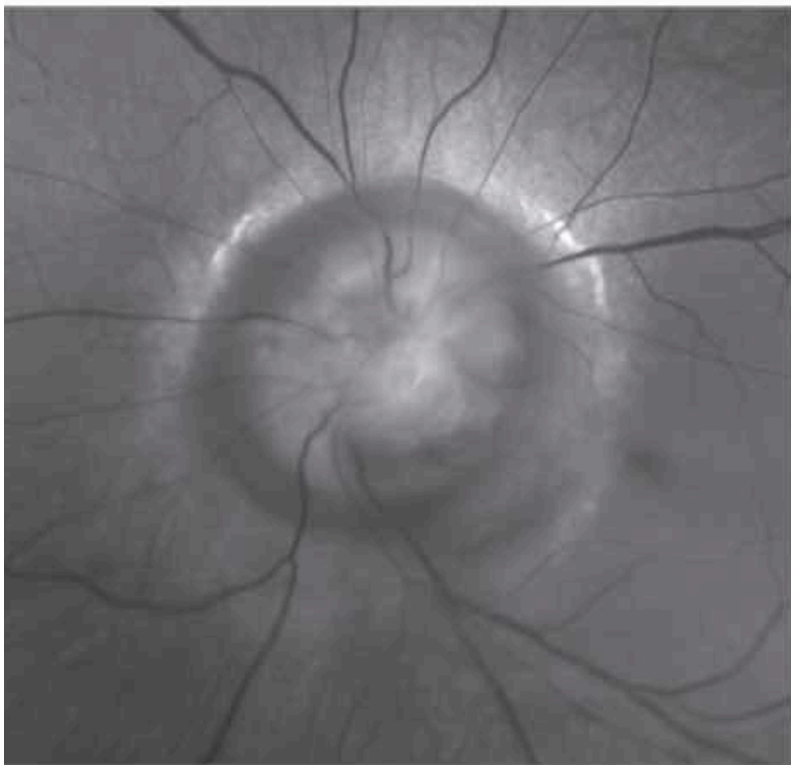


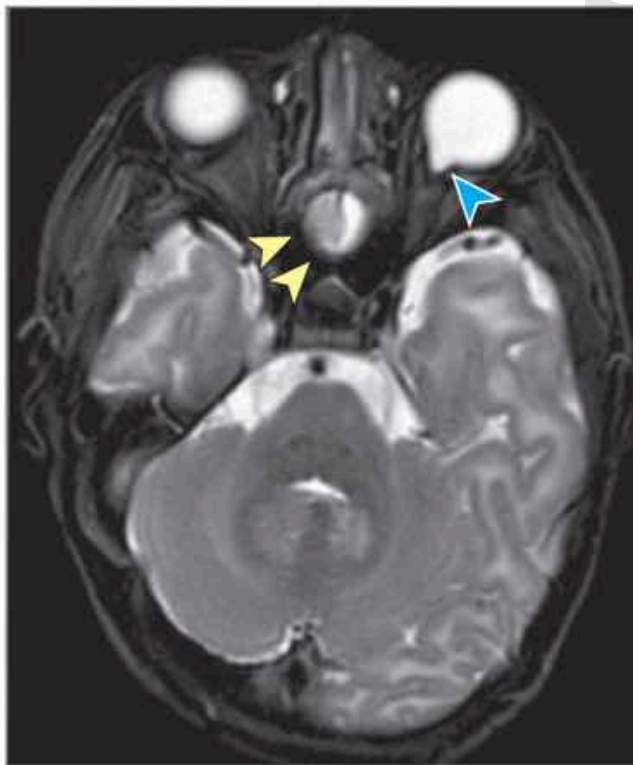
Morning Glory Syndrome in a Newborn Aged 2 Weeks

Francesco Pozzo Giuffrida, MD1,2; Marco Nassisi, MD, PhD1,2;
Silvia Osnaghi, MD2

Red-free fundus photography



B Axial T2-weighted MRI



A 2-week-old newborn was referred to a pediatric ophthalmology department for divergent strabismus. The infant had a superior cleft lip, hypertelorism, and a morning glory disc anomaly in the left eye (Figure, A). Family history and prenatal karyotype test results were unremarkable. A magnetic resonance imaging scan of the brain revealed a funnel-shaped optic disc in the left eye with ipsilateral prechiasmatic optic nerve thickening and a skull base defect with sphenoidal encephalocele and ectopia of the gland (Figure, B). A diagnosis of morning glory syndrome was made because systemic findings were associated with the optic disc anomaly. The patient needed surgical intervention to correct the herniated tissue and the skull defect, which was postponed until the infant weighed over 7 kg. Morning glory disc anomaly is frequently associated with midline defects and cerebrovascular anomalies. Early

interdisciplinary evaluation, including neuroimaging, would seem important to rule out potential brain and basal skull defects that can lead to serious surgical complications if not diagnosed in time.