

## Management of endophthalmitis with pars plana vitrectomy

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**SUMMARY** Pars plana vitrectomy with intravitreal antibiotics is an effective technique in the treatment of culture-proved endophthalmitis. Best results are obtained when the therapy is instituted early in the course of infection, preferably during the first 36 hours of the onset of symptoms, and when the infective organism is of low virulence. In our 20 cases of culture-proved endophthalmitis 17 eyes (85%) were saved and had some degree of useful vision. Thirteen (65%) eyes had a visual acuity of 20/400 or better. Three eyes (15%) were lost.

Management of culture-proved endophthalmitis has been the subject of considerable therapeutic innovation. Laboratory and clinical studies have established intravitreal injection of antibiotics as an effective method of treating endophthalmitis.<sup>1,2</sup> Beyond this form of treatment surgical intervention by pars plana vitrectomy has added another dimension to the treatment of endophthalmitis.<sup>1,3-5</sup> This report describes our clinical experience in the management of culture-proved endophthalmitis with vitrectomy during a period of 5 years.

### Materials and methods

Twenty cases of culture-proved endophthalmitis underwent vitrectomy by the Vitreous Service of the University of Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary between 1974 and 1978. The clinical diagnosis of endophthalmitis was based on a combination of pain, periorbital oedema, conjunctival hyperaemia, chemosis, hypopyon, poor red reflex, or focal preretinal abscess. Ultrasonography and electroretinography aided in the evaluation. In cases of ocular trauma radiographs were obtained to rule out the presence of intraocular foreign bodies.

Anterior chamber and vitreous tapping were performed on all suspected cases of endophthalmitis. The samples of aqueous and vitreous were immediately inoculated on blood agar and chocolate agar plates, as well as on Sabouraud's media

for fungi and thioglycolate for anaerobes. Giemsa and Gram stains were also prepared on each specimen. After vitreous tap, a single injection of 400 µg of gentamicin and 360 µg of dexamethasone was administered into the anterior vitreous. All patients received systemic (intravenous) gentamicin for 3 days and topical antibiotics as needed.

Vitrectomy was scheduled 24 hours after intravitreal injection of antibiotics if the culture was positive. Immediate vitrectomy was performed in 2 clinical situations: (1) in bacterial endophthalmitis with extensive formation of vitreous abscess, and (2) in suspected cases of fungal endophthalmitis in which vitreous involvement was widespread and there was a delay in obtaining culture results. In both instances the deciding factor was the extent to which the vitreous clarity was involved. In such cases intravitreal antibiotics were not injected except as part of the vitrectomy surgery procedure. Surgery was performed with the patient under local anaesthesia except in apprehensive individuals. The vitrophage was used in all 20 cases. When the media were very cloudy, intraocular fiberoptic illumination was obtained with either a Fiberoptic sleeve built over the wide-angle cutter vitrophage or a separate light pipe. The technique of vitrectomy has been reported previously.<sup>1</sup> Vitrectomy infusion fluid routinely contained 8 µg/ml of gentamicin.

When the culture results were known, appropriate antibiotics were added to the vitrectomy infusion fluid, especially if the organism was resistant to gentamicin. When the infecting organisms were not isolated or when mixed infection was suspected, a combination of antibiotics was added

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to the vitrectomy infusion fluid.<sup>6,7</sup> In cases of fungal endophthalmitis an intravitreal injection of 5 µg of amphotericin B was given after completion of vitrectomy.<sup>8,9</sup> In appropriate cases systemic and topical antibiotic therapy was initiated.

## Results

In our series eight culture-proved endophthalmitis cases (40%) (Table 1) occurred after previous surgical procedures. Trauma was involved in 8

Table 1 Conditions predisposing to endophthalmitis

Condition	No. of patients	%
Cataract extraction	5	20
Phacoemulsification	2	10
Vitrectomy	1	5
Trauma	8	40
Following intravenous heroin injection	4	20

additional patients (40%). Four cases (20%) developed candida endophthalmitis after intravenous drug abuse. The most common strains of organisms causing infection were: Staphylococcal (6 cases), streptococcal (4 cases), and candida organisms (5 cases) (Table 2). Aqueous cultures yielded positive results in only 15% of the specimens collected, while vitreous cultures proved positive in all cases. In 3 cases the eye was lost; 2 were infected with streptococcal organisms and one with *Serratia marcescens*.

From 14 cases of bacterial endophthalmitis only 1 (case 15) received a combination of antibiotics in the vitrectomy infusion fluid (gentamicin 8 µg/ml and clindamycin 10 µg/ml). In none of the cases did we reinject antibiotics intravitreally after vitrectomy was performed. The eyes were generally inflamed for about a week after the surgery and gradually recovered.

85% of the patients retained their eyes. 50% of eyes had a visual acuity equal to or better than 20/100, and another 15% had a visual acuity between

Table 2 Summary of patients treated with vitrectomy for endophthalmitis

Aetiology	Organisms	Interval between onset of symptoms and vitrectomy (days)	Preoperative visual acuity	Postoperative visual acuity
<i>Gram-positive organisms</i>				
1. ECLE	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	1	HM	20/400
2. ECLE	<i>S epidermidis</i>	1	HM	20/70
3. Phacoemulsification	<i>S epidermidis</i>	1	HM	20/50
4. Trauma	<i>S epidermidis</i>	5	LP	20/50
5. Trauma	<i>S epidermidis</i>	1	HM	HM
6. Trauma	<i>S epidermidis</i>	1	LP	CF
7. Trauma	<i>Streptococcus species</i>	1	LP	NLP
8. Vitrectomy	<i>St species</i>	1	LP	Enucleated
9. Trauma	<i>St species</i>	4	LP	LP
<i>Gram-negative organisms</i>				
10. Phacoemulsification	<i>Herellea species</i>	1	LP	20/80
11. ICLE	<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	1	LP	NLP
12. ICLE	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	1	LP	20/70
<i>Anaerobic organisms</i>				
13. Trauma	<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>	52	LP	20/160
14. ICLE	<i>Clostridium species</i>	1	LP	CF
15. Trauma	<i>Peptostreptococcus species</i>	22	CF	20/25
<i>Fungal organisms</i>				
16. Heroin use	<i>Candida</i>	20	LP	20/100
17. Heroin use	<i>Candida</i>	1	LP	20/40
18. Heroin use	<i>Candida</i>	1	HM	20/50
19. Heroin use	<i>Candida</i>	1	20/200	20/25
20. Trauma	<i>Candida</i>	31	LP	20/200

ECLE indicates extracapsular lens extraction; ICLE, intracapsular lens extraction; HM, hand motions; LP light perception; CF counting fingers; and NLP, no light perception.

Table 3 Visual acuity after vitrectomy

Visual acuity	No. of patients	%
20/100 to 20/25	10	50
20/400 to <20/100	3	15
Light perception to <20/400	4	20
No light perception	3	15

20/400 to 20/100 (Table 3). 15% had light perception to counting fingers visual acuity. One eye was enucleated and 2 eyes had no light perception. These 2 patients refused enucleation.

### Discussion

Intravitreal antibiotic administration and vitrectomy in the management of endophthalmitis are rapidly gaining wide acceptance.<sup>2</sup> Improved techniques of diagnosis have helped to differentiate bacterial and fungal endophthalmitis from other situations that mimic endophthalmitis, such as iridocyclitis and phacogenic uveitis.<sup>10</sup> Conventional methods for the treatment of culture-proved endophthalmitis have not been very successful.<sup>11-13</sup> In Allen and Mangiaracine's first series<sup>11</sup> out of 22 cases of endophthalmitis only 4 retained useful vision. In their second report<sup>12</sup> out of 9 eyes 4 regained useful vision. In Forster's series<sup>10</sup> out of 14 culture-proved endophthalmitis cases only 3 retained useful vision.

These poor results are explained by the relative impermeability of the blood-retinal barrier to the antibiotics, even in the presence of endophthalmitis.<sup>14-16</sup> Von Sallman *et al.*<sup>17</sup> and Leopold<sup>18</sup> were the first to study the intravitreal use of antibiotics in the treatment of experimental endophthalmitis in rabbits. However, the use of intravitreal antibiotics was abandoned for unknown reasons.

In 1974 we reported 5 cases of culture-proved endophthalmitis that were treated by intravitreal injection.<sup>19</sup> Since then many other reports have been published.<sup>2 10</sup>

We studied the role of vitrectomy in the management of experimental endophthalmitis and the maximum dose of antibiotics that could be safely added to vitrectomy infusion fluids.<sup>3</sup> In experimental studies eyes treated with intravitreal antibiotics alone and those treated with vitrectomy and antibiotics recovered. However, the recovery was much faster and the ocular media were clearer in the eyes treated by vitrectomy and antibiotics than in those receiving intravitreal antibiotics.<sup>4 5</sup>

In the present series 65% of the eyes recovered visual acuity of 20/400 or better. An analysis of our data has shown 2 factors influencing the final

visual outcome: the duration between the onset of infection and institution of therapy, and the nature of the infecting organism. Eyes infected with a marked exotoxin-producing organism had the worse prognosis. Three eyes (15%) were lost; each had an infection from an organism that was capable of marked exotoxin and proteolytic enzyme production. Results were better when therapy was initiated within 36 hours after the onset of infection, except for anaerobes and fungal infections, which progress slowly.

We recommend vitrectomy when the diagnosis of endophthalmitis is established. This is usually 24 hours after aqueous and vitreous tap and initial injection of intravitreal antibiotics have been performed. In all cases vitrectomy infusion fluid should contain a nontoxic dose of appropriate antibiotics.<sup>2</sup> In bacterial and fungal endophthalmitis, when the vitreous is severely involved, we perform vitrectomy as the primary procedure. Because of the toxicity of amphotericin B we do not recommend adding this to the infusion fluid, but it should be injected intravitreally at the end of the procedure. Recently we have evaluated the toxicity of amphotericin B methyl ester.<sup>20</sup> This compound can be added to vitrectomy infusion fluid in a dose of 10 µg/ml.

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