PUPILLARY LIGHT REFLEX IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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Pupillary dynamic responses to light stimuli were studied in normal subjects and patients with well documented multiple sclerosis. Examinations were performed by means of a computerized perimeter including controlled presentation of stimuli of given luminance, position, size and duration and automated pupillary area recording from an infrared television camera.

Six features were chosen to describe the pupillary response shape : pupil area and latency time prior to constriction, constriction velocity and amplitude, latency prior to dilation and dilation velocity.

Discriminant analysis performed upon these parameters over two groups of 40 subjects each indicate that significant alterations of the dynamic pupillary light response are present in multiple sclerosis.

Suggestion that pupillometry can provide valuable information for the diagnosis of multiple sclerosis is made.