Cornea verticillata

**Category(ies):** Cornea

**Contributor:** Jesse Vislisel, MD

Cornea verticillata, also known as vortex keratopathy, describes a pattern of whorl-shaped opacities within the basal corneal epithelium. They are most commonly located in the inferior paracentral region, are non-elevated, and can range from white to brown in color. These changes are usually not visually significant. Cornea verticillata is often caused by the use of certain systemic medications, the most common of which include amiodarone, chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine, indomethacin, and phenothiazines. Cornea verticillata can also be seen in the sphingolipidosis, Fabry disease.

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**Figure 1**

**Contributor:** Jesse Vislisel, MD

**Photographer:** Brice Critser, CRA
Figure 2

Contributor: Jesse Vislisel, MD; W.L.M. Alward, MD

Photographer: Brice Critser, CRA
Cornea verticillata in another patient taking amiodarone

right eye
**Figure 3**

*Contributor: Jesse Vislisel, MD*

*Photographer: Cindy Montague, CRA*

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**Figure 4: Cornea verticillata in a patient with known Fabry disease.**

*Contributor: Jeff Welder, MD*