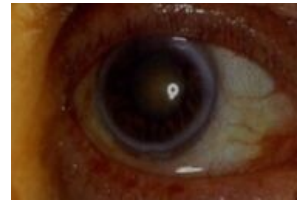


# Corneal deposits

## Arcus corneae senilis (gerontoxon)

**Gray-white ring of corneal lipid deposits** in limbus of the eye. Usually **double-sided**. It arises at the age of **over 60**. Its outer perimeter is sharply demarcated as opposed to the less sharply demarcated inner perimeter. Lipid deposits diffuse from the limbal vessels. When created **before the age of 50**, we look for lipid metabolism disorders (hypercholesterolemia) = ***arcus lipoides corneae***. It does not affect visual acuity.



Arcus corneae senilis

## Kayser-Fleischer ring

**Greenish discoloration of the cornea circumference** caused by increased **deposition of copper salts** in the body. It is a symptom of Wilson's disease. Accumulated copper is deposited in the corneal limbus in the ***lamina limitans posterior*** (Descemet's membrane), causing a circular olive green to brown color at the corneal-white border.



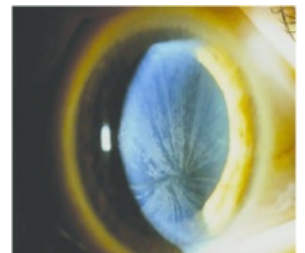
Kayser-Fleischer ring

## Argyrosis and chrysiasis

- **Argyrosis** - deposits in the deep layers of the cornea and on the conjunctiva for **local medication** containing **silver salts**.
- **Chrysiasis** - gold deposits of the periphery of the cornea for **systemic application of gold** (more than 1-2 g)

## Cornea verticillata

Bilaterally centrally placed **gray-brown deposits** of corneal epithelium associated with long-term treatment with **amiodarone** or **chloroquine**. It does not affect visual acuity. It is also described as an ophthalmic manifestation of Fabry disease.



Cornea verticillata

## Links

### Related articles

- Eye
- Wilson's disease
- Corneal degeneration and dystrophy