Unusual case of residual cortical lens matter in anterior chamber

Modern cataract surgery does not allow for any residual cortical matter in the anterior or posterior chamber, not even in the capsular bag. But for a beginner, a residual cortex in the eye is preferable to a ruptured posterior capsule and its associated complications. Therefore, the surgeon can stop and allow a minor complication (retained cortical material) to prevent posterior capsular rupture.

Case report
A 52 year old female patient was operated for posterior subcapsular cataract in her right eye. Her left eye had previously gone into phthisis bulbi 5 years earlier; she underwent a 360° buckling with vitreoretinal surgery in her left eye for traumatic total retinal detachment 6 years earlier.

The surgery was performed by a resident eye surgeon who was in the learning stage of phacoemulsification. During cortical aspiration, the matter at the 12 o’clock position was proving difficult to handle for the surgeon. The surgeon therefore thought, in the best interest of the patient, that the amount of sub-incisional cortical matter (approximately 2 clock hours, extending up to the capsulorhexis margin towards the centre) would absorb over time. He did not take the risk of further manipulations and getting a posterior capsular tear.

The surgeon increased the size of the corneal incision and implanted the all-PMMA (Single-piece, Biconvex, Mod C Step Vault, from AI Optics Ltd, India) intraocular lens. (The patient could not afford any other lens and the above lens is available free of cost for deserving patients in our centre.) The wound was closed with 10/0 monofilament Nylon sutures.

The first postoperative day did not reveal any unusual inflammation. The eye was quiet on third postoperative day (first follow up). At second follow up (10th postoperative day), the operated eye revealed a white, fluffy mass (Fig 1) in the anterior chamber. This cotton-wool ball-like mass was diagnosed to be retained sub-incisional cortical lens matter based on normal anterior segment and fundus findings. The IOP was 28 mm Hg in her right eye. Because of the raised IOP and the one eyed status of the patient, immediate removal of cortical lens matter was planned.

The side port was used to aspirate cortical matter with topical 0.5% oxybuprocaine (proparacaine) eye drops, using a 23 gauge cannula. Postoperatively there was normalisation (off oral medications) of raised IOP within 48 hours. All sutures were removed after 6 weeks (Fig 2). The final best corrected visual acuity was 6/6.

Comment
The case is reported to highlight the importance of complete removal of cortical matter. The reason for difficulty in aspirating sub-incisional cortex in our case was inferiorly decentralised capsulorhexis and corneal oedema at the incision site. Other reasons that can hamper the removal of such cortex could be positive vitreous pressure, long tunnel, fluid leakage due to divarication of incision lips, small capsulorhexis, probable miosis and corneal folds. The raised IOP in our case could be due to obstruction of trabecular meshwork by lens debris and inflammatory components in the form of foamy macrophages and lens particles and reduction of outflow facility of the anterior chamber angle. Lens debris was seen as a fluffy pseudohypopyon layer in the inferior anterior chamber; this can cause a mistaken diagnosis of postoperative endophthalmitis if associated with anterior uveitis.

The full visual recovery seen in our case could be attributed to immediate surgical intervention. The lens cortex retained in the eye after cataract extractions usually undergoes lyses by aqueous but may persist. The techniques that can be used to aspirate such sub-incisional cortex could be widening of the incision, mobilisation of the mass with IOl, verticalisation of irrigation/aspiration tip, using 180° bent canula by Binkhorst, bent and angled coaxial cannulas, and bimanual (one for irrigation and one for aspiration) technique.

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sonography showed a thickened posterior sclera. Optical coherence topography (OCT) showed subretinal fluid bilaterally. Cerebral magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and lumbar puncture revealed no abnormalities.

The clinical appearances were consistent with posterior scleritis together with a diffuse retinal pigment epitheliopathy. A reducing regimen of high dose steroids in combination with acetazolamide resulted in clinical improvement and visual stabilisation.

Case 2
A 31 year old white female underwent total body irradiation and BMT for αβ-T cell splenic lymphoma. One month later she developed acute GVHD related erosive enteropathy resulting in life threatening exsanguination. Following successful resuscitation (which precipitated admission to intensive care for 6 weeks), she noted blurred left eye vision and described difficulty in dark adaptation and differentiating between shades of grey; there was right strabismic amblyopia. The patient’s medication comprised aciclovir, cyclosporin, penicillin, propranolol, and lansoprazole.

Visual acuity was 6/18 and N14 with the right eye, and 6/12 and N5 with the left. Colour vision was normal and visual fields were full. There was no afferent pupillary defect. The anterior chambers and vitreous were quiet. The optic discs were normal. At both maculas (Fig 1), there were deep subretinal cream coloured spots and retinal thickening and OCT evidence of subretinal fluid without cystoid changes. Fluorescein angiography showed a few hyperfluorescent spots consistent with focal retinal pigment epithelium dysfunction. Electrodiagnostic tests identified diffuse rod dysfunction.

Since there was biochemical evidence of renal impairment, acetazolamide was considered to be contraindicated to treat the subretinal fluid. By 4 months, the best corrected visual acuities were 6/12—2 right; 6/6+2 left. Repeat electrophysiology was unchanged, however by ten months the full field electroretinograms had improved to normal limits.

Comment
GVHD is presumed to be caused by donor T lymphocytes recognising minor histocompatibility antigens on recipient tissues that are then subjected to CD8-T lymphocyte mediated attack. Commonly reported ocular manifestations include pseudomembranous conjunctivitis, keratoconjunctivitis sicca, corneal epitheliopathy, and cataract.1 Posterior segment involvement is rare and includes cotton wool spots2 as well as central serous chorioretinopathy.3

In both of our cases, there seems to be a striking temporal association between the onset of visual symptoms and an adverse event in the course of the disease. In case 1, in whom the cessation of cyclosporin resulted in acute GVHD, the ocular findings were consistent with scleritis, a feature only once previously reported.4 Postmortem studies have demonstrated choroidal infiltrates in GVHD patients containing histiocyte-like large eosinophils5 and clinically these may be represented by the pale perifoveal lesions observed in the left eye. Subsequently this patient was shown to be HLA-DR4 positive, a finding common in individuals with Harada’s disease and frequently associated with chronic GVHD.6

By contrast, the ocular findings in the second case were not a result of acute but a consequence of previous life threatening GVHD during which exsanguination occurred. While interruption of blood flow to the optic nerve or visual cortex can account for visual loss following extreme haemorrhage, retinal ischaemia has also been documented.7 The rod photoreceptor system appears most vulnerable,8 a feature consis-
tent with the electrophysiological findings in this case, and the patient’s difficulty with dark adaptation is in keeping with rod dysfunction. Of interest was the subsequent improvement in acuity and electrophysiological responses. Such a pattern parallels electrophysiological studies of children after respiratory or circulatory arrest where initially subnormal ERG responses return to normal levels within 8 months. The mechanism that mediates this recovery is not known.

Graft versus host disease is a common complication of bone marrow transplantation that usually presents to the ophthalmologist with anterior segment signs. However, GVHD may also present with posterior segment presentations of the types described here.

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References

Anterior pathway vision loss due to subdural haematoma
Patients with vision loss associated with subdural haematomas typically present with homonymous hemianopias secondary to compression of the posterior cerebral artery during trans-tentorial herniation. In these cases, necropsy studies have demonstrated pregeniculate involvement in addition to occipital lobe lesions. We present a case illustrating a rarely reported phenomenon of anterior pathway vision loss associated with a subdural haematoma without any evidence of optic disc swelling, occipital lobe disease, or radiographic signs of chiasmal or optic nerve compression.

Case report
A 51 year old man, who had previously undergone two craniotomies (October 1992 and November 2000) for resection of an epidermoid tumour at the cerebellopontine angle, developed hydrocephalus and had a...
ventriculoperitoneal shunt placed in January 2001. Eleven months following placement of the shunt, the patient presented with ataxia and headaches but no visual complaints. A computed tomograph (CT) scan showed a right subdural haematoma measuring 2.8 cm on coronal section, and 150 ml of blood were on coronal section, and 150 ml of blood were present. The patient underwent craniotomy with further drainage of the subdural haematoma. After 6 months, the patient’s vision in the left eye improved to 20/200. Follow up perimetry showed less constriction on the right and improved performance on the left (Fig 1D). Funduscopic examination revealed mild optic nerve pallor in the left eye and a normal appearing right optic nerve.

Comment

This case represents a rare example of anterior pathway vision loss due to subdural haematoma. Most cases of vision loss with subdural haematoma affect the posterior visual pathway, with mechanisms including occipital infarct and compression of the posterior cerebral artery during trans-tentorial herniation. Posterior lesions may present with anterior signs—for example, optic atrophy was seen in three patients with occipital infarcts, two of whom initially presented with severe disc oedema. Necropsy studies have shown that trans-ventricular herniation can result in damage at the level of the optic tract, chiasm, or optic nerves.

The anterior visual pathway can be compromised directly by gyrus herniation into the suprasellar cistern, a mechanism associated with meningiomas. Prechiasmal vision loss due to intracranial optic nerve infarction has also been reported in the setting of subdural haematoma; in this case the mechanism was presumably due to direct compression of the nerve against basal skull structures, although this specific radiographic finding was not described.

The precise mechanism of anterior pathway vision loss due to subdural haematoma in our patient, as well as in the few previous reports, remains poorly understood. MRI showed no signs of blood in the orbits, direct compression of the optic nerves or chiasm, or gyrus herniation into the suprasellar cistern. The occipital lobes also appeared normal. Right to left midline shift due to the right sided haematoma was present, probably leading to vascular compromise or nerve compression that could not be visualised on MRI. Visual impairment following chiasmal decompression of mass lesions has been reported, and this mechanism may explain our patient’s improved visual acuity and peripheral fields following the drainage of the haematoma. Surprisingly, the subdural haematoma in our patient was smaller at the initial presentation and subsequent treatment.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain showed that the right subdural haematoma was still present but was decreased in size to 2.1 cm on coronal section (Fig 2A) compared to the study performed 1 month earlier. No intraorbital abnormalities were present, and the optic nerves and chiasm appeared free of direct compression by the haematoma. The blood did not appear to surround the optic nerves (Fig 2B). The patient’s haemacorrh and blood pressure remained within normal limits during the initial presentation and subsequent treatment. The patient underwent craniosurgery with further drainage of the subdural haematoma. After 6 months, the patient’s vision in the left eye improved to 20/200. Follow up perimetry showed less constriction on the right and improved performance on the left (Fig 1D). Funduscopic examination revealed mild optic nerve pallor in the left eye and a normal appearing right optic nerve.

Surodex in paediatric cataract surgery

Paediatric cataract surgery is associated with a high incidence of postoperative inflammation. Intensive topical steroid therapy is still relied upon as the conventional mode of prevention and treatment. Frequently, adjuvant systemic and/or periocular steroids may be required for further control, particularly if the child has a history of, or is at risk of, uveitis (for example, microphthalmos). Non-compliance and missed application of steroid drops into the eye impedes control of the postoperative uveitis.

The Oculex Drug Delivery System (DDS; Oculex Pharmaceuticals, Inc, Sunnyvale, CA, USA) is a biodegradable device that allows sustained drug release after insertion into the anterior chamber (AC). Surodex is a DDS with 60 µg of dexamethasone incorporated into the polymer matrix (poly(lactic-glycolic)-acid, PLGA) with sustained and controlled release of dexamethasone over 7 days, achieving higher intraocular drug levels than with conventional dexamethasone eye drops. Randomised controlled trials found Surodex to be as effective as 0.1% dexamethasone eye drops in the control of post-cataract surgery inflammation. Surodex is approved for use in cataract surgery in Singapore. We reviewed retrospectively all paediatric patients who underwent cataract surgery with the insertion of one pellet of Surodex into the AC at the conclusion of surgery. Eighteen eyes of 13 patients (nine males and four females) were diagnosed with cataracts at a mean age of 57.4 months (range 1 day to 136 months). The mean age at surgery was 66.5 months (range 1 week to 139 months) and follow up period ranged from 6–18 months (mean 7.8 months). Factors predisposing to cataracts included hereditary cataracts (two), microphthalmos (three), vision loss due to subdural haematoma affect the posterior visual pathway, with mechanisms including occipital infarct and compression of the posterior cerebral artery during trans-tentorial herniation. Posterior lesions may present with anterior signs—for example, optic atrophy was seen in three patients with occipital infarcts, two of whom initially presented with severe disc oedema. Necropsy studies have shown that trans-ventricular herniation can result in damage at the level of the optic tract, chiasm, or optic nerves.

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severe atopic dermatitis (one) and traumatic cataract (one). The types of cataract included total/mature (seven), nuclear (two), lamellar (three), subcapsular (two), posterior lenticonus (two), and posterior polar (two). All eyes underwent lens aspiration through can opener anterior capsulotomy or continuous curvilinear capsulorhexis (CCC) under general anaesthesia. Fourteen eyes had either posterior capsulotomy (with the vitrectomy cutter) or a posterior CCC (surgeon’s preference). Anterior vitrectomy was done in 13 eyes. Eleven eyes (61.1%) were implanted with a foldable intraocular lens (IOL) (Acrysof lens MA60BM, 10 and MA30BM, 1) (pseudophakic group) (Table 1). This group was older (mean 84.81 months) than the aphakic group (mean age 14.31 months). Only seven eyes (63.6%) of the pseudophakic group underwent posterior CCC/capsulotomy and anterior vitrectomy, compared to all eyes in the aphakic group. Complications were encountered in four eyes in the pseudophakic group (36.4%)—malposition of IOL, vitreous strand in AC, posterior synechiae and raised IOP.

Four eyes (two in the pseudophakic and two in the aphakic group) did not receive additional postoperative topical steroids (prednisolone acetate 1%). This decision was made for patients 4 and 12 as there was minimal manipulation and iris trauma intraoperatively. These children were older (ages 131 and 115 months at surgery), allowing for easier follow up examination. Patient 13 had developmental delay and was difficult to manage. All four eyes were assessed to be quiet by slit lamp examination 2–4 weeks postoperatively. Additional steroids were not indicated and there was no glaucoma or endophthalmitis.

One eye (patient 17) required adjuvant periocular dexamethasone (1 mg) for fibrinous inflammation in the first week. The left eye of patient 6, which had been quiescent and without treatment for 2 months, developed raised IOP (30 mm Hg) at 3 months after surgery. This was controlled with topical betaxolol. There was no glaucomatous cupping and visual fields could not be performed in this age of the child.

Patient 13 had severe atopic dermatitis requiring systemic prednisolone. When visually significant cataract developed in the left eye, preoperative prednisolone was increased prophylactically and a pellet of Surodex was inserted at the end of surgery. As there was minimal inflammation, the systemic steroid was tapered over 2 weeks and the steroid eye drops were stopped after 3 weeks. This eye achieved a final visual acuity of 20/20.

**Comment**

Fibrinous anterior uveitis is common after paediatric cataract surgery, occurring in varying severities in up to 10% of cases.\(^5\)\(^\text{13}\)\(^\text{14}\)

In our series, only two eyes (11.1%) developed inflammation that required additional steroid therapy. The remaining 16 eyes achieved good control of inflammation, particularly the four eyes that received Surodex without postoperative topical steroids. None experienced rebound uveitis after 1 week, when the pellet had ceased its release of dexamethasone. This suggests that in selected eyes, a Surodex pellet alone may be adequate to control postoperative inflammation. A randomised controlled trial comparing Surodex versus conventional steroid eye drop therapy will be needed to determine the ultimate efficacy of Surodex in paediatric eyes.

The efficacy of eye drops is dependent on compliance and timely application for drug penetration and absorption. In infants and young children, the systemic absorption of the steroid may have potentially serious complications such as hyperglycaemia and immunosuppression. Surodex significantly reduces the total dose delivered, as the 60 μg of dexamethasone in one pellet is approximately equivalent to that in just one drop of 0.1% dexamethasone.\(^6\)\(^\text{13}\)\(^\text{14}\) A system such as the DDS allows for direct application of the drug to the target site potentially eliminating the problems of compliance.

The single complication encountered, which may be related to Surodex insertion, is the late onset of raised IOP (patient 6) despite the lack of marked postoperative inflammation. The fellow eye had also undergone cataract surgery with insertion of Surodex without complications. Steroid responsive glaucoma is an unlikely cause as the drug has been shown to persist only for 7 days in rabbits, although this has not been demonstrated in human eyes.\(^6\)\(^\text{13}\)\(^\text{14}\) Gonioscopy may reveal focal peripheral anterior synchiae (PAS) at the site of residual pupil, but it is unlikely that this minor degree of synchiae may cause angle closure glaucoma, although the pellet may persist for weeks in the angles.\(^6\)\(^\text{13}\)\(^\text{14}\) Unfortunately, gonioscopy was not performed in this eye. Glaucoma after paediatric cataract surgery is, however, a complication that increases in frequency with longer durations of follow up (3–22%).\(^6\)\(^\text{13}\)\(^\text{14}\)

We acknowledge that there are several limitations to these findings. Firstly, being a retrospective review, the efficacy of Surodex in preventing posterior capsular opacification, an indicator of postoperative inflammation, could not be assessed. We are also unable to establish if Surodex alone is sufficient for postoperative control of inflammation, this would require a prospective randomised clinical controlled trial. The efficacy of control of postoperative inflammation and safety are incomplete without the assessment of flare and endothelial cell counts but these are difficult in children, although endothelial cell count studies in adult eyes have shown no significant change.\(^6\)\(^\text{13}\)\(^\text{14}\) Finally, gonioscopy to visualise the angles to look for PAS was also not done.

Surodex has previously been shown to be safe and effective in uncomplicated cataract surgery in adults. This retrospective review provides preliminary data to suggest that Surodex may be an effective and safe adjunctive anti-inflammatory agent that in some paediatric eyes may eliminate the need for other steroid administration. Further studies will be required to determine the ultimate safety of Surodex in paediatric eyes.

**Table 1**  Pseudophakic and aphakic groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pseudophakic group</th>
<th>Aphakic group</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of eyes</td>
<td>11 (61.1%)</td>
<td>7 (38.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean age at surgery</td>
<td>84.8 months</td>
<td>14.3 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of eyes with posterior capsular opening and anterior vitrectomy</td>
<td>7 (63.6%)</td>
<td>7 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No of eyes with intact posterior capsule</td>
<td>4 (36.4%)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intraoperative complications</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postoperative complications</td>
<td>4 (36.4%)</td>
<td>1 (14.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Malposition of PCLOL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Vitreous strand in anterior chamber with peeled pupil</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Posterior synechiae</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Fibrinous inflammation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Raised intraocular pressure</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Ms Anne Yeo and Dr S.K. Hoo in collecting data and preparing this report.

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**References**


Pars plana ciliary epithelial proliferation in 13q deletion syndrome

The 13q deletion syndrome is an uncommon chromosomal disorder affecting the long arm of chromosome 13 which is deleted to a variable degree. This syndrome is phenotypically characterised by mental retardation, dysmorphic features, such as mental retardation, dysmorphic features, and a predisposition to develop retinoblastoma. The 13q deletion syndrome is an uncommon chromosomal disorder affecting the long arm of chromosome 13 which is deleted to a variable degree.

Moreover, the incidence of bilateral retinoblastoma is much higher in individuals with this syndrome. 13q deletion region in band 13q32. The involvement of the q14 band on the long arm of chromosome 13 places patients with this syndrome at significant risk for developing retinoblastoma. In addition, children with 13q deletion syndrome also show optic nerve hypoplasia and retinal dysplasia. In this case, we report additional findings of pars plana ciliociliary epithelial proliferation in 13q deletion syndrome.

Case report

A 5 month old Hispanic female infant with a karyotype 46,XX, del (13) (q14.1q21.3) was referred to us for the evaluation of retinoblastoma. She had dysmorphic features, such as craniosynostosis. There was no family history of ocular or systemic disease. While under anesthesia, the patient’s right eye was examined, revealing a mass that occupied a large area of the inferior nasal portion of the retina, and extending into the vitreous cavity (Fig 1). It obscured the optic nerve head and was associated with retinal detachment. There were also fine vitreous seedings. Ultrasoundography disclosed a retinal tumour with intraocular calcific foci. The preoperative diagnosis was retinoblastoma with vitreous seedings, and she underwent enucleation of the globe. The left eye was unremarkable.

Macroscopic examination revealed a greyish-white tumour arising from the retina that exhibited calcific foci and was extended into the vitreous cavity. Histological examination of the tumour indicated a well differentiated retinoblastoma that displayed both Flexner-Wintersteiner and Homer-Wright rosettes (haematoxylin and eosin; original magnification ×200). Inset: note a large endophytic retinoblastoma arising from the inferior retina and obscuring the optic disc.

(Fig 1). There was no tumour invasion of the uvea or the post laminar optic nerve. In addition, the globe shows multilayered plaquoid non-pigmented ciliary epithelial proliferation at the pars plana ciliaries (Fig 2) and optic nerve hypoplasia. The epithelial proliferation revealed benign histological features, unlike the malignant neoplastic proliferation of the retina. At the pars plana ciliaries, the pigment epithelium showed focal proliferation.

Comment

The extent of the deletions affecting the long arm of chromosome 13 may result in various developmental anomalies that constitute 13q syndrome. 13q deletion region in band 13q32. The involvement of the q14 band on the long arm of chromosome 13 places patients with this syndrome at significant risk for developing retinoblastoma. In addition, children with 13q deletion syndrome also show optic nerve hypoplasia and retinal dysplasia. In this case, we report additional findings of pars plana ciliociliary epithelial proliferation in 13q deletion syndrome.

References


Phacoemulsification of posterior polar cataracts—a surgical challenge

Posterior polar cataracts are relatively uncommon yet they pose a significant chal-

Figure 1 The retinoblastoma shows numerous Flexner-Wintersteiner and Homer Wright rosettes (haematoxylin and eosin; original magnification ×200). Inset: note a large endophytic retinoblastoma arising from the inferior retina and obscuring the optic disc.

Figure 2 (A) Low magnification of ciliary body and pars plana ciliaries reveals plaquoid, thickening of non-pigmented ciliary epithelium and double layered pigment epithelium (haematoxylin and eosin; original magnification ×50). (B) High magnification of the pars plana ciliaries shows multilayered proliferation of non-pigmented epithelium (haematoxylin and eosin; original magnification ×400).
lengte to the cataract surgeon. Cataract surgery in these cases is frequently accompanied by a high incidence of posterior capsule rupture (PCR).

**Morphology**

Posterior polar cataracts are associated with remnants of the hyaloid system or the tunica vasculosa lentis. These cataracts may also occur without any relation to hyaloid remnants and appear as circular or rosette shaped opacities; they are hereditary and usually transmitted as a dominant trait. The gene for this has been mapped to chromosome 16q22.2

**Classification**

See Table 1 and Figure 1.

**Methods**

The incidence of posterior polar cataracts in our centre is approximately 5 per 1000. We conducted a retrospective review from 1994 to 1999 and identified 31 patients (36 eyes) who had surgery for posterior polar cataracts.

**Results**

Four eyes had PCR (11.1%) and the other 32 had uncomplicated surgery; 34 eyes achieved a best corrected visual acuity of 6/12 or better (94.4%).

**Comment**

Our series showed a PCR rate of 11.1% in contrast with the 26% incidence reported by Osher et al.4 and 36% by Vasavada and Singh.5 No hydrodissection was attempted and only Osher contrast with the 26% incidence reported by Vasavada and Singh.5

**Table 1 Classification of posterior polar cataracts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type 1</td>
<td>Opacity associated with posterior subcapsular cataract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 2</td>
<td>Opacity with ringed appearance like an onion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 3</td>
<td>Opacity with dense white spots at the edge often associated with thin or absent posterior capsule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 4</td>
<td>Combination of the above 3 types with nuclear sclerosis.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**References**

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**Molluscum contagiosum in an immune reconstituted AIDS patient**

In spite of lower viral loads and increasing T cell counts, AIDS patients receiving highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) are not always successful in mounting an immune response to some opportunistic pathogens. In fact, CMV retinitis, which was known to occur in HIV patients with CD4 counts below 50 x 10⁹/L, has been described in immune reconstituted patients with CD4 counts above 200 x 10⁹/L. It is therefore important to make observations about the clinical spectrum of infectious disease in immune reconstituted AIDS patients. Here we report an isolated
The present case shows that the patient’s reconstituted immune system from HAART can limit molluscum contagiosum infection to a single lesion at the eyelid, clinically and histologically identical to molluscum contagiosum lesions found in immunocompetent hosts. Such limited expression of molluscum contagiosum could be from a competent T cell response as noted in individuals with normal immune function or those with reconstituted immune response from HAART. Thus, clinically the presence of a solitary molluscum contagiosum lesion in an HIV infected individual suggests appropriate response to HAART.

References


superficial lobe. A few small lymph nodes were visible at several sites bilaterally but none appeared enlarged. Computed tomography (CT) of the chest, abdomen and pelvis revealed single nodules measuring 3–5 mm at both lung bases, which may represent lung metastases.

An orthopantomogram was normal, and fine needle aspiration (FNA) cytology was performed. This showed scattered lymphocytes and highly pleomorphic non-lymphoid malignant cells, some containing flecks of pigment (Fig 2). While these appearances alone would not allow definitive diagnosis of melanoma, in the clinical context they were sufficient to conclude that the parotid swelling was likely to be metastatic melanoma. This was confirmed on subsequent parotid excision biopsy, which revealed extensive involvement of the parotid nodes and parotid parenchyma, extending into the external jugular vein.

Comment
Malignant melanoma is a relatively rare tumour in the parotid gland, with most tumours representing metastasis from cutaneous head and neck primaries. Very occasionally, as in this case, the primary tumour is non-cutaneous in origin.

Conjunctival melanoma metastasizing to the parotid has been noted in previous series, but remains rare. This case is unusual with respect to the initial size and appearance of the tumour, the previous history of a conjunctival cyst, and that definitive diagnosis of a metastatic lesion from a conjunctival primary was made by FNA. This method has been helpful in the diagnosis of other types of tumour in the parotid, and indeed in parotid melanomas of different origin. In this case, the patient’s previous ophthalmic history had been unknown to the maxillofacial surgeon managing the case, and the diagnosis only became clear during reporting of the cytology, when the FNA findings could be compared with previous histology. This illustrates the importance of exhaustive history taking and the value of a cohesive local histopathology service.

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Accepted for publication 26 March 2003

References

Bilateral Aspergillus endophthalmitis in a patient with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia

Aspergillus species are ubiquitous saprophytic moulds, commonly growing in soil, stored hay, and decaying vegetation. Even though exposure to Aspergillus is universal, infection in humans is uncommon. Aspergillus infec-

Figure 1 (A) Fundus photography showing a yellowish subretinal lesion surrounded by fluid and haemorrhages, nasal to the disc, in the left eye. (B) PAS stain showing the presence of Aspergillus in the cornea of the eviscerated right eye.

Figure 2 Lesion nasal to the disc after treatment.


in his right eye. The clinical picture worsened and diagnosis of endophthalmitis was made. Intravitreous amphotericin B injection was performed and did not control the case. Culture of vitreous fluid was positive for Candida. This eye was eviscerated because of increasing pain, progressive infection, and poor response to treatment. Posterior histo-

Fungal endophthalmitis is uncommon. In most of the cases Candida is the causal organism. Few cases of Aspergillus endophthalmitis in a patient with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia have been described, and according to the literature endogenous Aspergillus endophthalmitis represents a manifestation of disseminated aspergillosis, usually a fatal infection. This case is unusual because it is bilateral and no focus of systemic aspergillosis was found.

Comment
The cases of intraocular inflammation secondary to Aspergillus are more common in the central macula and have a poor prognosis. In our case the localisation of the chorioretinitis in the left eye was out of the posterior area and the patient’s visual acuity remained 6/6.

The major antifungal agent used in aspergillosis is amphotericin B. Without host immune competence, treatment is rarely effective. Penetration of intravenous amphotericin B into the vitreous cavity of the normal or inflamed eye is poor. The azole compounds have been used to reduce the significant toxicity and enhance the efficacy.
Late bleb needling

Surgical manipulation of the trabeculectomy bleb has become a recognised postoperative procedure to increase the success of glaucoma surgery. The first needling revision of a glaucoma drainage bleb was described in 1941, and there are several reports of the successful restoration of failing blebs within the first 3 years following trabeculectomy. 

We report the results of five cases of late bleb needling with 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) where trabeculectomy had been performed between 8 and 30 years earlier.

Table 1 Demographic details of patients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case no</th>
<th>Drainage procedure</th>
<th>Delay to needling (years)</th>
<th>No of 5-FU injections</th>
<th>No of 5-FU needlings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>72 M</td>
<td>Bilateral Schein’s</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>88 F</td>
<td>Left ECCE-trabeculectomy</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>80 F</td>
<td>Right trabeculectomy</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>45 F</td>
<td>Right trabeculectomy</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>71 M</td>
<td>Bilateral trabeculectomy</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ECCE = extracapsular cataract surgery.

Table 2 Results of pre-bleb and post-bleb needling with a 12 month follow up period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case no</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Pre</th>
<th>Post</th>
<th>No of medications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>72 M</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>3+ acetazolamide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>88 F</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>80 F</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>2+ acetazolamide</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>35 M</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>12</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>71 M</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References


Comment

Although trabeculectomy is the preferred glaucoma drainage procedure, only 67% of patients may achieve an adequate target pressure after 1 year. 

In recent years glaucoma surgery has developed with the use of antimiotics and intense postoperative surveillance with bleb manipulation. Reports show that bleb needling used in combination with subconjunctival 5-FU injections can rectify a failing bleb in the early postoperative phase but there are few reports confirming its effect in the late postoperative period. 

Some studies have indicated that the success of bleb needling is unrelated to the time lapsed from the original surgery, though in these studies the maximum interim period was less than 4.5 years.

The patients presented in this study had their original glaucoma surgery at least 8 years previously and bleb needling was carried out before listing the patient for a repeat trabeculectomy with mitomycin C. The only adverse effect noted was a temporary corneal epitheliopathy, probably related to toxicity of the 5-FU. Other reported adverse events after bleb needling include hyphaema, bleb leak, shallow anterior chamber, choroidal effusion and endophthalmitis, but there are no reports of long term hypotony as has been described following mitomycin C trabeculectomy.

These case reports indicate that bleb needling may be successful in achieving a long lasting IOP reduction even several years after the original surgery. The procedure does not require dextrous skills beyond that of a trained general ophthalmologist. It appears at least as safe as trabeculectomy and avoids a formal operation. If it does fail the surgical field is still intact for a “redo” trabeculectomy.
The success rates for endonasal dacryocystorhinostomy

Tsirbas and Wormald are to be congratulated on their landmark paper in lacrimal surgery describing endonasal dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR) with mucosal flaps, which is also known as powered endonasal DCR. Their results are seemingly impressive, with anatomical success rate of 95% and functional success rate of 89%, closely approaching those of external (transcutaneous) DCR. I would like to comment on one aspect of this paper, when the authors claimed that a good staining of both the ILM and the ERM was achieved with TB. We disagree that ILM is stained by TB, and propose that TB only stains the ERM, not the ILM. The authors affirm “ILM staining” with TB as they observed histologically the presence of ILM in four eyes with macular holes at stage III and IV. In one of those eyes, immunohistochemistry was performed, and an epiretinal membrane was found. In the other three cases, immunohistochemistry examination was not performed because of insufficient tissue. Most of the stage III and IV macular holes are known to be associated with an epiretinal membrane, and the authors have recognised that maintaining the conjunctival fornix is seen emerging from the anterior to the sac, and the diamond burr used to remove the thick maxilla bone superior. Hence, there is the need for the cavity directly from the bone punches (rongeurs) used to remove maxilla bone anterior to the sac, and the diamond burr used to remove the thick maxilla bone superior.

Secondly, their follow up times are inconsistent and need to be standardised in order for readers to understand the results and compare them with those of other endonasal DCR techniques. The success rates for mechanical endonasal DCR reported by Tsirbas and Wormald appear to be very good (95% anatomical and 89% functional success), but their follow up period varied from only 2 months on (mean 9.7). Some of the patients who had only a short follow up time may subsequently fail. A paper published in the American Journal of Ophthalmology by the same authors using the same technique, where they had a minimal follow up of 9 months, had a lower anatomical success rate (91%).

It is important to define success and what this really means, and for lacrimal surgeons to agree consistent outcome criteria. Perhaps lacrimal surgeons should agree the following criteria for DCR surgical success, irrespective of whether it is by an external or endonasal route?

- Assess the outcome a minimum of 6 months after surgery, being at least 3 months after removal of tubes. Or is 1 year after surgery better?
- Assess subjective success based on the patient’s symptoms.
- Assess objective success (anatomical success) based on (i) patency on syringing and (ii) presence of a functioning rhinostomy. The latter is evaluated using the functional endoscopic dye test, which is positive when 2% fluorescein instilled in the conjunctival fornix is seen emerging from the rhinostomy a few seconds later.

Despite these minor quibbles, the authors are to be congratulated on advancing endonasal lacrimal surgery.

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Accepted for publication 11 February 2003

References


Trypan blue stains the epiretinal membrane but not the internal limiting membrane

We read with great interest the paper by Li et al about staining of the internal limiting membrane (ILM) and epiretinal membrane (ERM) with trypan blue (TB). We would like to comment on one aspect of this paper, when the authors claimed that a good staining of both the ILM and the ERM was achieved with TB. We disagree that ILM is stained by TB, and propose that TB only stains the ERM, not the ILM. The authors affirm “ILM staining” with TB as they observed histologically the presence of ILM in four eyes with macular holes at stage III and IV. In one of those eyes, immunohistochemistry was performed, and an epiretinal membrane was found. In the other three cases, immunohistochemistry examination was not performed because of insufficient tissue. Most of the stage III and IV macular holes are known to be associated with an epiretinal membrane, and the authors have recognised that maintaining the conjunctival fornix is seen emerging from the anterior to the sac, and the diamond burr used to remove the thick maxilla bone superior. Hence, there is the need for the cavity directly from the bone punches (rongeurs) used to remove maxilla bone anterior to the sac, and the diamond burr used to remove the thick maxilla bone superior.

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References


Thermochemotherapy in hereditary retinoblastoma

Schueler and associates describe their experience with thermochemotherapy (TCT) in bilateral retinoblastoma.1 The reported results of transscleral thermotherapy used in combination with chemotherapy are encouraging with 86–96% tumour control.1 In the current series, however, local recurrence occurred in 38%.

The dosage of carboplatin used in the current series was 10 mg/kg body weight, which is lower than the standard dosage of 18.6 mg/kg body weight.4 Lower dose of carboplatin, the key drug in the chemotherapeutic regimen for retinoblastoma, could have influenced the higher recurrence rate.

The authors mention that they treated submacular tumours with TCT. However, in our experience, tumours located in the macular area are better treated initially with chemotherapy for 3–6 cycles in order to achieve maximum possible reduction in tumour size before considering thermochemotherapy. Chemotherapy reduced macular tumours tend to shrink away from the fovea towards one of the major arcades or the optic nerve, thus exposing the foveal region. Retinal tumours beyond 3–6 cycles of chemotherapy could be treated with thermochemotherapy. A smaller scar thus produced may optimise residual central vision.

The high mean total duration of thermochemotherapy in the current series is probably because of a smaller spot size of 0.4 mm. The diode laser (Iris Medical Inc, Mountain View, CA, USA) with an operating microscope adapter allows for a spot size of 0.8, 1.2, and 2.0 mm.5 The relatively newer large spot indirect ophthalmoscopy delivery system provides a 1.2 mm spot size.6 A larger spot size will indeed reduce the duration of thermochemotherapy and allow for a more uniform coverage. Corneal, iris, and lens complications are minimised with better convergent beam optical systems currently available. We believe that with higher dose of carboplatin, staggered thermotherapy for submacular tumours, use of better optical systems for delivery and a larger spot size for thermochemotherapy, and judicious selection of cases, the tumour regression and vision salvage with TCT could be further optimised.

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Causes of severe visual impairment and blindness in children in Ethiopia

We read with great interest the article by Kello et al.1 The authors have to be congratulated for the hard hitting and well written article. A current concern for people involved in paediatric eye care is the emergence of how is probably the third epidemic of retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) in developing countries.3,4 It is therefore significant that no case of ROP was found in the population screened in this study. Several factors could account for this.

• The very low or nil prevalence of ROP in countries such as Ethiopia, where the study was carried out, is most probably because of lack of intensive care facilities for premature infants and their low survival rates.
• The variation in the incidence of ROP between ethnic groups could also account for this, with the available evidence suggesting that African-American infants are less prone to severe outcome ROP than white infants.5,6
• However, it is also important to note that the article mentions that children with mental retardation were not examined owing to the admission criteria of the blind schools that preclude their admission. This too could have accounted for the gross underestimation of the prevalence of ROP as suggested by Jacobson et al.7 In addition, these children with mental handicap could suffer from being cerebral palsy and would have been at high risk for ROP because of the higher incidence of retinal vascular anomalies associated with both cerebral ischaemia and prematurity.8
• A large number of infants had phthisis bulbi (51 cases). In children with bilateral phthisis bulbi, there is a possibility that an unknown proportion developed the condition secondary to end stage ROP.

In conclusion, if improvement in perinatal care occurs in Ethiopia, the overall numbers of children with ROP would increase as is seen in other developing countries like India with infant mortality rates (IMRs) between 10–60 per 1000 live births.9 Lack of ophthalmologists experienced in the management of ROP could be effectively circumvented by introduction of digital retina camera technol-

ogy to improve access to subspecialty care for cases requiring treatment. As a lower cost option, screening infants under 1200 g alone might be more cost effective and could be the first step, with modification of the screening guidelines made later, consequent to research undertaken within the country itself.

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Accepted for publication 5 May 2003

References

CORRECTIONS

An error occurred in the author listings for two letters in the September issue. In the letter by Lee et al (Br J Ophthalmol 2003;87:1184–5) the order should be D K Lee, E B Suhler, W Augustin, R R Buggage. In the letter by Buggage et al (Br J Ophthalmol 2003;87:1190–1) the order should be R R Buggage, D G Callanan, D F Shen, C-C Chen. The journal apologises for the error.

In the article by Williamson et al in the September issue (Br J Ophthalmol 2003;87:1126–9), the author list contained an error. The correct spelling is N Strouthidis. The journal apologises for the error.

In the article by Courtright et al in the September issue (Br J Ophthalmol 2003;87:1079–82), the author list contained an error. The correct spelling is C A Hoechsmann. The journal apologises for the error.
Elimination of avoidable blindness

The latest issue of **Community Eye Health** (No 46) discusses the resolution of the World Health assembly on the elimination of avoidable blindness. For further information please contact: Journal of Community Eye Health, International Resource Centre, International Centre for Eye Health, Department of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7IT, UK (tel: +44 (0)20 7612 7964; email: Anita.Sah@lshtm.ac.uk; website: www.jceh.co.uk). Annual subscription (4 issues) UK £28/US$45. Free to developing country applicants.

Second sight

Second Sight, a UK based charity whose aims are to eliminate the backlog of cataract blind in India by the year 2020 and to establish strong links between Indian and British optometry, is regularly sending volunteer surgeons to India. Details can be found at the charity's website (www.secondsight.org.uk) or by contacting Dr Lucy Mathen (lucymathen@yahoo.co.uk).

SPecific Eye Conditions (SPECS)

SPecific Eye Conditions (SPECS) is a not for profit organisation which acts as an umbrella organisation for support groups of any conditions or syndrome with an integral eye disorder. SPECS represents over 50 different organisations related to eye disorders ranging from conditions that are relatively common to very rare syndromes. The website acts as a portal giving direct access to support groups' own websites. The SPECS web page is a valuable resource for professionals and may also be of interest to people with a visual impairment or who are blind. For further details about SPECS, contact: Kay Parkinson, SPECS Development Officer (tel: +44 (0)1803 524238; email: k@eyeconditions.org.uk; website: www.eyeconditions.org.uk).

The British Retinitis Pigmentosa Society

The British Retinitis Pigmentosa Society (BRPS) was formed in 1975 to bring together people with retinitis pigmentosa and their families. The principle aims of BRPS are to raise funds to support the programme of medical research into an eventual cure for this hereditary disease, and through the BRPS welfare service, help members and their families cope with the everyday concerns caused by retinitis pigmentosa. Part of the welfare service is the telephone help line (+44 (0)1280 860 363) for any queries relating to retinitis pigmentosa, especially for those recently diagnosed with retinitis pigmentosa (tel: +44 (0)1280 821 334; email: lynda@brps.demon.co.uk; website: www.brps.demon.co.uk).

Surgical Eye Expeditions International

Volunteer ophthalmologists in active surgical practice are needed to participate in short term, sight restoring eye surgery clinics around the world. For further information contact: Harry S Brown, Surgical Eye Expeditions International, 27 East De La Guerra, C-2, Santa Barbara, CA 93101-9858, USA (tel: +805 963 3303; fax: +805 965 3564; email: hsbrown.md@cox.net or seeinth@seeinth.org; website: www.seeinth.org).

Rise in organ transplant numbers

According to UK Transplant, the UK has seen the highest number of organ transplants in six years. Last year (1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003), 2777 patients had their lives saved or dramatically improved thanks to the generosity of 1064 donors. This equated to a 6% increase compared to the previous 12 months (1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002). Furthermore, during 2002–3, the highest number of people benefiting from organ transplant for five years (1997–98) and 240 more people had their sight restored than the previous year. For further information see UK Transplant’s website (www.uktransplant.org.uk).

Elimination of avoidable blindness

The 56th World Health Assembly (WHA) considered the report on the elimination of avoidable blindness (doc A62/6) and urged Member States to: (1) Commit themselves to supporting the Global Initiative for the Elimination of Avoidable Blindness by setting up a national Vision 2020 plan by 2005; (2) Establish a national coordinating committee for Vision 2020; (3) For a national blindness prevention committee to help implement the plan; (3) Implement the plan by 2007; (4) Include effective monitoring and evaluation of the plan with the aim of showing a reduction in the magnitude of avoidable blindness by 2010; (5) To support the mobilisation of resources for eliminating avoidable blindness. The WHA also urged the Director-General to maintain and strengthen WHO’s collaboration with Member States and the partners of the Global Initiative for the Elimination of Avoidable Blindness as well as aid in the coordination and support of national capability.

Glaucoma Society 24th Annual Meeting and Dinner

The Glaucoma Society 24th Annual Meeting and Dinner will take place on 20 November 2003, from 8:30 am to 3:00 pm at The Royal College of Physicians, London, UK. Further details: Ms Janet Flowers (email: glausoc@ukeire.freeserve.co.uk).

Detachment course with international faculty on: retinal and vitreous surgery with case presentations preceding the annual meeting of Iranian Society of Ophthalmology

The detachment course with international faculty on: Retinal and Vitreous Surgery with Case Presentations preceding the Annual Meeting of the Iranian Society of Ophthalmology will be held on 29-30 November 2003 and 1-4 December 2003 respectively, at the Razi Conference Center, Hemmat Hyw, Tehran, Iran. Further details: Scientific programme: Prof Ingrid Kreissig, University of Tuebingen, Schleichstr. 12, 72076 Tuebingen, Germany (tel: +49 7071 295209; email: ingrid.kreissig@med.uni-tuebingen.de). Local organisation: Dr Arman Masheyekhi, Dr Siamak Moradian, Dept of Ophthalmology, Labbanfinajad Medical Center, Pasdaran Ave, Boostan 9, Tehran, 16666, Iran (fax: +98 21 254 9039; email: labbal@hotmail.com).

4th International Congress on Autoimmunity

The 4th International Congress on Autoimmunity will take place 18–22 July 2004, in Geneva, Switzerland. Further details: Prof. A Safran, University Hospital Geneva, c/o SYMPORG SA, Geneva (fax: +41 22 839 8484; email: info@symorg.ch; website: www.symorg.ch).

Wake up call as dream time deadline looms

Scientists have less than a month left to apply for a new Dream Time award from NESTA, the organisation that invests in UK creativity and innovation. Dream Time supports exceptional achievers (with at least 10 years experience in their field) who want time to experiment or follow a passion, but who intend to continue with their career and put what they have discovered to good use. Up to 12 exceptional individuals from the fields of science, technology and the arts will each receive up to £40,000 to pursue their goals and push at the boundaries of knowledge and practice. NESTA is looking for people who can demonstrate evidence of exceptional achievement. This would include a significant body of work collated over at least a decade in their field, the ability to work in new ways and a commitment to the proposed area of exploration. Dream Time is a development of NESTA’s existing Fellowship Programme, which has helped talented and creative individuals to innovate and explore new ideas emerging through periods of personal development. As with all its awards, NESTA is looking for people who demonstrate excellence, promise, creativity, innovation and commitment. Funding can be used on a full- or part-time basis, in tandem with professional careers or temporarily away from the constraints of employment. Offered awards can be for any period of time up to 12 months. Further details: NESTA Fellowship (email: fellowship@nesta.org.uk; website: www.nesta.org.uk).
one year. Dream Time Fellows will be asked
to provide 10% in kind support for their plan
and will be required to plan ways of
disseminating their findings with their pro-
fessional community. To apply, visit NESTA’s
website: www.nesta.org.uk/dreamtime.

14th Meeting of the EASD Eye
Complication study group

The 14th Meeting of the EASD Eye
Complication (EASDEC) study group will
take place on the 21–23 May 2004. There will
be key lecture notes on the following topics:
Peter Gaede (Denmark)—Results of the Steno
2 study, Hans Peter Hammes (Germany)—
Animal models of diabetic retinopathy,
Massimo Porta (Italy)—Screening with the
London protocols: 12 years after, and Anselm
Kampik (Germany)—Surgical options in dia-
betic retinopathy. There will also be case
presentations and oral and poster presenta-
tions. The EASDEC board comprises F
Bandello (President), PJ Guillausseau (Vice
President), C-D Agardh (Past President), P
Massin (Secretary), M Porta (Treasurer). The
Scientific and Organizing Committee
includes: F Bandello, PJ Guillausseau, P
Massin, C-D Agardh, M Porta, A Kampik, M
Ulbig, and G Lang. There are three travel
grants available, at 1000 Euro each, for young
scientists (less than 35 years at the time of
the meeting). Application for the grant
should be made together with the submission
of the abstract. For further information,
contact: Department of Ophthalmology,
Ingrid Mannl, Ludwig-Maximilians-
University, Mathildenstr. 8, 80336 Munich,
Germany (tel: +49–89–5160–3800; fax: +49
89 5160 4778; e-mail: easdec@ak-i.med.
uni-muenchen.de. The deadline for abstracts
is 2 March 2004.

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Molluscum contagiosum in an immune reconstituted AIDS patient

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