Introduction

Terrien's corneal dystrophy is a rare entity that involves the corneal stroma. This condition is occurring at any age, 75% being males [1] and is responsible for an indirect astigmatism, leading to a decreasing vision. In our study, we describe a case of Terrien's corneal dystrophy.

Material and Methods

In this work, we report the case of a 26 year old patient, admitted for consultation of ophthalmology of the Hospital Moulay Ismail in Meknes (Morocco) for a visual loss of the right eye without pain or redness. In the background, there was no notion of accidenta trauma or systemic disease.
On admission, we could find on the right eye a visual acuity equal to 6/60.

At slit lamp examination we found a unilateral, central and arcuate stromal opacity measuring 2.4 mm (Figure 1). Without neo vascularisation, minimal lipid deposition and a clear area located between the lesion and the limbus. The fluorescein test was negative.

A biopsy was done and histopathological study reveals stromal thinning, vascularization, lipid keratopathy and local absence of Bowman's membrane (Figure 2).

That was related to a Terrien's corneal dystrophy. The patient was addressed to a tertiary level hospital for corneal cross linking of the right eye.

**Discussion**

Terrien's corneal dystrophy is rare, with unknown aetiology and affects frequently young persons, more males than females. Generally it is bilateral, symetric and it is characterized by a progressive thinning of corneal stroma with limbal vascularisation. This may lead to, against the rule, astigmatism that can be the revealing symptom of the disease [2].

In this disorder, ectasias take several years to appear, and could evolve to hydrops or even perforation in about 15% of the cases [3,4].

Management of TMD remains a major therapeutic challenge: lamellar keratoplasty techniques that have been proposed for the treatment of sight-threatening complications, such as corneal perforation, are complicated and have shown only moderate success [5,6].

Corneal collagen cross-linking (CXL) is an effective and safe method for the treatment of corneal ectatic diseases such as keratoconus and iatrogenic corneal ectasia [7,8]. CXL has also been successfully used in non-infectious corneal melting [9]. In the case of terrien’s marginal degeneration, the proposed mechanism of action is an increased resistance of the corneal stroma to enzymatic digestion [10,11].

**Conclusion**

Terrien's corneal dystrophy is a rare disorder that could affect the vision. Corneal cross linking may arrest progression of this entity and even reverse the catabolic process in the corneal stroma.

**References**


