Membrane formation in the chamber angle after failure of argon laser trabeculoplasty: analysis of risk factors

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Abstract
Aim—Membrane formation in the chamber angle induced by argon laser trabeculoplasty (ALT) can be a cause of treatment failure. Identification of risk factors for membrane formation was the primary aim of this retrospective study.

Methods—Semithin sections of trabeculectomy specimens obtained in a 2 year period were examined by light microscopy. 122 eyes which were treated with one or more ALTs before trabeculectomy were identified. In 46 eyes, a sufficient amount of trabecular meshwork was obtained to permit morphological analysis.

Results—Eyes treated with ALT had a significantly higher incidence of membrane formation (p=0.001). In 23/46 specimens a cellular and collagenous membrane was observed covering the entire trabecular meshwork. In 14/23 specimens (61%), this membrane was readily visible at low power magnification (×40). Comparison of these eyes with those without membrane formation revealed a significant difference in the number of ALTs (mean 2.07 (SD 0.73) v 1.48 (0.59); p=0.026) and in pre-operative IOP (32.0 (9.7) v 26.2 (8.4) mm Hg; p=0.04).

Conclusions—Membrane formation in the chamber angle is a frequent cause of ALT failure. The major risk factor is the number of ALTs performed. (Br J Ophthalmol 2000;84:48–53)
ALT group. The control group consisted of 64 eyes not previously treated with ALT. These eyes were randomly selected from the 266 eyes without previous ALT and had similar diagnoses, age, and sex distribution as the ALT group. Because we expected to find more membranes in patients with previous ALT, we further analysed patients with primary open angle glaucoma with previous laser treatment. Only POAG was taken into consideration and patients were divided into two groups, those with \( n = 23 \) and without \( n = 23 \) membrane formation. Diagnosis, age, IOP before and after ALT, total energy and number of laser shots applied, number of ALTs performed, interval between last ALT and surgery, as well as IOP and number of topical medications before surgery were assessed as possible risk factors leading to membrane formation. Unfortunately we could not collect data about the prelaser pigmentation of the trabecular meshwork.

Results

A membrane over the trabecular meshwork was noted in many specimens. Membranes visible under low power magnification \( (\times40) \), were referred to in this study as thick (Fig 2), whereas those membranes visible under higher magnification \( (\times100) \) were referred to as thin (Fig 3). Using electron microscopy, a dense structure over the trabecular meshwork as well as a substance in the intertrabecular spaces was observed. Anticipating that this could be early membrane formation, the production of collagen was assessed both in the region of Schwalbe’s line and in the anterior trabecular meshwork (Figs 4 and 5). The trabecular meshwork was further found to contain exfoliative material, pigment granules, or endothelial cells. In sections viewed under light microscopy, the membranous material was seen covering Schwalbe’s line, the corneal meshwork, and in some instances the entire corneal and uveal meshwork. Trabecular endothelial cells appeared to be active demonstrating prominent nuclei and migration activity. Intracellular and extracellular pigment granules were often prominent. In electron microscopy sections (Fig 6), the membranous material was found to consist of islands of newly formed collagen fibres and irregular, densely packed larger fibrils. In several specimens long spacing collagen was visible in the anterior corneal meshwork. Macrophages were apparent in the trabecular meshwork and in the region of Schwalbe’s line (data not shown). Trabecular endothelial cells also showed phagocytic activity with pigment granules within their cytoplasm. Fibroblast-like cells containing dilated cisterns of rough endoplasmic reticulum were apparent in the trabecular meshwork and along Schwalbe’s line. In specimens of patients with pseudoexfoliation syndrome (PEX), exfoliative material was distinctly visible in the trabecular meshwork and the canal of Schlemm. Similarly, this material was found lining the walls of the collector channels. These findings were supported by the presence of exfoliative material in the iris.
stroma and on the posterior surface of iridectomy specimens.

Results of the first study group, which compared ALT treated eyes with untreated controls, suggested that each additional laser intervention increased the incidence of membrane formation (Fig 7). Moreover, patients treated with ALT were managed with topical therapy for longer than controls before surgery and had developed significantly more Tenon cysts following trabeculectomy ($p<0.001$, $\chi^2$ test, Fig 8). Furthermore, there was a weak correlation for membrane formation after argon laser trabeculoplasty ($p=0.11$, but the statistical correlation is artificial, because there were more PEX patients in the ALT group. There was no difference in the frequency of collagen formation ($p=0.16$), in the amount of pigment granules ($p=0.88$), and endothelial cells ($p=0.47$) in the trabecular meshwork between the compared groups with and without ALT.

The second study group compared 23 eyes with membranes to 23 eyes without membranes in order to ascertain retrospectively which specific risk factors may contribute to the development of a membrane across the chamber angle. Older age was found to be weakly associated with membrane formation ($p=0.114$, Mann–Whitney U test). Particular attention was given to patients who had been treated with argon laser trabeculoplasty (Table 2). There was a significant difference in the number of ALTs performed on eyes with a thick membrane and those with absent membranes: thick membranes were associated with eyes that had received a greater number of ALTs ($p=0.026$). A similar association was seen with eyes having a membrane only visible with electron microscopy ($p=0.124$) and also with eyes having a thin membrane ($p=0.06$). Patients with thick membranes had a significantly ($p=0.04$) higher IOP before filtering surgery than patients without membranes. Furthermore, preoperative IOP was higher in those patients with a thick membrane compared with those with a thin membrane ($p=0.055$). A significantly higher total energy ($p=0.04$) and total number of laser shots ($p=0.035$) had been applied to patients with thick membranes in comparison to those with thin membranes. Patients with thick membranes in the chamber angle required more ($p=0.022$) systemic carbonic anhydrase inhibitor therapy preoperatively than those without membranes. In fact, any degree of membrane formation showed a tendency to require more intensive topical therapy preoperatively ($p=0.077$).

Only 12 of 64 eyes without ALT had membranes in the chamber angle (Table 3). This finding suggests that other procedures such as surgical iridectomy, Nd:YAG iridotom, lens extraction, and cyclocryotherapy may also induce membrane production in the chamber angle. Secondary glaucomas, which were prevalent in the untreated group, may also be implicated as a causative factor.
Discussion

MORPHOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN THE CHAMBER ANGLE AFTER LASER TREATMENT

In enucleated eyes previously treated with argon laser trabeculoplasty, Alexander and colleagues\(^7\) observed distortion of trabecular beams, loss of trabecular endothelial cells, and the development of a cellular sheet extending from Schwalbe’s line to the anterior portion of the uveal meshwork. Similar morphological changes were noted in this study (Figs 5 and 6) which were interpreted as the early formation of a membrane.\(^8\) Rodrigues et al\(^11\) found an occlusion of the intertrabecular space by corneal and trabecular endothelial cells whereas others\(^1\) described a widening of the intertrabecular spaces by direct traction on the trabecular meshwork by the photocoagulated tissues. In light microscopic and immunohistochemical studies Babizhayev et al\(^12\) reported very similar findings: partial or total occlusion of the intertrabecular spaces by extracellular debris, evidence of heat effects with disruption, and shrinkage of the trabecular meshwork and accumulation of fibronectin deposits in the aqueous drainage channels.

Melamed et al\(^{15–17}\), Koss et al\(^{16}\) and Alvarado et al\(^{15–17}\) reported laser induced changes in eyes of cynomolgus monkeys. Koss et al\(^{16}\) found a statistically significant increase in aqueous humour protein concentration and fibrinous material covering the trabecular channels 4 hours after ALT. Alvarado\(^{17}\) induced glaucoma by intensive laser treatment and noticed a cell layer over the trabecular meshwork which significantly reduced the flow through the chamber angle and induced an intraocular pressure rise. Melamed et al\(^{15–17}\) demonstrated an impermeability to aqueous humour flow through the actual lasersed areas. Adjacent non-lasered spots had wide open intertrabecular spaces with herniations of juxtaocular trabecular meshwork and of inner wall endothelium into and across the lumen of Schlemm’s canal. The herniations contained inflammatory cells which were actively phagocytic.

These reports are supported by findings of intense scar formation in cultures of trabecular cells treated with laser.\(^{18–20}\) The morphology of specimens\(^5\) in the current study are similar to those described above. All investigators report an inflammatory reaction after ALT with activated fibroblasts, collagen production, and possible scar formation in the chamber angle.

PRESSURE RISE AFTER ARGON LASER TRABECULOPLASTY

One of the most frequent postoperative complications after ALT is a rise in intraocular pressure. Many of our patients developed pressure spikes requiring emergency trabeculotomy. Pigmentation of the trabecular meshwork and posterior placement of laser burns seems to be strongly associated with an increase in intraocular pressure.\(^20\) This oc-
Table 3 Patients with membrane formation without previous argon laser trabeculoplasty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Other clinical findings</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) POAG</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) POAG</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) POAG</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) POAG</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Myopia (&lt;9.75D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) POAG</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Horner syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) POAG</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Malignant melanoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) POAG</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Pseudophakia (posterior chamber IOL) with iris synechia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) PEX</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) PEX</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) CACG</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>YAG iridotomy (2x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) Uveitic glaucoma</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Sinus cavernous syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) Uveitic glaucoma</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Heterochromic cyclitis, aphakia, pars plana vitrectomy, cyclorhycocogulation, YAG iridotomy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

currence could be a consequence of an inflammatory response within the trabecular meshwork. In 100% of PDS, in 69–75% of PEX and in 25% of the POAGs a prostaglandin triggered inflammation of the chamber angle structures has been reported, which directly correlates with the postoperative pressure rise. A pressure spike following a single ALT is very likely to result in an even higher pressure rise after subsequent ALTs. The same inflammatory mechanism can also lead to peripheral anterior synechiae formation. All of these sequelae in the early post-ALT period could be explained by obstruction of the intertrabecular spaces by debris or endothelial cells or by an inflammatory response which later leads to membrane formation. This reaction could be reduced by application of NSAID. Huk et al. reported a significant reduction in protein concentration and inflammatory response within the anterior chamber after use of NSAID.

THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT AND CLINICAL BEHAVIOUR

Hugkulstone et al. compared 0.1 and 0.2 second duration argon laser trabeculoplasty. A duration of 0.2 second resulted in the greatest drop in IOP with patients requiring fewer topical medications and fewer subsequent interventions. These same patients, however, reported more discomfort with the procedure. One patient developed a pressure spike requiring filtration surgery 1 month post-ALT. This failure of IOP control could be the result of total or partial occlusion of the trabecular meshwork by membrane formation or intertrabecular debris as a consequence of laser treatment that was too intense. Wise and Witter proposed energy levels between 0.1 and 0.5 W. Some authors did not observe any correlation between energy level and clinical response. Rouhiainen and colleagues experimented with energy levels much lower than those proposed by Wise and Witter. They reported relatively low success rates (33%). These authors also examined three groups with 0.5, 0.7, and 0.9 W ALTs. Most of the significant IOP increases were in the high power group and the average postoperative IOP increase was also greatest in this group. Other investigators compared 180° and 360° ALT. In the group receiving 180° ALT the post-treatment complications (iritis, corneal opacities, transient hypertension, anterior peripheral synechia) were less frequent and less severe. The greatest rise in postoperative IOP was found in the 360° ALT group and one of these patients had marked loss of visual field within 24 hours. Takenaka et al. had found similar results after 180° and one quadrant ALT. Repeat ALT seems to be effective in only 25% to 32% of cases. Better success rates are reported in patients who had a prolonged favourable response to their initial treatment. Early failure seems to produce an unfavourable outcome with repeat treatment. Brown et al. and Schoenleber et al. studied patients requiring repeat ALT. About every seventh patient had a marked increase in IOP, necessitating urgent surgical intervention. As previously described, an increased incidence of postoperative Tenon cysts was observed following repeat ALT in this study. This occurs because an inflammatory cascade is triggered by the ALT which leads to scar formation at the surgical wound.

Summary

The thickness of a membrane covering the chamber angle seems to be correlated with the number of ALTs performed. More than two argon laser trabeculoplasties (involving over 360°) may induce the formation of such a membrane which is strongly associated with higher preoperative IOP and hypertensive crisis. Because Migdal et al. revealed a slightly better long-term IOP reduction after primary trabeculectomy compared with argon laser trabeculectomy, we suggest that, although ALT may be a successful treatment modality in various forms of open angle glaucoma, it should be restricted to cases in which gaining time is desirable. Examples include the elderly and patients whose way of life could deteriorate following trabeculectomy, such as a one eyed patient who develops a secondary cataract. In patients who will inevitably end up with trabeculectomy, ALT could result in a loss of time and loss of additional ganglion cells, if one only considers increased excavation, decreased rim and field change as criteria to change treatment modalities. These dangers of ALT brought Alvarado to proclaim: “There is a narrow margin between the beneficial and the deleterious effects of argon laser trabeculectomy to the trabecular meshwork.”

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