

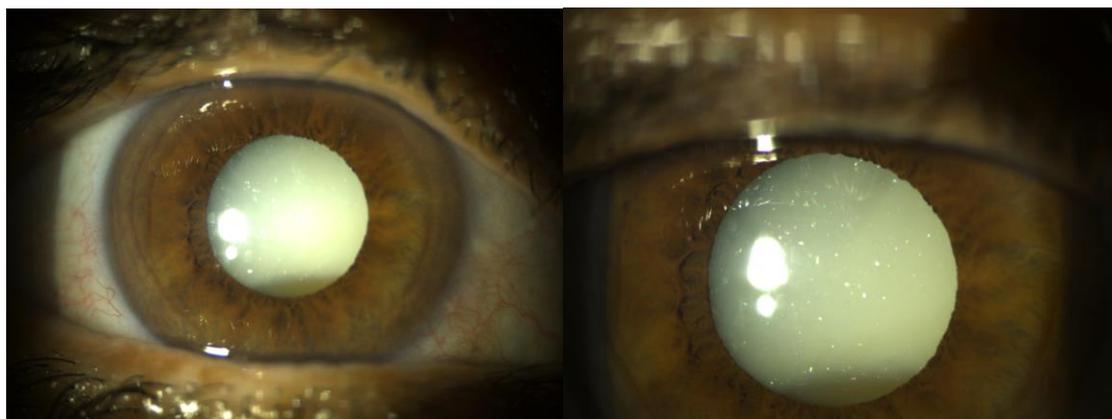
## **Who Says Hypermature Doesn't Need Glitter? : Morganian Cataract With Scynchysis Scintillans In The Anterior Chamber**

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**Figures 1 and 2 : Hypermature Morganian Cataract and Scynchysis Scintillans in the Anterior Chamber in a right eye of a 74-year- woman**

A 74-year-old female presented to our ophthalmology department with decreased visual acuity in her right eye persisting for several years.

Upon ophthalmologic examination of the right eye, visual acuity was found to be reduced to the level of detecting hand motion. Slit lamp examination revealed a clear cornea, scynchysis scintillans in the anterior chamber, and a hypermatured lens characteristic of a Morgagnian cataract, with total liquefaction of the cortex (Figures 1 and 2), causing the nucleus to sink. The intraocular pressure was measured at 16mmHg. Ocular ultrasound imaging was performed and showed no abnormalities.

The patient was initially scheduled for phacoemulsification. Despite poor dilatation, we suspected a subluxated lens and proceeded with an Intracapsular extraction of the cataract along with an anterior vitrectomy, resulting in a good postoperative outcome.

Hypermature cataract is defined as the stage of senile cataract in which the entire lens capsule is wrinkled, and the contents have become solid and shrunken or soft and liquid. It is recommended to operate on all cataracts before they progress to hypermaturity, as the risk of intra- and postoperative complications is higher in cases with hypermature cataracts.

Scynchysis scintillans is a vitreous condition characterized by the deposition of polychromatic, white, or golden cholesterol crystals in the vitreous cavity, subretinal space, and rarely in the anterior chamber. It is suggested that this phenomenon results from eye trauma, long-term cataract, recurrent intraocular inflammation or hemorrhage, hyphema, secondary glaucoma, retinal detachment, and more rarely, uveitis, neoplasia, or vascular disorders. Cholesterol crystals are composed of cholesterol derived from degradation products of red blood cells or plasma cells. The localization in the anterior chamber is a rare manifestation of this condition, typically found in advanced cases or in patients with aphakia or lens subluxation.