True exfoliation of the lens capsule is a rare disorder in which the lens capsule is thickened and the superficial portion of the lens capsule splits from the deeper layer and extends into the anterior chamber. The pathogenesis of this disorder is not clear, but intense infrared radiation has been thought to be the main causative factor. We describe a patient with a history of heat exposure who had a cataract and was found to have bilateral delamination of the anterior lens capsule. Findings from light microscopy and scanning and transmission electron microscopy demonstrated a lamellar separation of the anterior portion of the lens capsule, confirming the diagnosis of true exfoliation.

**PATHOLOGIC FINDINGS**

Light microscopy (Figure 3) revealed the anterior lens capsule to be split into anterior and posterior layers. The anterior lens capsule had a thickness of 17.3 µm, of which 5 µm was a normal, more darkly staining inner layer, compared with a remaining 12.5 µm of a more lightly staining outer layer. Transmission electron microscopy (Figure 4) disclosed the posterior area to be composed of a homo-
geneous granular material that was arranged in a linear, somewhat banded pattern. The anterior area was composed of less electron-dense material. A cleavage plane was present where the layers had separated.

Areas of degeneration with vacuoles and dilated mitochondria were present in the lens epithelium. Examination of the delaminated anterior layer on scanning electron microscopy revealed sharp irregular margins with an underlying lens capsule that had a smooth anterior surface covered by fibrogranular debris.

**COMMENT**

True exfoliation of the lens capsule or lamellar delamination of the anterior lens capsule is an uncommon disorder resulting in a thin, fluttering capsular membrane on the anterior surface of the lens. First described in the 1920s, it has been observed following heat exposure, trauma, and iridocyclitis. The distinction between true exfoliation and pseudoexfoliation remained un-
clear until 1954 when Theobold\textsuperscript{2} clearly differentiated the two entities as distinct.

Pseudoexfoliation syndrome involves deposition of a fibrogranular material on numerous ocular structures, which can include the lens capsule, zonules, iris, ciliary body, vitreous, and even extraocular sites such as skin and visceral organs.\textsuperscript{3} Ocular complications can include glaucoma, lens dislocation, and iris microvascular abnormalities. These abnormalities are usually not seen in true exfoliation. Nevertheless, true exfoliation has been observed with pseudoexfoliation and careful examination is required to rule out the presence of both entities.\textsuperscript{3}

The association between true exfoliation and glaucoma is ambiguous. Cashwell et al\textsuperscript{6} reported 7 of 11 patients with true exfoliation to have glaucoma; however, a relationship between the 2 disorders is still highly speculative.\textsuperscript{6}

The patient we evaluated was found to have cataracts as her primary problem, with true exfoliation as an incidental finding. These 2 processes possibly have an underlying causality from the intense infrared radiation exposure our patient endured during her childhood. Infrared radiation exposure seems to increase the incidence of all major types of senile cataracts.\textsuperscript{7}

The cause of true exfoliation remains obscure. Traditionally it has been thought to be due to heat or infrared-related changes in the anterior capsule. It has also been associated with trauma or intraocular inflammation. Anderson and van Bockxmeer\textsuperscript{3} found that the electrophoretic patterns of the delaminated capsule were different from age-matched normal capsules, and hypothesized that a capsular protein abnormality might play a role. The possibility of heat-activated proteolysis has also been suggested as a cause of the capsular delamination. Brodrick and Tate\textsuperscript{8} noted an ultrastructural change in the epithelium of the delaminated capsule, and suggested that their finding of degranulated and dilated endoplasmic reticulum with clumped nuclear chromatin might indicate a cellular abnormality as a potential underlying cause of the scrolling. The epithelium in our case did reveal some areas of vacuolated and dilated mitochondria, but this could not be differentiated from an artifactual finding. True exfoliation should be considered when a patient has a floating membrane extending from the anterior surface of the lens into the anterior chamber.

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REFERENCES


From the Archives of the Archives

A look at the past . . .

In the course of 36 years, Steffan, among 129,865 cases of eye disease, found trachoma 5193 times, 2523 times in the cicatricial stage. The number of cases decreased from year to year. The subjects were mostly laborers in Frankfort who lived in the neighborhood. Residents of the town were rarely affected.

According to Onisi, trachoma makes up 25% of all the eye diseases in Japan. It attacks patients of any age, but is most frequent between the ages of fifteen and thirty. 24% of the trachoma patients have pannus.