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Case Report

Bilateral Syphilitic Optic Neuropathy with Secondary Autoimmune Optic Neuropathy and Poor Visual Outcome

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Keywords

Syphilis · *Treponema pallidum* · Optic neuropathy · Neurosyphilis · Autoimmune optic neuropathy

Abstract

We describe the case of a 65-year-old man who suffered progressive visual loss despite appropriate treatment of ocular syphilis. Our patient initially presented with a unilateral 6th nerve palsy and associated double vision, which self-resolved over 6 months. His ophthalmic examination was otherwise normal. 12 months after the initial complaint, he represented with dyschromatopsia, reduced visual acuity, tonic pupils, and optic nerve atrophy. He tested positive for syphilis and was admitted for treatment of neurosyphilis with high-dose benzylpenicillin. Despite treatment, at a 4-month review his visual acuity remained poor and progression of optic nerve atrophy was noted alongside the development of bilateral central scotomas. Further testing was congruent with a diagnosis of autoimmune optic retinopathy. We propose

this to be secondary to his syphilitic infection. Syphilis is known as the “great mimicker,” and despite being quite treatable, this case highlights ongoing complexity in the diagnosis and management of syphilis, unfortunately with a poor visual outcome.

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Background

The worldwide incidence of syphilis is increasing and is now approximately 8.7/100,000 population in North America. It is most frequently seen among men who have sex with men, with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) co-infection often present. There has been a corresponding increase in reported ophthalmic manifestations of syphilis including keratitis, anterior and posterior segment inflammation, syphilitic optic neuropathy (SON), and neurosyphilis.

SON occurs in secondary and tertiary syphilis. Optic disc swelling may or may not be present [1], and neuroretinitis [2], perineuritis [3], and a chiasmal syndrome [4] can occur. Rarely, the optic nerve may be damaged by a gumma (non-specific granulomatous lesion) in tertiary syphilis [5]. Untreated SON results in blindness [6]. SON responds well to appropriate antibiotic treatment [7, 8]. Oral prednisolone and sub-Tenon triamcinolone acetate (40 mg) have been reported as adjunctive treatments [9, 10]. The prognosis is poorer when treatment is commenced at advanced stages [11]. We report a case of SON with poor visual outcome despite early and appropriate treatment and discuss the possible mechanism of his visual loss.

Case Report

A 65-year-old Caucasian male presented with painless horizontal diplopia on left gaze. His past history included coronary artery stents, hypercholesterolaemia, and he was an ex-smoker of 20 cigarettes/day. He denied intravenous drug use and having sex with men. His daily medications included amlodipine, valsartan, clopidogrel, and rosuvastatin. He had an ophthalmic history of left herpes simplex keratitis. Best corrected visual acuity was 6/9 (right) and 6/24 (left). The right cornea appeared normal; the left had stromal scarring without neovascularisation. Lenses, pupils, optic discs, and vitreoretinal examination were normal. He had left esotropia and left lateral rectus underactivity, with right gaze-evoked nystagmus. Hardy-Rand-Rittler colour plates tested all plates correct bilaterally. Automated visual field testing (Humphrey, Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany) was full in both eyes. Full blood examination, CRP, ESR, fasting lipids, and renal function were normal. MRI of the brain showed minor bilateral pontine ischaemic changes. He was not tested for syphilis. He was diagnosed with microvascular left 6th nerve palsy. Diplopia resolved spontaneously over the next 3 months and his 6th nerve palsy remained detectable for 6 months before fully resolving.

He represented 6 months later with 8 weeks of painless “smearing vision” with yellow, red and orange colours seen vividly in both eyes. On further questioning, he reported previous treatment for gonorrhoea, presence of a primary chancre 12 months earlier, and having had sexual intercourse with a same-sex partner for 2 years. Visual acuities were 6/12 (right) and

left 6/30 (left) (vision summarised in Table 1). Anterior segment examination was unchanged. Both pupils were dilated with no constriction in response to light, accommodative targets or 0.1% topical pilocarpine. Optic discs had developed mild temporal pallor (Fig. 1). Vitreoretinal examination remained normal. Motility testing was full. Automated field testing suggested a right superior defect (Fig. 1), although reliability indices were low. Optical coherence tomography scan of the retinal nerve fibre layer and ganglion cell layer demonstrated thinning in both eyes. MRI of the brain was unchanged. Serum treponemal antibodies and *Treponema pallidum* particle agglutination were reactive, with rapid plasma reagin reactive titre of 1,280. Further testing is summarised in Table 2. He did not have a lumbar puncture at this time. He was diagnosed with neurosyphilis and admitted to hospital. He reported allergy (rash) to penicillin and was treated by penicillin desensitisation followed by high-dose intravenous (IV) benzylpenicillin (1.8 g 4-hourly) for 16 days. He received 50 mg oral prednisolone for 3 days for Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction prophylaxis. Despite antibiotic treatment, serial examination showed the vision loss progressed to 6/60 in both eyes by June 2014 (Table 1).

On review in July 2014, 4 months after diagnosis and antibiotic treatment, visual loss had progressed further to 2/60 (right) and 3/60 (left), optic nerve pallor had increased, and a central scotoma had developed in both eyes. Lumbar puncture showed CSF weakly reactive to *T. pallidum* antibodies (EIA, fluorescent) and *T. pallidum* particle agglutination. Skin biopsy showed non-specific IgE, IgM and C3 immunofluorescence in the basement membrane and dermis. He was diagnosed with autoimmune optic neuropathy, re-admitted to hospital and treated with a second course of IV benzylpenicillin after repeat desensitisation, together with IV ceftriaxone 2 g daily given his earlier lack of response to penicillin, along with a 3-day course of IV methylprednisolone 1 g daily. He commenced immunosuppression and was discharged taking a tapering course of oral prednisolone, initially 75 mg daily, oral doxycycline 100 mg twice daily for 28 days and azathioprine 75 mg daily, and 1 month later given a 3-day course of IV immunoglobulin (Octagam 5% 45 g daily).

When last reviewed, there had been no response to sustained immunosuppression. Visual acuity was 3/60 bilaterally and optic discs were atrophic. Pupils remained non-responsive to both light and accommodative targets. The patient withdrew from medical care and ceased all treatment.

Our patient has CSF-positive neurosyphilis with bilateral optic neuropathy and tonic pupils. Although he presented with only 8 weeks of visual symptoms, it is possible that the seemingly typical microvascular 6th nerve palsy 1 year earlier was early neurosyphilis. He denied risk factors and was not tested for syphilis at the time. Notwithstanding the uncertain onset of infection, his optic nerve function was normal at presentation with cranial nerve palsy, and he was treated appropriately within 8 weeks of first optic neuropathy symptoms with two courses of IV penicillin, IV high-dose steroids, and subsequent immunosuppression, but suffered progressive visual loss in the right followed by left eye with optic atrophy.

We hypothesise his progressive visual loss was due to the development of autoimmune optic neuropathy. This is supported by the relentless course despite appropriate treatment confirmed on serological response, skin biopsy positive for immunoreactant deposition, the most consistent marker of autoimmune optic neuropathy [12, 13], and the development of autoantibodies (cardiolipin IgG, anti-smooth muscle). Multiple reports have linked post-infectious immune dysregulation with the development of autoimmune disease targeting the nervous system and the optic nerve [14, 15]. Syphilis is well known to induce autoantibody

production. Although not all autoantibodies are necessarily pathogenic, this supports our case for autoimmune optic neuropathy complicating our patient's syphilitic optic neuropathy.

Ophthalmologists play an important role in diagnosing ocular and neurosyphilis. A high index of suspicion is necessary. Patients with syphilitic optic neuropathy need to be warned that visual loss may develop despite optimum therapy. Further research is needed to understand the mechanisms of visual loss in patients with syphilis.

Statement of Ethics

The authors have no ethical conflicts to disclose.

Disclosure Statement

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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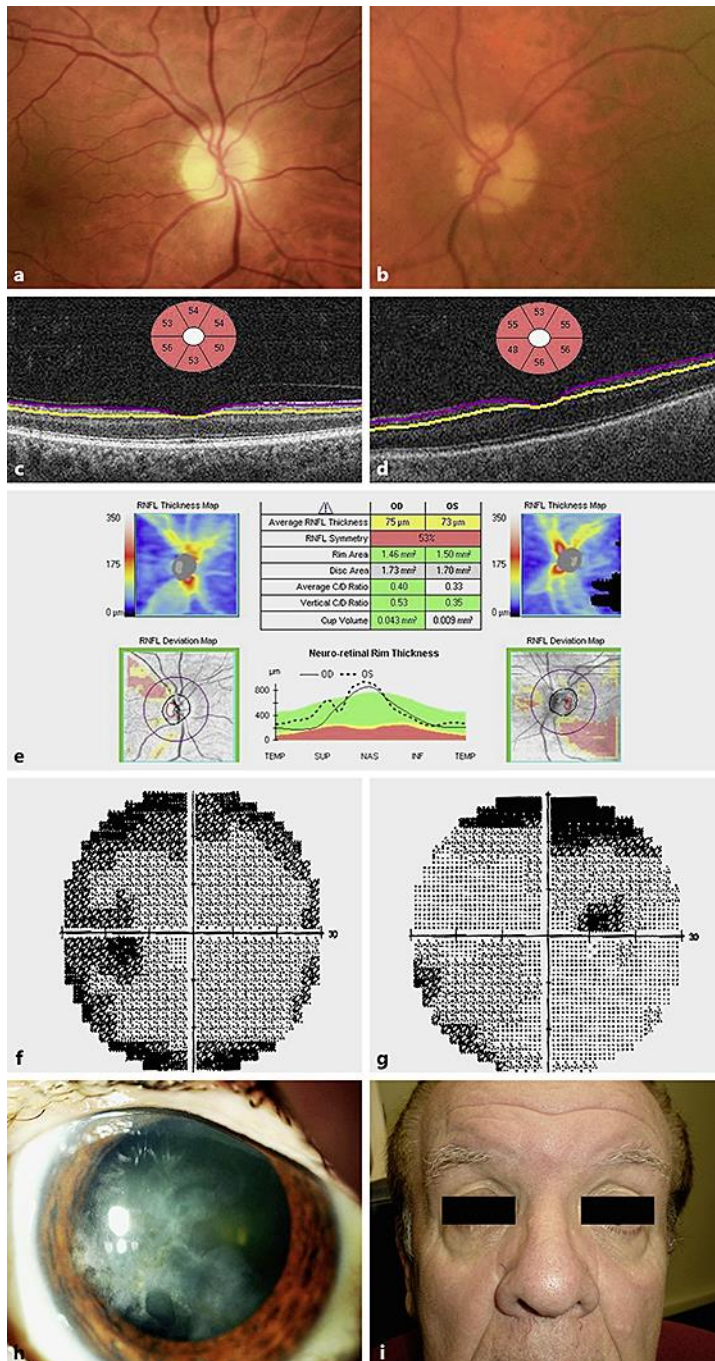


Fig. 1. A 65-year-old male with bilateral syphilitic optic neuropathy at presentation. Right **(a)** and left **(b)** colour fundus photographs showing mild optic disc pallor. Left view is blurred due to old herpetic keratitis. Ganglion cell layer scanning (Cirrus optical coherence tomographic scanning) of the right **(c)** and left eye **(d)**. **e** Nerve fibre layer scanning of both eyes showing mild atrophy at presentation. Left **(f)** and right **(g)** automated visual field testing (Humphrey) showing a right superior defect. Reliability indices were poor. Colour photograph of the left cornea showing chronic herpes simplex keratitis scarring **(h)**. Facial appearance showing lack of stigmata of congenital syphilis **(i)**.

Table 1. Chronological summary of visual acuity, visual fields and treatments received

Date, event	Treatment	Vision (right, left ¹ visual acuity [Snellen], right, left Ishi- hara plate testing)	Visual field
2/2013, presented with L 6th nerve palsy	Nil	6/9, 6/24 all correct, all correct ²	Full both eyes
3/2014, diagnosed with bilateral syphilitic optic neuropathy	Inpatient IV penicillin 16 days, 50 mg prednisolone oral/day for 3 days for Jarisch-Herxheimer prophylaxis	6/18, 6/36 TP only, 8/14	Right superior defect, left full
4/2014		6/24, 6/60 TP only, 5/14	
5/2014		6/36, <6/60 fails TP, TP only	
6/2014		6/60, 6/60 fails TP, TP only	Right central scotoma, left full
7/2014, second hospitalisation	IV benzylpenicillin for 14 days. IV ceftriax- one 2 g daily for 16 days, IV prednisolone 1 g for 3 days	2/60, 6/60 fails TP, TP only	Central scotoma both eyes
7/2014, post-discharge	Prednisolone 75 mg daily planned slow ta- per, azathioprine 75 mg daily, doxycycline 100 mg b.i.d. for 28 days		
8/2014, third hospitalisation	IV immunoglobulin 45 g/day for 3 days	2/60, 3/60 fails TP, TP only	
9/2014	Prednisolone 75 mg/day, azathioprine 75 mg/day	3/60, 3/60 fails TP, fails TP	
12/2014, patient withdrew from fur- ther treatment	Nil		

TP, test plate. ¹ Left visual acuity reduced at presentation by chronic herpes simplex keratitis. ² Hardy-Rand-Rittler testing at presentation with L 6th nerve palsy.

Table 2. Investigations and results

Test	Result (normal range)
Treponema antibody serum	Reactive
Rapid plasma reagin serum	Reactive Titre 1,280 at diagnosis, 8 after treatment
<i>Treponema pallidum</i> particle agglutination serum	Reactive
CSF (after treatment intravenous penicillin ×1)	Clear, normal pressure, 5 lymphocytes, no malignant cells, oligoclonal bands present, not matched with serum. Flow cytometry not performed. <i>T. pallidum</i> antibody (EIA) reactive <i>T. pallidum</i> FTA-Abs minimally reactive <i>T. pallidum</i> particle agglutination minimally reactive
HIV	Negative
Other sexually transmitted infections	Gonorrhoea and chlamydia urine PCR negative Hepatitis B and C serum PCT negative
Quantiferon TB Gold	Negative
Erythrocyte sedimentation rate	39 mm/h
Tissue antibodies (serum)	Anti-smooth muscle positive, titre 20 Anti-mitochondrial negative
Cardiolipin antibodies (serum)	Cardiolipin IgG 25 (<20) Cardiolipin IgM 3 (<20)
Angiotensin converting enzyme	24 U/L (20–70)
Other auto-antibodies serum	Anti-nuclear, anti-thrombin III, anti-nuclear cytoplasmic, extractable nuclear antigens, anti-double stranded DNA, anti-neuronal, anti-retinal, anti-NMO, lupus anti-coagulant all negative
Serum electrophoresis	Normal, no oligoclonal bands
Serum vitamin B ₁ , B ₂ , B ₆	Normal
Serum immunoglobulins	Normal
Serum complement	C3, C4 normal
Urine protein electrophoresis	Normal