Treatment of acute retrolental fibroplasia by cryopexy

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SUMMARY Fifteen to 20% of premature infants weighing below 1500 g develop variable degrees of acute retrolental fibroplasia (RLF). Approximately 5% of those infants who develop RLF can be expected to become blind. A prospective study was carried out to evaluate if early cryopexy can prevent this blindness. The study showed that, among 533 infants admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit between July 1976 and December 1978, 55 had some degree of active RLF. In 18 eyes of 9 infants in whom the retinopathy progressed beyond active stage II cryopexy treatment was applied to the avascular retina. In all the treated eyes the active retinopathy regressed, and there were no complications due to the procedure. The long-term follow-up showed that in 15 eyes there was good vision and that the remaining 3 eyes had some impairment of vision but were not blind. These results suggest that cryotherapy may prove useful in treating premature infants with RLF who show progression of their active stage, without the danger of further visual loss or complete blindness.

Retroental fibroplasia (RLF) is still a persistent problem in spite of modern techniques of monitoring Pao2 levels. Since both the incidence and the severity of RLF are directly related to the degree of prematurity as manifested by low birthweight (see Tables 1, 2), this disorder can be expected to become an even more serious problem with the increasing capability of preserving life in extremely small premature infants. 

In the majority of infants with RLF there is a spontaneous regression of the active stages with a subsequent normal vision. It has been found, however, that about 5% will become totally blind due to cicatricial RLF (Table 2). In addition, a certain number, as yet undetermined, will show other serious ocular abnormalities such as high myopia, vitreous traction, dragged retinal vessels, heterotopic macula, strabismus, and amblyopia. Late complications include peripheral retinal degeneration, retinoschisis, retinal tears, and retinal detachment.

Several authors1-3 have worked out grading systems for the classification of the various stages of acute and cicatricial RLF. Others4 have provided more understanding of the pathogenesis of the disease by their report on the use of fluorescein angiography and the clinicopathological correlations derived from it. There are, however, only a few recent reports on the incidence, prevalence, and natural history of this disease, especially in premature babies with RLF weighing below 1500 g at birth.

Since RLF has characteristics which are common to other ischaemic retinopathies, it was only natural that methods of treating such retinopathies, such as photocoagulation and cryopexy, would be tried in its treatment as well. Conflicting results have been obtained by this approach,6-12 probably owing to the lack of clear indications as to the optimal time of treatment and the exact method to be used.

In July 1976 a prospective study was started on premature babies with acute RLF to see whether blindness could be prevented by giving cryopexy treatment to selected eyes judged to have an increased probability of developing severe cicatricial RLF. The results of Kingham’s series12 encouraged us to report the preliminary results of this study even before data from controlled studies on large numbers of eyes are available, in order to demonstrate that cryopexy, if done early, may be not only harmless but better than no treatment or than treatment carried out only when the eyes reach active stage IV, as in Kingham’s series.12 The purpose of this report is also to stress the direct relationship between low birth weight and the...
occurrence and severity of RLF, the absence of long-term complications due to the treatment, and the absence of any blindness in the treated eyes.

Materials and methods

All of the 533 surviving premature babies admitted to the neonatal Intensive Care Unit of the Beilinson Medical Center between July 1976 and December 1978 were examined. The first indirect ophthalmoscopic examination was usually carried out at the age of 2 weeks, with a subsequent monthly examination up to the age of 6 months. Acute retrolental fibroplasia was diagnosed in 55 infants (10%), who were then examined weekly. Eyes were considered to require treatment if serial examinations revealed progression of the retinopathy beyond active stage II according to Patz’s classification.3 In the initial stages of this study only the worse eye was treated. However, 2–6 weeks later, when it was evident that there was an arrest of the active retinopathy in the treated eye and that no complication had occurred, the fellow eye was treated too, if it had also progressed beyond active stage II.

Cryopexy was performed under general anaesthesia with ketamine hydrochloride, with or without the use of an endotracheal tube. The conjunctiva was never incised and the muscles were never held by fixation forces or fixation sutures. Under observation with an indirect ophthalmoscope a retinal cryoprobe was placed transconjunctivally over the peripheral avascular retina. The retina anterior to the neovascularisation tufts was treated, each location being frozen only once. No particular attempt was made to freeze the neovascular tufts themselves. No special postoperative treatment was applied.

Results

Among the 55 infants with active RLF the retinopathy never exceeded stage II in 46 (84%), and eventually spontaneously regressed and healed. All
the 9 infants in whom the active retinopathy started to progress beyond stage II and who were subjected to treatment weighed below 1500 g at birth. Three weighed between 1001 and 1500 and 6 weighed between 500 and 1000 g (Table 3). In these infants the temporal ridge was thick, and the neovascular tufts were large and engorged. There was an elevated retinal neovascularisation and small to moderate vitreous haemorrhages. After ablative cryopexy over the avascular retina these 18 eyes showed a rapid arrest of the active retinopathy and started to heal.

No complications resulted from the cryoplication. In all cases the slight conjunctival chemosis and mild swelling present postoperatively subsided within 2–3 days. None of the eyes progressed to more than cicatricial stage II. Fifteen of these treated eyes were later found to have macular fixation, and they were considered to have good vision. Of the other 3 eyes, 1 became highly myopic (case 7, Table 4) and 2 developed mildly displaced macula (case 1, Table 4).

### Discussion

Only a few published reports provide precise data of the natural history of acute RLF (Table 2). It is generally accepted that the mild forms of RLF are reversible. It was noted in previous studies, as well as in ours, that the great majority of cases of acute RLF occur among infants of low birth weight, and that they are more severe.}

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#### Table 3 Incidence and severity of active RLF in relation to birthweight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birthweight in g</th>
<th>No. of infants</th>
<th>Infants with acute RLF</th>
<th>Active RLF exceeding stage II treated cases</th>
<th>% of active RLF treated</th>
<th>% of total no. of infants</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500-1000</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>19 (61.3%)</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001-1500</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>23 (20.5%)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1501-2000</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1 (1.5%)</td>
<td>—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2500</td>
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<td></td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>2500-3000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55 (10.3%)</td>
<td>16%</td>
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### Table 4 Relevant data on 18 eyes with retrolental fibroplasia

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<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Eye</th>
<th>Birth weight (g)</th>
<th>Days in oxygen</th>
<th>Max. Pao2</th>
<th>Age at diagnosis (weeks)</th>
<th>Shape of active RLF at diagnosis</th>
<th>Age at treatment (weeks)</th>
<th>Optic nerve angle</th>
<th>Active RLF stage at treatment</th>
<th>Duration of follow-up</th>
<th>RLF stage cicatrical</th>
<th>Optic nerve angle</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<td>800</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100°</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>72 weeks</td>
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<td>70°</td>
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<td>Displaced macula</td>
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<td>55°</td>
<td>Normal vision</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>120°</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>63 weeks</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>100°</td>
<td>Good vision</td>
<td>Displaced macula</td>
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<tr>
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<td>OS</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Normal vision</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>120°</td>
<td>Good vision</td>
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<td>100°</td>
<td>III-IV</td>
<td>41 weeks</td>
<td>I-II</td>
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<td>Impaired vision</td>
<td>Macular changes</td>
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<td>II+</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>Good vision</td>
<td>Good macula</td>
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<td>Good macula</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>120°</td>
<td>Good vision</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

OU = both eyes. OD = right eye. OS = left eye. *Angle of main blood vessels emerging from the optic disc.
Among the 533 premature infants studied by us there was an inverse relationship between the birth weight of the infant and the prevalence of acute RLF (see Table 4). It is of note that in the group of premature babies with a birth weight under 1000 g the prevalence of acute RLF was between 61 and 75% (Table 1), and generally the RLF changes were more advanced than in premature babies with RLF with birth weight above 1000 g.

Few statistics have been reported on the results of cryopexy treatment. In the co-operative 5-year study on the natural history of RLF, which involved 5 central intensive neonatal care units, there were 66 infants with acute RLF, of whom 32 were between 1000 and 1200 g birth weight. Of these, 3 became blind due to grades IV and V cicatrical RLF, and 3 had grade III cicatrical RLF, both stages being compatible either with low vision or with legal blindness. Of the 35 premature babies weighing 500–1000 g at birth who were followed up at the Montreal Children's Hospital by Gunn et al.15 (43%) had cicatrical RLF; of these, 6 (20%) children were blind, 10 other children (28%) had high myopia, and 2 more had esotropia. Since our findings, as well as those of other workers, indicate that the prevalence and severity of RLF are positively related to the degree of retinal prematurity, or in other words to the extent of the zone of avascular hypoxic retinal tissue, it may be assumed that the development of RLF is triggered, as are other ischaemic retinopathies, by a vasoformative substance produced in the ischaemic retina. The larger the stimulus in the area of the available ischaemic retina to produce this substance, the greater would be the vasoproliferation, and hence the greater would be the chance for occurrence of complications leading to cicatrical forms. As in other ischaemic retinopathies, destruction of ischaemic retina is believed to reduce the formation of vasoformative substance and consequently to cause an arrest of the disease.

Our results suggest that such a destruction is easily achieved with cryopexy. In each of the treated eyes there was a rapid resolution or regression of the acute RLF changes. We decided to treat the second eye when it was observed that during the 2–6 weeks of the follow-up period the untreated eye continued to deteriorate, while the previously treated eye showed good regression of the acute RLF.

No complications were encountered which could be attributed to the cryopexy. These findings are unlike those of Kingham, who, in an unrandomised treatment study, reported optic atrophy and severe forms of cicatrical retinopathy after cryoapplication. These different results may be attributed to the differences in the time of treatment, to the surgical technique, and to the location of the cryoapplications. In our mode of treatment we did not attempt to destroy directly the ridge or the neovascular fronds themselves, but applied the cryoprobe only to the avascular peripheral retina, an approach which did not necessitate incising the conjunctiva, pulling muscles, and applying an inevitably stronger pressure on the premature eye. Since we treated the peripheral avascular retina while it was still close to the choroid and not already highly detached, we were able to freeze it properly and by less extensive applications. When the retina is already highly detached, heavy cryoapplication over the sclera and choroid may increase leakage from the choroidal vessels and thus increase the exudative detachment.

In Kingham's report from a series of 101 premature babies of various birth weights, of whom 14 eyes were treated, there was 7% of blindness. We feel that if treatment is performed earlier the rate of blindness should be less, because the acute RLF does not progress to stage IV, a stage in which the chance of successful treatment is, as previously explained, smaller. For the later stages of active, as well as for cicatrical RLF, surgery with an external buckling procedure may be the best solution.

In light of the above findings it is encouraging to report that in our preliminary treatment study there was not a single case of blindness among the 55 children with acute RLF, of whom 32 had a birth weight below 1000 g, and none progressed beyond active stage III. These results indicate that cryotherapy used in the method described here is safe and effective in arresting acute RLF and in preventing the progress of the retinopathy towards the severe forms of active and hence cicatrical RLF. The question which remains open is which of the treated children would have had their disease spontaneously regress if left untreated. Since all the children were treated before they reached active stage IV, unlike those in Kingham's series, it is impossible to provide an answer to this question until better criteria for prediction are available.

We thank Dr S. Reisner, head of the Neonatal Unit, and Dr R. Krickler for their excellent co-operation during the study.

References
I. Ben-Sira, I. Nissenkorn, E. Grunwald, and Y. Yassur