Progressive retinal vessel malformation in a premature infant with Sturge-Weber syndrome: a case report and a literature review of ocular manifestations in Sturge-Weber syndrome

Zhengping Hu 1,2, Jian Cao 3,4, Eun Young Choi 1,2 and Yun Li 3,4*

Abstract

Background: Sturge-Weber syndrome is a disorder marked by a distinctive facial capillary malformation, neurological abnormalities, and ocular abnormalities such as glaucoma and choroidal hemangioma.

Case presentation: We report a case of progressively formed retinal vessel malformation in a premature male infant with Sturge-Weber syndrome and retinopathy of prematurity, after treatment with intravitreal anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). The baby was born at 30 weeks gestation with a nevus flammeus involving his left eyelids and maxillary area. On postmenstrual age week 39, he received intravitreal anti-VEGF. Diffuse choroidal hemangioma became evident at 40 weeks, with the classic "tomato catsup fundus" appearance. These clinical findings characterized Sturge-weber syndrome. He presented with posterior retinal vessel tortuosity and vein-to-vein anastomoses at 44 weeks.

Conclusion: This is a rare case of documented progression of retinal vessel malformations in a patient with Sturge-Weber syndrome and retinopathy of prematurity.

Keywords: Sturge-weber syndrome, Ocular manifestation, Retinal vessel malformation, Nevus flammeus, Diffuse choroidal hemangioma

Background

Sturge-Weber syndrome (SWS) is a rare congenital phakomatosis defined by several vascular anomalies, including facial capillary malformations (nevus flammeus) and ipsilateral leptomeningeal angiomatosis, as well as ocular abnormalities which can involve the eyelid, bulbar conjunctiva, cornea, anterior chamber, choroid, and retina, mostly ipsilateral to the nevus flammeus [1, 2]. Infants with hemifacial and forehead nevus flammeus phenotypes are at the highest risk of SWS (45–80%) [3]. The estimated incidence of SWS is 1:50,000 live births, with no significant difference between males and females [4]. A somatic mutation in the GNAQ gene has been reported to be associated with the pathogenesis of SWS [3].

The spectrum of SWS is classified as follows: Type I is the most common presentation that involves both facial and leptomeningeal angiomas and glaucoma may be present. Type II involves facial angioma (without the involvement of the central nervous system) and may present. Type II involves facial angioma (without the involvement of the central nervous system) and may
include glaucoma. Type III is characterized by leptomeningeal angiomas only, with no facial involvement, and glaucoma is rarely seen. The case presented in this report was classified as SWS Type II [6].

Case presentation
A premature male infant (gestational age 30 weeks, birth weight 1410 g) was screened for retinopathy of prematurity (ROP). The baby was naturally delivered, with a short time of oxygen inhalation after birth. On examination, at age postmenstrual age (PMA) 34 weeks (initial visit) a nevus flammeus was noted on his left eyelids and maxillary area, following the V1 and V2 distributions of the trigeminal nerve (Fig. 1a). From PMA 37 weeks, he was found to have progressive ROP (Zone 2 stage 3) in his left eye and received intravitreal ranibizumab (Lucentis, Novartis) at PMA 39 weeks to treat type 1 ROP. Informed consent was obtained from the parents to use ranibizumab to treat the ROP. The ridge and neovascularization regressed satisfactorily, but diffuse choroidal hemangioma became evident at 40 weeks, with the classic “tomato catsup fundus” appearance. These clinical findings characterized Sturge-Weber syndrome. At PMA 44 weeks, the baby was noted to have increased bulbar conjunctival vascularization and retinal vascular tortuosity. Retcam images showed vein-to-vein anastomoses in the peripheral retina (Fig. 2). Retinal vascular tortuosity and vein-to-vein anastomoses were better appreciated on fundus fluorescein angiography (FFA) under general anesthesia (Fig. 3). The patient continues to have a normal IOP and is under close observation for further ocular changes. Retcam revealed conjunctival vasodilation in the left eye; no other changes were identified in the anterior chamber. The right eye was normal upon examination. Magnetic resonance imaging did not show leptomeningeal angiomatosis (result not shown).

Discussion and conclusions
Ocular alterations in SWS are seen in approximately 30–60% of patients [7]. The vascular anomalies include the facial nevus flammeus [1, 2], ipsilateral leptomeningeal angiomatosis [8], diffuse choroidal hemangioma [9–29], and rarely retinal vascular anomalies [30, 31]. The GNAQ gene, involved in regulating intracellular signaling pathways [32], has been identified as a potential cause for SWS [5]. Bichsel et al. reported recently that SWS patients have a high GNAQ R183Q mutant allelic frequency, which was comparable to brain tissue from a different set of patients with SWS. Three common somatic mutations of GNAQ were not detected in the patient’s choroidal hemangioma tissue in their study [33]. On the other hand, Huang reported that somatic GNAQ p.R183Q mutation is enriched in endothelial cells in SWS brain lesions [34]. Nakashima further confirmed the somatic GNAQ mutation c.548G>A (p.R183Q) in SWS patients [35].

SWS can be found coexisting with other rare phakomatoses or vessel malformations like Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome [36], Wyburn Mason Syndrome [37], and Moyamoya disease [38].

To summarize the ocular manifestations in SWS, we performed a literature search of papers dated from Jan. 1, 1990 to Feb. 28, 2019, using “Sturge-Weber syndrome”, “Sturge-Weber and eye”, “Sturge-Weber and ocular”, “Sturge-Weber and retinal” and “Sturge-weber and glaucoma” as keywords in the PubMed database. The content of each paper was thoroughly checked to ensure its relevance to the topic. Cases in English were checked by the full text. Papers in non-English related to SWS were checked by their English title and abstract. Cases concerning SWS ocular complications were recorded and analyzed.

PubMed search yielded 123 cases diagnosed with “Sturge-Weber syndrome”. Among these, 89 (69.6%) cases with ocular involvement were included. Cases of SWS with ocular trauma and SWS in association with other diseases that may have ocular involvement were excluded. Of the 89 cases, 40 (44.94%) were female and 49 (55.05%) were male. The patients’ ages ranged from 2 weeks to 66 years old (mean 20.65 years). Ocular complications observed in SWS are diverse and summarized.

Fig. 1 Vascular abnormalities of the face and anterior segment in a patient with Sturge Weber syndrome. a Nevus flammeus on the left side of the face. b Retcam image, showing increased epibulbar and conjunctival vasculature in the left eye.
in Table 1. Cataract and other changes secondary to glaucoma, only glaucoma was recorded.

DCH was the most common ocular complication associated with SWS, seen in 40.45% of patients in our literature review [3–11, 30–68]. In addition to the typical characteristics of DCH, an early sign could be unilateral anisometropia due to DCH [55]. There were 4 cases of circumscribed choroidal hemangioma in SWS patients. Althaus et al. [73] documented a contralateral circumscribed choroidal hemangioma; the patient had a left-sided naevus flammeus and a right-sided circumscribed choroidal hemangioma. Complications of DCH are macular edema, exudative retinal detachment, pigmentary changes within the RPE, subretinal fibrosis, and orange pigment changes secondary to diffuse choroidal hemangioma [10]. DCH can also be associated with increased choroidal thickness in the fellow eye with no visible hamangioma [76, 77]. Spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) has shown that choroidal thickness of the affected eyes, ipsilateral to facial naevus flammeus, is twice that of the fellow eyes [10]. Chavala et al. reported a patient with a bilateral facial nevus flammeus who developed exudative retinal detachments in both eyes without mentioning the diffuse choroidal hemangioma [80]. A case of unique subretinal osseous metaplasia in SWS with endophthalmitis, glaucoma and complicated cataract was reported by Pavlenko et al [39].

Glaucoma is another frequent ophthalmic complication of SWS, occurring in 43.82% of all cases [9, 30, 31, 38–68]. It can be further classified into early-onset glaucoma and late-onset juvenile glaucoma. The proposed
etiology of glaucoma in SWS include buphthalmia, anterior chamber angle mal-development, and raised episcleral venous pressure [3, 83]. Acute primary angle-closure glaucoma, which is rare in SWS patients, has been reported by Su [9] and Lambiase et al [40]. Other commonly observed anterior segment abnormalities include conjunctival, episcleral, and iris vessel dilation and hemangioma. Corneal changes related to congenital glaucoma can also be seen. Secondary cataract has been reported in many cases; Moore et al. [81] report a case of ectopia lentis associated with angle-closure glaucoma without historical trauma. Iris mammillations are usually observed when SWS is associated with melanocytosis in the context of phakomatosis pigmentovascularis that can further increase the risk of glaucoma [84].

Retinal vascular anomaly is rare in SWS, but when observed, it is often associated with choroidal hemangiomas. Previously documented anomalies include retinal arteriovenous communications [75], a white appearance of retinal vessels, reduced perfusion of the venous system [74], vein-to-vein anastomoses, and retinal venous dilatation and tortuosity [11, 41]. Two of the reported cases were bilateral [63]. Venous congestion of the left upper venous branch was observed in the left eye of a case with bilateral DCH [10].

We describe a premature infant, the youngest SWS patient ever reported, who presented with a left-sided facial nevus flammeus at birth and progression of multiple ocular vessel malformations. The infant had a normal fundus color at the initial visit. We recorded the development of DCH in the affected eye. The color of the fundus turned orange-red, compared to the healthy eye as we showed in the figure, and gradually revealed the characteristic “tomato catsup” fundus. The progression of retinal vessel tortuosity associated with multiple vein-to-vein anastomoses present in SWS patients has rarely been reported. The patient was also diagnosed with progressive ROP in his left eye at PMA 37. ROP is an ocular disease characterized by the onset of vascular abnormalities in the developing retina, in which the premature and incompletely vascularized retinas may be obliterated by stressors, namely, oxygen supply. The abnormal vessels in ROP are usually anarchic, leaky, and excessive, which results in the invasion of the vitreous and involves retina traction and bleeding [85]. From PMA 40 weeks and after, we observed the DCH in the left eye, with retinal vessel tortuosity and vein-to-vein anastomoses, which is not similar to retinal vessel abnormality usually seen in ROP. Furthermore, anti-VEGF has been shown effective in halting ROP progression [86]. In the case reported herein retina traction and neovascularization in ROP regressed satisfactorily, but the retinal vessel tortuosity did not regress.

In conclusion we report a gradual formation of DCH and retinal vessel malformation in an infant. This suggests that babies born with nevus flammeus should be checked repeatedly instead of one-time screening, especially in premature babies.

Table 1 Ocular complications in Sturge-Weber syndrome

| Complications                                      | Case (percentage of total) | Reference               |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Glaucoma                                           | 36 (40.45%)                | [9, 10, 30, 31, 39–68]  |
| Diffuse Choroidal Hemangioma                       | 39 (43.82%)                | [10–29, 31, 47, 55, 57–60, 62, 64, 69] |
| Circumscribed choroidal hemangioma                  | 4                          | [70–73]                 |
| Retinal vascular anomaly                           | 5                          | [10, 11, 41, 74, 75]    |
| Intraocular osseous metaplasia                      | 1                          | [39]                    |
| Ocular Melanocytosis                               | 1                          | [11]                    |
| Iris Mammillations, neovascularization, atrophy     | 3                          | [11, 68, 73]            |
| Increased Choroidal Thickness                      | 22 (24.72%)                | [20, 76, 77]            |
| Episcleral hemangioma, vessel malformation         | 6                          | [54, 65, 67, 73, 78, 79]|
| Retinal detachment                                 | 1                          | [80]                    |
| Eyelid hemangioma                                  | 1                          | [29]                    |
| Central retinal vein occlusion                      | 1                          | [61]                    |
| Ectopia lentis                                     | 1                          | [81]                    |
| Optic neuropathy                                   | 1                          | [82]                    |

Abbreviations
SWS: Sturge-Weber syndrome; RPE: Retinal Pigment Epithelial; FFA: Fundus Fluorescein Angiography; IOP: Intraocular Pressure; MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging; ROP: Retinopathy of Prematurity; VEGF: Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor; DCH: Diffuse Choroidal Hemangioma; CNV: Choroidal Neovascularization; PMA: Post Menstrual Age; OCT: Optical Coherence Tomography; SD-OCT: Spectral-domain Optical Coherence Tomography

Acknowledgements
We would also like to thank the patient participating in the study.
Authors’ contributions
ZH and YL drafted the manuscript. Literature review was performed and summarized by ZH. YL and JC collected the clinical data. ZH and EC prepare and review the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the manuscript.

Funding
Supported in part by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (81300798) and Provincial Natural Science Foundation of Hunan (2018JJ3373). The funding agencies had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, interpretation of data, or writing the manuscript.

Availability of data and materials
Data and materials are available upon request from the corresponding author at yunli@csu.edu.cn.

Ethics approval and consent to participate
Written informed consent was obtained from the parents of the patient, who was below 18 years of age, after the nature and possible consequences of the study were explained. Informed consent was obtained from the parents of the child to report the case and present the photographs.

Consent for publication
The parents or guardians provided consent for the participant in this study signed written consent forms for the publication of their relevant clinical data. A copy is available to the journal.

Competing interests
The authors declare that there is no competing interest.

Author details
1Schepens Eye Research Institute, Mass. Eye and Ear, Boston, MA, USA.
2Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA. 3Department of Ophthalmology, The 2nd Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Changsha, Hunan, People's Republic of China. 4Hunan Clinical Research Center of Ophthalmic Disease, Changsha, Hunan, People's Republic of China.

Received: 12 August 2019 Accepted: 12 January 2021
Published online: 22 January 2021

References
1. Comi AM. Advances in Sturge-Weber syndrome. Curr Opin Neurol. 2006;19(2):124–8.
2. Lo W, Marchuk DA, Ball KL, Juhasz C, Jordan LC, Even JB, Comi A. Brain Vascular Malformation Consortium National Sturge-Weber Syndrome, W. Updates and future horizons on the understanding, diagnosis, and treatment of Sturge-Weber syndrome brain involvement. Dev Med Child Neurol. 2012;54(3):214–23.
3. Zallmann M, Leventer RJ, Mackay MT, Ditchfield M, Bekhor PS, Su JC. Screening for Sturge-Weber syndrome: a state-of-the-art review. Pediatr Dermatol. 2018;35(1):130–42.
4. Di Rocco C, Tamburrini G. Sturge-Weber syndrome. Child's Nervous Syst. 2006;22(8):909–21.
5. Huang Z, Li Y, Zhao Z, Hu J, Tong X, Chen X, Liu S, Xu X, Tao Y, Wang T, Cheng X, Dai Y, Gui Y, Wu J. GNAQ mutation R183Q as a potential cause of familial Sturge-Weber syndrome: a case report. Oncol Lett. 2017;13(4):2665–9.
6. Shaikh SM, Goswami M, Singh S, Singh D. Sturge-Weber syndrome - a case report. J Oral Biol Craniofac Res. 2015;5(1):53–6.
7. Bayoumi NH, Elsayed EN. Glaucoma in children with facial port wine stain. Eur J Ophthalmol. 2020;30(3):168–74. https://doi.org/10.1177/1120672118819668. Epub 2018 Dec 19.
8. Zanzerma P, Patel T, Shah V. Diagnostic dilemma: Sturge-Weber syndrome, without facial nevus. J Neurosci Rural Pract. 2015;6(1):105–7.
9. Su WW. Acute primary angle-closure in Sturge-Weber syndrome. Am J Ophthalmol Case Rep. 2018;10:101–4.
10. Fornirosso M, Abdolrahimzadeh S, Mollo R, Bruni P, Malagola R, Abdolrahimzadeh S. Bilateral diffuse choroidal hemangioma in Sturge Weber syndrome: a case report highlighting the role of multimodal imaging and a brief review of the literature. J Curr Ophthalmol. 2019;31(2):242–9.
11. Platneri AM, Platneri R, Mollo R, Librando A, Contestabile MT, Fenicia V. Sturge-Weber syndrome associated with monolateral ocular melanocytosis, iris mamillets, and diffuse choroidal haemangioma. Case Rep Ophthalmol. 2017;8(2):375–84.
12. Abdolrahimzadeh S, Parisi F, Mantelli F, Perdicchi A, Scuderi G. Retinal pigment epithelium-photoreceptor layer alterations in a patient with Sturge-Weber syndrome with diffuse choroidal hemangioma. Ophthalmic Genet. 2017;38(6):567–9.
13. Dave T, Dave VP, Shah G, Pappuru RR. Diffuse choroidal hemangioma masquerading as central serous chorioretinopathy treated with oral propranolol. Retin Cases Brief Rep. 2016;10(1):11–4.
14. Thapa R, Shields CL. Oral propranolol therapy for management of exudative retinal detachment from diffuse choroidal hemangioma in Sturge-Weber syndrome. Eur J Ophthalmol. 2013;23(3):922–4.
15. Ang M, Lee SY. Multifocal photodynamic therapy for diffuse choroidal hemangioma. Clin Ophthalmol. 2012;6:1467–9.
16. Giuliani GP, Sadaka A, Cortez MA, Corona A. Presumed Sturge Weber syndrome in a haitian boy: a case of delayed diagnosis. Case Rep Ophthalmol Med. 2012;2012:2509693.
17. Huikamp EA, Muskens RP, Ballast A, Hooymans JM. Diffuse choroidal haemangioma in Sturge-Weber syndrome treated with photodynamic therapy under general anaesthesia. Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol. 2005;243(7):227–30.
18. Hussain RN, Jmor F, Damato B, Heimann H. Verteporfin photodynamic therapy for the treatment of choroidal haemangioma associated with Sturge-Weber syndrome. Photodiagnostics Photodyn Ther. 2016;15:143–6.
19. Nguyen R, Lee L, Kwan A. Photodynamic therapy for diffuse choroidal hemangioma in a child with Sturge-Weber syndrome. J AAPLOS. 2015;19(2):181–3.
20. Anaya-Pava EJ, Saenz-Bocanegra CH, Flores-Trejo A, Castro-Santana NA. Diffuse choroidal hemangioma associated with exudative retinal detachment in a Sturge-Weber syndrome case: photodynamic therapy and intravitreal bevacizumab. Photodynamics Ther. 2015;12(1):136–9.
21. Shokibi N, Ahmadieh H, Abirshami M, Poorzand H. Rapid and sustained resolution of serous retinal detachment in Sturge-Weber syndrome after single injection of intravitreal bevacizumab. Ocul Immunol Inflamm. 2011;19(5):358–60.
22. Kubicka-Trzaska A, Kobylarz J, Romanowska-Oxion B. Ruthenium-106 plaque therapy for diffuse choroidal hemangioma in sturge-Weber syndrome. Case Rep Ophthalmol Med. 2011;2011:785686.
23. Paulus YM, Jain A, Mostiheghi DM. Resolution of persistent exudative retinal detachment in a case of Sturge-Weber syndrome with anti-VEGF administration. Ocul Immunol Inflamm. 2009;17(4):292–4.
24. Anand R. Photodynamic therapy for diffuse choroidal hemangioma associated with Sturge Weber syndrome. Am J Ophthalmol. 2003;136(4):758–60.
25. Amirkia A, Scott IL, Murray TG. Bilateral diffuse choroidal hemangiomas with unilateral facial nevus flammeus in Sturge-Weber syndrome. Am J Ophthalmol. 2000;130(3):362–4.
26. Packwood EA, Huvetappe SA, Cruz OA, Mann ES. Visual rehabilitation in a child with diffuse choroidal hemangioma by using aggressive amblyopia therapy with low-dose external beam irradiation. J AAPLOS. 2000;4(3):321–2.
27. Murthy R, Hanovaz SG, Naik M, Gopi S, Reddy VA. Ruthenium-106 plaque brachytherapy for the treatment of diffuse choroidal haemangioma in Sturge-Weber syndrome. Indian J Ophthalmol. 2005;53(4):274–5.
28. Singh AO, Rundle PA, Vardy SJ, Rennie IG. Photodynamic therapy of choroidal haemangioma associated with Sturge-Weber syndrome. Eye. 2005;19(3):365–7.
29. Ye JJ, Hu TS, Zhang CF, Wang ZH, Zhou WW. Diagnosis and treatment of Sturge-Weber syndrome associated with retinal detachment. Zhongguo xi ye ke xue yuan xue bao Acta Academiae Medicinae Sinicae. 2001;23(4):408–11.
30. Ceyhan A, Gakan T, Basar H, Babalbiml M, Unal N. Anaesthesia for Sturge-Weber syndrome. Eur J Anaesthesiol. 1999;16(5):339–41.
31. Taherian K, Anand N. Exudative retinal detachment following deep sclerectomy in Sturge-Weber syndrome. Eye. 2007;21(6):842–3.
32. Shirley MD, Tang H, Gallione CJ, Baugher JD, Frelin LP, Cohen B, North PE, Marchuk DA, Comi AM. Pevnsner J. Sturge-Weber syndrome and port-wine stains caused by somatic mutation in GNAQ. N Engl J Med. 2013;368(21):1971–9.
33. Bichsel CA, Goss J, Almonor M, Alexandracsu S, Robb R, Smith LE, Hochman M, Greene AK, Bishoff J. Association of somatic GNAQ mutation with capillary malformations in a case of choroidal haemangioma. JAMA Ophthalmol. 2019;137(1):91–5.
34. Huang L, Couto JA, Pinto A, Alexandracsu S, Madsen JR, Greene AK, Sahin M, Bishoff J. Somatic GNAQ mutation is enriched in brain endothelial cells in Sturge-Weber syndrome. Pediatr Neurol. 2017;57:559–63.
35. Nakashima M, Miyajima M, Sugano H, Iimura Y, Kato M, Tsurusaki Y, Miyake N, Saito H, Anai H, Matsumoto N. The somatic GNAQ mutation c.548G>A (p.R183Q) is consistently found in Sturge-Weber syndrome. J Hum Genet. 2014;59(12):691–3.

36. Sharma P, Atya AV, Azad RV. Unusual retinal manifestation in a combination of Sturge-Weber and Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome—a case report. Indian J Ophthalmol. 1990;38(4):195–7.

37. Ward JB, Katz NN. Combined phakomatoses: a case report of Sturgeon-Weber and Wyburn-Mason syndrome occurring in the same individual. Ann Ophthalmol. 1983;15(2):1112–6.

38. Hao Z, Lai X. Sturge-Weber syndrome coexisting with moyamoya disease in the same patient. J Neuroophthalmol. 2007;27(2):160–2.

39. Quan AV, Moore GH, Tsui I. Retinal vein-to-vein anastomoses in Sturge-Weber syndrome. Report of a case. J Fr Ophtalmol. 2008;31(9):e19.

40. Elgin U, Simsek T, Batman A. Use of the ex-press miniature glaucoma implant and intraocular osseous metaplasia: a unique complicated case. BMJ Case Rep. 2018;2018:bcr2017239833. https://doi.org/10.1136/bcr-2017-239833.

41. Lambiase A, Mantelli F, Mannino G, Recupero SM. An unusual case of acute glaucoma in Sturge-Weber syndrome. Eur J Ophthalmol. 2015;25(6):e103–5.

42. Avni QU, Moore GH, Tsui I. Retinal vein-to-vein anastomoses in Sturge-Weber syndrome documented by ultra-widefield fluorescein angiography. J AAPOS. 2015;19(2):270–2.

43. Tripathi AK, Kumar V, Dwivedi R, Saimbi CS. Sturge-Weber syndrome: oral and extra-oral manifestations. BMJ Case Rep. 2015;2015:bcr2014207663. https://doi.org/10.1136/bcr-2014-207663.

44. Althaus C, Sundmacher R. Combination therapy of circumscribed choroidal haemangioma in sturge-weber syndrome. Jpn J Ophthalmol. 2002;46(1):74–7.

45. Kim BJ, Choo SY, Yahya N. Sturge-Weber-syndrome–to-Sturge-Weber syndrome. Nippon Ganka Gakkai Zasshi. 2001;105(10):705–10.

46. Yonekawa Y, MacDonald SM, Shildkrot Y, Mukai S. Standard fractionation low-dose proton radiotherapy for diffuse choroidal hemangiomas in pediatric Sturge-Weber syndrome. J AAPOS. 2013;17(3):318–22.

47. Verma L, Kumar A, Gang SP, Khota PK. Iris neovascularization in Sturge-Weber syndrome. Indian J Ophthalmol. 1991;39(2):82–3.

48. Akabane N, Hamanaka T. Histopathological study of a case with glaucoma due to Sturge-Weber syndrome. Jpn J Ophthalmol. 2003;47(2):151–6.

49. Rowan S, Babiker A, Bhatia FH, Hassan HH, Hussein ME, Salih MA. Sturge-Weber syndrome: continued vigilance is needed. Sudan J Paediatr. 2003;18(4):304–5.

50. Shin GS, Demer JL. Retinal arteriovenous communications associated with features of the Sturge-Weber syndrome. Ann J Ophthalmol. 1994;117(1):115–7.

51. Cibis GW, Tripathi RC, Tripathi BJ. Glaucoma in Sturge-Weber syndrome. Ophthalmology. 1984;91(9):1061–71.

52. Abdolrahimzadeh S, Fameli V, Mollo R, Contestabile MT, Perdicchi A, Recupero SM. Spectral domain optical coherence tomography of choroidal and outer retinal layer thickness in the Sturge-Weber syndrome. Curr Eye Res. 2016;41(12):1614–7.

53. Cibis GW, Tripathi RC, Tripathi BJ. Glaucoma in Sturge-Weber syndrome. Curr Eye Res. 1984;9(9):1061–71.

54. Abdolrahimzadeh S, Fameli V, Mollo R, Contestabile MT, Perdicchi A, Recupero SM. Rare diseases leading to childhood glaucoma: epidemiology, pathophysiology, and management. Biomed Res Int. 2015;2015:781294.

55. Rivera JC, Sapienza P, Joyal JS, Duhamel F, Shao Z, Sirian N, Picard E, Zhou E, Lachapelle P, Chernob S. Understanding retinopathy of prematurity: update on pathogenesis. Neonatology. 2011;100(4):343–53.

56. Patel SN, Klufas MA. Evidence to date: ranibizumab and its potential in the treatment of retinopathy of prematurity. Eye Brain. 2019;11:25–35.