 2026;85:e0090.

doi: <https://doi.org/10.37039/1982.8551.20260090>

Keywords:

Lenses, intraocular; Lens subluxation; Exfoliation syndrome

Descritores:

Lentes intraoculares; Subluxação do cristalino; Síndrome de exfoliação

Received on:

December 22, 2025

Accepted on:

July 5, 2026

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Conflict of interest:

no conflict of interest.

Financial support:

no financial support for this work.

Data availability statement:

the data that support the findings of this study are not openly available but are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.



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A 76 year-old woman presented with decreased visual acuity of the right eye. The patient has a known history of arterial hypertension and underwent surgery for bilateral cataracts 10 years prior. The best corrected visual acuity was 5/10 in the right eye and 10/10 in the left eye. Biomicroscopic examination revealed pseudoexfoliative fibrillar deposits attached to a pleated membrane on his lower nasal side (Figure 1). This pseudoexfoliative membrane is attached to the anterior surface of the posterior chamber intraocular lens (IOL). The examination of the left eye showed white fleck-like particles circulating in front of the iris and in-the-bag IOL in place (Figure 2). The intra-ocular pressure was within normal range, and fundus examination showed bilateral excavation at 5/10 in both eyes.



Figure 1. Biomicroscopic examination revealed pseudoexfoliative fibrillar deposits attached to a pleated membrane on their lower nasal side. This pseudoexfoliative membrane is attached to the anterior surface of the posterior chamber intraocular lens.



Figure 2. The slit lamp examination of the left eye showed white fleck-like particles circulating in front of the iris and in-the-bag intraocular lens in place.

Five years later, the patient presented with a sudden spontaneous decrease in visual acuity in the left eye. The visual acuity of the left eye was limited to counting fingers. An inferior subluxation of the capsular bag and IOL was found (Figure 3). The right eye examination was unchanged.

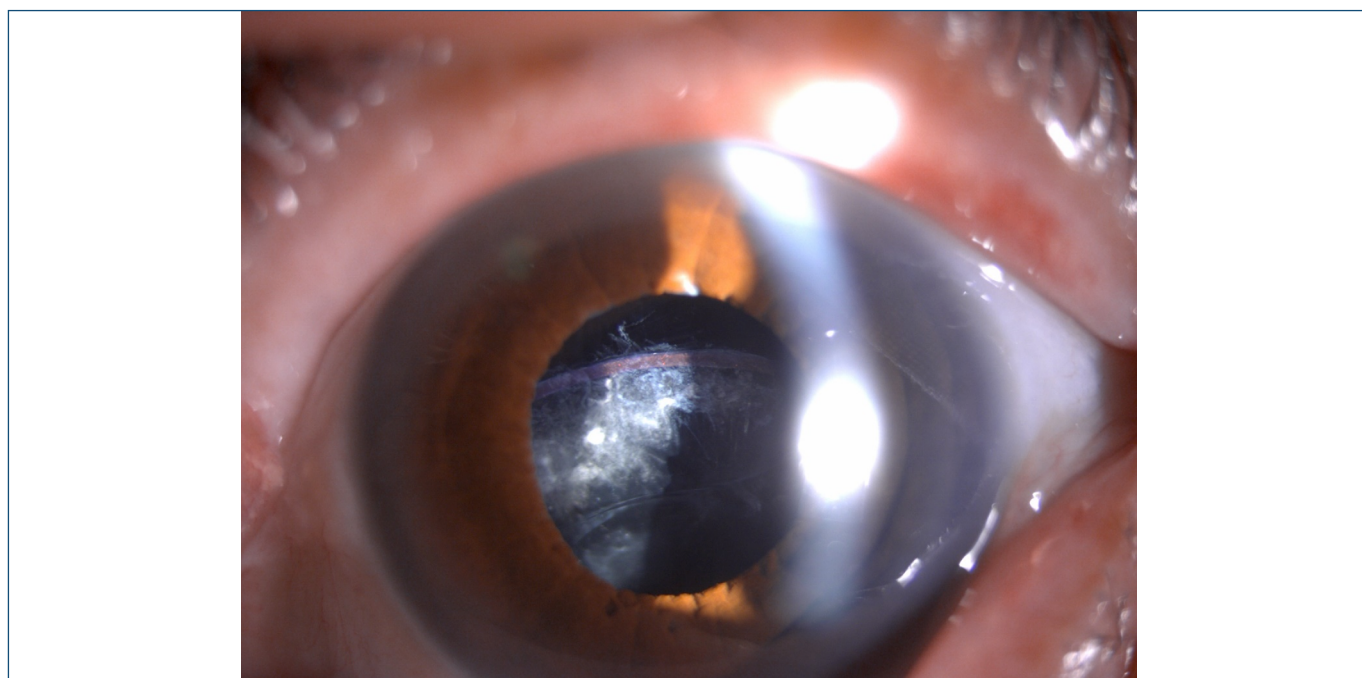


Figure 3. An inferior subluxation of the capsular bag and intraocular lens was found in the left eye, 5 year later.

Late in-the-bag dislocation of the IOL has been reported with increasing frequency in recent years.^(1,2) This dislocation occurs as a result of progressive pseudoexfoliative zonular dehiscence many years after even uncomplicated surgery. There are few reports of this complication in the literature.^(1,2) This can be explained partially by a limited follow-up

period. We report herein a rare case of a pseudoexfoliative membrane deposit in an IOL which can be confused with a secondary cataract.⁽³⁾

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Laaribi N: medical practice, literature research and writing; Reda K: supervision and literature research.

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