

Corneal bright spots as a sign of *Acanthamoeba* keratitis

Pontos brilhantes na córnea como sinal de ceratite por *Acanthamoeba*

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A 26-year-old soft contact lens wearer presented with intense pain in the left eye for 24 hours. The patient endorsed using tap water for lens hygiene. The best-corrected visual acuity was 7/10 in the left eye. Slit-lamp examination of the left eye revealed conjunctival injection with mild central corneal edema. Multiple small white bright spots were defined in the area of corneal edema. The right eye examination was unremarkable. The patient was started on moxifloxacin and chlorhexidine 0.02% eyedrops every hour. Atropine 1% drop with physiological serum was started for 2 days. During the following day, the patient experienced decreased ocular pain. Microbiological examination from the contact lens were positive for *Acanthamoeba* spp. Moxifloxacin was stopped. The corneal examination was normal after 1-week of follow-up under chlorhexidine eyedrop. The presence of these bright spots in biomicroscopic examination can be a diagnostic biomarker for *Acanthamoeba* keratitis.⁽¹⁾

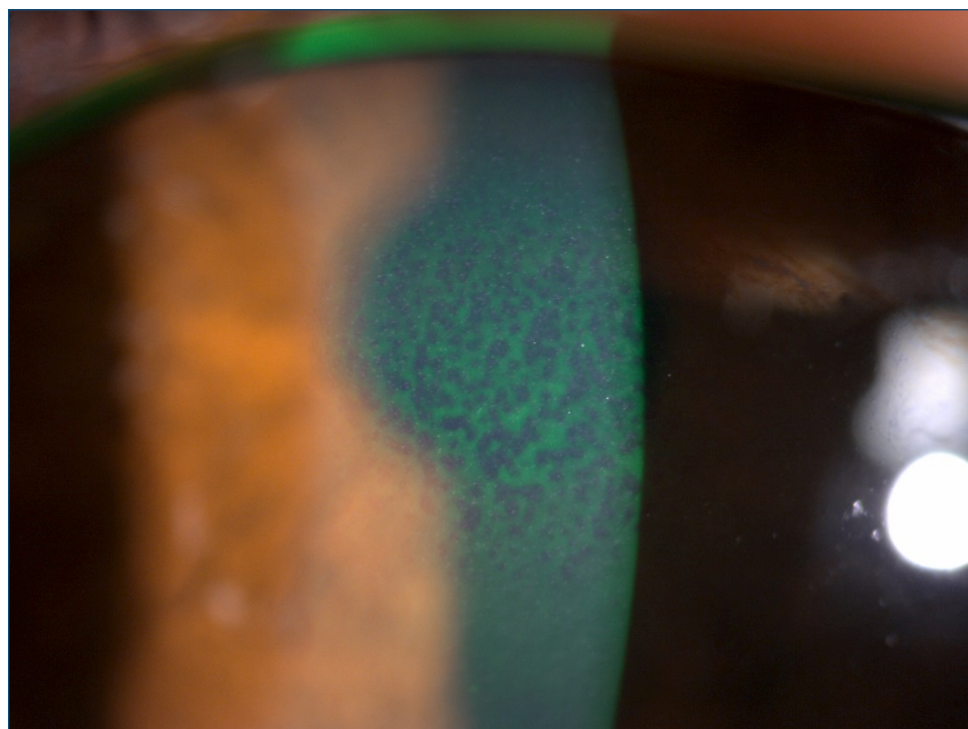


Figure 1. Slit-lamp examination (X40) revealed mild central corneal edema with multiple small white bright spots.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Nisrine Laaribi: medical practice, literature research and writing; Karim Reda: supervision and literature research.

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