CASE REPORT

A 35 year old woman was referred with a 6 month history of a gradually enlarging palpable mass arising in the left superotemporal orbit and causing painless, and progressive diplopia. On examination she had a palpable, hard, fixed, left superotemporal orbital mass, a non-axial proptosis, and hypoglobus. The eyelids were normal. Examination of ocular motility revealed a restriction of left elevation. In addition, she was found to have an enlarged, painless ipsilateral preauricular lymph node. Computed tomograph (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans showed the mass was arising from the lacrimal gland (Fig 1).

A transseptal biopsy of the mass was performed and histological examination showed tissue infiltrated by carcinoma in which the neoplastic cells were large and contained prominent nucleoli. Many cells were vacuolated and contained lipid as confirmed by fat stains on unprocessed, fixed material. Immunohistochemistry revealed strongly positive staining for epithelial membrane antigen (EMA) but negative staining with anti-cytokeratin, indicating the carcinoma to be of sebaceous origin (Fig 2). Metastatic spread from another primary site was excluded by general physical examination, chest x ray, mammography, and isotopic bone scan undertaken by an oncologist.

A left orbital exenteration with left superficial parotidectomy and excision of left cervical lymph node was performed. Histological examination of the exenteration specimen showed a 35 × 30 × 18 mm tumour arising in the region of the lacrimal gland, which had been entirely replaced by sebaceous carcinoma, with only a small focus of ductal tissue being present at the margin of the tumour at one point. There was no involvement of the overlying periorbital skin, eyelid, or conjunctiva. The preauricular lymph node contained metastatic deposits, although her cervical lymph nodes were free from metastatic disease.

Postoperatively she underwent radiotherapy to the involved area and the orbit was allowed to granulate and re-epithelialise. Nine months after the surgery an isolated soft, mobile node was noted in the neck. This increased in size over 2 months and was found to be recurrent metastatic carcinoma on fine needle aspiration biopsy. Radical dissection of nodes in the neck confirmed involvement of 30–40 nodes and the patient received further radiotherapy. Six months after this, a swelling in the parotid region without lymphadenopathy again showed recurrent tumour. This lesion responded well to radiotherapy alone. Since then she has achieved good cosmesis with an orbital prosthesis and at the time of writing 3 years after original diagnosis she remains well with no signs of residual tumour.

COMMENT

Primary sebaceous carcinoma of the lacrimal gland possibly arising from heterotopic sebaceous tissue is extremely rare and must be differentiated from secondary invasion of the orbit by a primary eyelid tumour or metastatic spread from other areas of the body. The tumour is highly malignant and metastases to the preauricular and deep cervical lymph nodes occur early in the disease. Orbital exenteration is required and in addition parotidectomy and cervical lymphadenectomy combined with postoperative radiotherapy should be considered as part of the management. The prognosis in previously reported patients was poor with local recurrences and metastases leading to death within 1 year. One previous patient survived to 22 months postoperatively. At the time of writing our patient is the first to show 3 year survival without evidence of further recurrence.

D BRISCOE
Department of Ophthalmology, Meir Hospital, Kfar Saba, Israel

S MAHMOOD
Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9WH, UK

A JACKSON
Manchester Royal Infirmary

B LEATHERBARROW
Manchester Royal Eye Hospital

Correspondence to: Mr B Leatherbarrow, Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester M13 9WH, UK
bolin@mighty-micro.co.uk
Accepted for publication 20 December 2000


CASE REPORT

A 3.75 kg male with an uncomplicated prenatal history was born at full term by normal spontaneous vaginal delivery. At birth, the patient was noted to have a single 1 cm diameter cutaneous haemangioma of his left upper extremity. There was no family history of ocular diseases or any haemangioma tus. The patient's early postnatal course was complicated by hepatic and congestive heart failure. During this time, his cutaneous haemangiomas had increased in number ranging from 2 mm to 1 cm in diameter involving his right upper extremity, occiput, and chest wall. An ophthalmological examination was requested to elucidate the diagnosis of LCHAD (long chain 3-hydroxyacyl coenzyme A dehydrogenase) deficiency, a disorder of mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation, which is associated with choroidal haemangiomas. Funduscopic examination revealed pigmented mottling of his macula and a dulaed foveal reflex bilaterally. The optic discs and vasculature were within normal limits. A diagnosis of LCHAD deficiency was not supported by further serological testing. Diagnostic imaging revealed multiple hepatic lesions associated with hepatomegaly. Subsequently, at 7 weeks of age a liver biopsy was performed which confirmed the diagnosis of infantile haemangioendothelioma. The patient's clinical and ultrasonographic appearance was most consistent with the diagnosis of a circumscribed choroidal haemangioma. Given the patient's normal visual acuity and absence of subretinal fluid, observation was recommended in lieu of laser or photocoagulation therapy. Follow up examination at 15 months of age revealed normal visual acuities without progression of the lesion.

COMMENT

The pathogenesis of haemangiomas remains largely unknown. Histologically, the hepatic and cutaneous haemangioendotheliomas are composed of vascular channels lined by endotelial cells. Infantile hepatic and cutaneous haemangioendotheliomas show a high incidence of spontaneous regression and therapeutic measures are recommended only when associated conditions lead to morbidity.1,2

CASE REPORT

Echographic localisation of corticosteroid after retrobulbar injection

EDITOR,—Long acting pericocular corticosteroids are commonly used to treat coid macula edema (CME) resulting from ocular inflammation or cataract surgery that does not respond to topical therapy. Drug localisation at the macular area is considered important for optimal therapeutic effect. In post-cataract CMO refractory to topical therapy, corticosteroids delivered by retrobulbar and posterior sub-Tenon's injections are equally effective.1,2 Corticosteroids given by sub-Tenon's injection have previously been shown to localise to the macular area.2 Retrobulbar anaesthetic injections have been shown to localise in the intracranal space, but not precisely to the macular area.1,3 We performed ultrasonography after retrobulbar steroid injection to confirm drug localisation in the macular area.

CASE REPORT

Sixteen patients with chronic CMO secondary to sarcoid, idiopathic uveitis, or cataract surgery (Irvine-Gass syndrome) were included in the study. The main inclusion criteria were presence of a visually significant form of CMO that had either failed topical anti-inflammatory treatment, or was deemed clinically severe enough to warrant systemic or periccular injections of corticosteroids prima, and willingness to sign informed consent. The main exclusion criteria was refusal to consent to the procedure. Each eye was injected with 1–2 ml of 40 mg/ml triamcinolone acetonide mixed with 0.5 ml of 2% lignocaine (lidocaine) without adrenaline (epinephrine) using a sharp 1½ inch 25 gauge needle. The needle was inserted at the inferotemporal aspect of the lower lid aiming in the direction of the orbital apex. The patient was asked to look straight ahead while the globe was balloted towards the superior orbit with the index finger of the non-injecting hand. Once the needle was positioned at the inferotemporal aspect of the lower lid aiming in the direction of the orbital apex. The patient was asked to look straight ahead while the globe was balloted towards the superior orbit with the index finger of the non-injecting hand. Once the needle was positioned at the inferotemporal aspect of the lower lid aiming in the direction of the orbital apex. The patient was asked to look straight ahead while the globe was balloted towards the superior orbit with the index finger of the non-injecting hand. Once the needle was positioned at the inferotemporal aspect of the lower lid aiming in the direction of the orbital apex. The patient was asked to look straight ahead while the globe was balloted towards the superi or orbit with the index finger of the non-injecting hand. Once the needle was positioned at the inferotemporal aspect of the lower lid aiming in the direction of the orbital apex. The patient was asked to look straight ahead while the globe was balloted towards the superi or orbit with the index finger of the non-injecting hand. Once the needle was positioned at the inferotemporal aspect of the lower lid aiming in the direction of the orbital apex. The patient was asked to look straight ahead while the globe was balloted towards the superi or orbit with the index finger of the non-injecting hand. Once the needle was positioned at the inferotemporal aspect of the lower lid aiming in the direction of the orbital apex. The patient was asked to look straight ahead while the globe was balloted towards the superi or orbit with the index finger of the non-injecting hand. Once the needle was posi tioned in the muscle cone near the posterior pole, the solution was slowly injected.

B-mode ultrasound was performed within 30 minutes of the retrobulbar injection. After topical proparacaine (proparacaine) was given, a methylcellulose coupling agent was placed on the ultrasound gel. Then the coupling material was directly applied to the ocular surface. Standard longitudinal, vertical transverse, and axial planes were imaged (Figs 1 and 2). In 15 of 16 (94%) eyes injected, localisation was localised to the macular area defined as the portion of the posterior pole bounded by the optic nerve, major temporal arcades, and 3 mm temporal to the fovea. In eyes where the bolus localised to the macular area, the mean distance between the most anterior aspect of
Early wound dehiscence with use of hydroxyapatite orbital implant covered with calf pericardium

EYTON,—Enucleation techniques continue to evolve. While sclera covered hydroxyapatite orbital implants have been quite effective, two major limitations have led us to study other covering materials. One, while there has been no documented human immunodeficiency virus transmission, several patients have expressed concerns about the use of allogeneic sclera because of that issue. Two, in some settings obtaining cadaver donor tissue in a timely manner can be vexing.

Processed calf pericardium has been used in a number of clinical settings as diverse as vascular grafts and neurological surgical patches. Animal ophthalmic data with these materials have shown little untoward effect. While theoretic concerns about prion disease can be raised, we have not seen evidence of this with over 90,000 human implantations. While this material is a xenograft that is stored in glutaraldehyde, we are unaware of significant ophthalmic reactions on the basis of either parameter.

I performed a phase I-II trial with commercially available calf pericardium in 14 patients who underwent enucleations for large intraocular tumours. I compared the results with 126 previous enucleations in similar patients by the same author. Placement of allogeneic scleral wrapped HA implants. When two of these 14 cases developed early, apparently non-infective suture line breakdown (compared with none previously) I stopped the use of this approach.

CASE REPORT

In a phase I-II trial 14 eyes of 14 patients, with large intraocular tumours that were not amenable to eye salvage techniques, underwent enucleation. Three patients had large, unilateral retinoblastomas and 11 had uveal melanomas. In the latter group, eight had primary enucleations and three had their eye removed at relatively long intervals after either brachytherapy or proton radiation. The mean age was 49 years old with a range of 1.3–81 years.

Enucleations were performed in a standard manner, as described elsewhere, using double armed 5-0 polyglycolic and polyactic acids (Vicryl) sutures to imbricate each of the recti muscles. An 18–22 mm HA implant was soaked in a combination of antibiotic-bupivacaine (Marcaine) solution for 5 minutes then covered with a preshaped Ocucal guard calf pericardium (Bio-vascular, Inc, St Paul, MN, USA). The open end of the proforma, bag-shaped material was placed posteriorly and was partially closed with interrupted 4-0 polyglycolic and polyactic acid (Vicryl) sutures. A scalp was used to create four windows, each approximately 3 × 5 mm located at the equator. After haemostasis was achieved the rect muscles were each attached to the anterior edge of their respective 3 × 5 mm window. Tenon’s layer was then closed

Comments

While there are a number of theoretical advantages with the use of calf pericardium instead of allogeneic sclera, the 14% incidence with a running 4-0 polyglycolic and polyactic acid (Vicryl) circle suture, and overlying interpreted 4-0 polyglycolic and polyactic acids (Vicryl) sutures. The conjunctiva was closed with a running 6-0 plain gut. The retrospetive control group was operated on in an identical manner except alcohol preserved allogeneic sclera was used instead of calf pericardium.

Patients who received calf pericardium covered implants have been followed for 7–20 months following surgery. None of the patients has developed sockets for placement of an integrated implant. In two adults we noted breakdown and retraction of the anterior suture line within 1 month of surgery. In neither of the two cases in which breakdown of the suture line in the first month postoperatively was there ocular radiation, pre-existing conditions, or untoward events noted at surgery. In both cases cultures were negative. In the first case, since I had never had this complication in the first month after an enucleation, I assumed that the suture material had broken and took the patient back to the operating room to close the defect. A culture was negative, and I easily resutured the conjunctival edges, but it again broke down 1 week later. In that patient and the second case that presented with a slightly larger defect 2 weeks after enucleation, we removed the anterior face of the calf pericardium that covered the HA implant, and the overlying conjunctival defect was closed with a dexamethasone. The patient has done well. The second case had recurrent breakdown anteriorly so that we removed the implant. No pathogenic organisms were seen.

In the historic control group (126 cases), who had scleral covered HA implants, I had no cases with this type of complication in the first 6 months after surgery.

Comment

A large variation in the incidence of postenucleation complications have been reported. Using the technique outlined above, I have not had an early (<6 months) wound dehiscence or anterior surface breakdown. It is uncertain why we have developed this complication in 14% of cases operated on with bovine pericardium. It is likely that either these patients had a reaction to the xenograft or to the preservative material (although the pericardium is carefully washed in saline solution, bupivacaine (Marcaine) and antibiotics before insertion). In some clinical investigations a higher incidence of early complications with scleral covered hydroxyapatite implants has been reported; these series report wound dehiscence between 5–30%. While that higher incidence has been noted by others, it has not been my experience with a surgical technique that has been basically unchanged for several years.

The mechanism responsible for this early wound dehiscence is uncertain. In an animal study that compared bovine pericardium with homologous sclera there was significantly greater inflammation with the former material; all rabbits that received bovine pericardium wrapped implants had diffuse inflammation in the outer 20% of the material.

It is unlikely that our patients had a subclinical infection (cultures were negative and histological studies showed no organisms) although we cannot completely rule out that possibility.
of a significant complication has truncated my experience with this material.

Supported in part by a grant from the Tudor Foundation.

DEVON II CHAR
The Tudor Eye Foundation, 45 Castro Street, Suite 309, San Francisco, CA 94114, USA
devon@tudor.org

Accepted for publication 14 December 2000

Wegener's granulomatosis as a cause of cicatrising conjunctivitis

EDITOR,—Wegener's granulomatosis is a multisystem disorder characterised by the classic triad of necrotising granulomas in the upper respiratory tract and the lung, a variable degree of systemic small vessel vasculitis, and a focal necrotising glomerulonephritis. 1 A limited form of Wegener's granulomatosis, with absence of glomerulonephritis, has been described. 2

Ophthalmic complications occur in about 30% of patients with biopsy proved disease. 3 Among these orbital pseudotumours ulcerations of the sclera and the cornea are observed most frequently and the histopathological findings have been described. 4,5 Involvement of the conjunctiva and eyelids has also been observed, 6 but progressive scarring of the conjunctiva and its sequelae has not been reported.

CASE REPORT
A 72 year old man was first seen at our department in November 1997 with bilateral conjunctivitis. His medical history had been unremarkable until early 1987, when he developed systemic illness with upper respiratory complaints and renal insufficiency. Wegener's granulomatosis was diagnosed by biopsy of the nasal mucosa and kidney. In 1993 he had several episodes of superficial corneal ulceration in the left eye. On examination the left upper lid was less inflamed than 2 years earlier, but progressive scarring of the tarsus with cicatrical entropion and trichiasis had occurred (Fig 1B). The patient was referred again in March 1999 after he had suffered several episodes of superificial corneal ulceration in the left eye. On examination the left upper lid was less inflamed than 2 years earlier, but progressive scarring of the tarsus with cicatrical entropion and trichiasis had occurred (Fig 1B).

COMMENT
The current state of knowledge has not recognised Wegener's granulomatosis as a disorder causing cicatrising conjunctivitis. 7 The diagnosis of granulomatous conjunctivitis in Wegener's granulomatosis can easily be established in the presence of a history of systemic disease. Conjunctival and eyelid findings, however, may be the presenting symptoms and correct diagnosis is difficult. cANCA levels, a chest x ray film, and an urinalysis may be helpful in such situations.

Owing to the small number of cases, the experience in treating conjunctival Wegener's disease is limited. In the absence of detectable cANCA levels or extracocular disease activity, we did initially not recommend systemic treatment with steroids and/or immunosuppressors. Considering the progressive course with severe lid complications this approach has to be reconsidered. Further reports will help in this decision.

FABIO M MEIHER
ELMAR P MESSMER
WOLFGANG BERNAUER
Department of Ophthalmology, University Hospital Zurich, 8091 Zurich, Switzerland

Correspondence to: Wolfgang Bernauer, MD, OMM Eye Center, Theaterstrasse 2, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland

Accepted for publication 15 November 2000

An unusual presentation of diabetic neuropathy

EDITOR,—Diabetic neuropathy can present in numerous forms; as symmetrical sensory polyneuropathy, mononeuropathy, or as an autonomic neuropathy. The earliest functional change in diabetic nerves is delayed conduction velocity, the earliest histological change is segmental demyelination due to damage of Schwann cells. We report an uncommon but important presentation, which can easily be overlooked on clinical examination.

CASE REPORT
A 27 year old woman was referred to Moorfields Eye Hospital complaining of bilateral corneal erosions. She had been diagnosed with diabetes mellitus in 1988. She was taking insulin twice daily. She had no other systemic disease. Diabetes was well controlled and her HbA1c was normal. She had never had a chest x ray film, and an urinary sediment. On examination she was noted to have nummular keratitis in the left eye (Fig 1B). The patient had the typical appearances of a neurotrophic epithelium. She was started on hypromellose 1% eye drops and chloramphenicol 1% eye drops four times daily, both preserved free to stabilise her epithelium, and this improved her symptoms and vision.

Further progress was obtained with therapeutic contact lenses, and her visual acuity improved to 6/18 in both eyes. Because of her

Figure 1 (a) Active granulomatous, haemorrhagic inflammation of the left upper tarsus in 1997. (b) Same area 2 years later. Note advanced scarring of the left upper tarsus causing entropion and trichiasis.


Figure 2 Asterisk indicates fibrous hyperplasia in the wall of a small artery as consequence of vasculitis (haematoxylin and eosin, ×40).

3 Bulen CL, Lie segregated TJ, McDonald TJ, et al. Ocular complications of Wegener's granuloma-
4 Jordan DR, Addison DJ. Wegener's granuloma-
corneal anaesthesia she was referred for full neurological investigation.

Autonomic function tests were performed which revealed postural hypotension, blunted pressor tests, and a blocked valsalva test. There was much reduced heart rate variability and the responses for her age were thought to be consistent with sympathetic and parasympathetic impairment. Her EMG and nerve conduction studies showed a mild sensory neuropathy. A sural nerve biopsy was offered but refused by the patient.

She is currently well maintained with sceral contact lenses and no other symptomatic manifestations of diabetic neuropathy.

COMMENT

Corneal anaesthesia can be physiological or pathological. Corneal sensation decreases with age, and is lower in females, especially premenstrually. Contact lens wear, and infection by herpes zoster and simplex, oedema and surgery will also reduce sensation. Congenital causes of corneal anaesthesia include: corneal dystrophy and Riker-Day syndrome, and congenital corneal anaesthesia without an associated syndrome, which is presumed to be due to hypoplasia of the ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve. Systemic disease such as diabetes, myotonic dystrophy, scleroderma, and vitamin deficiencies are important causes of corneal anaesthesia, which can often be overlooked. Forty five per cent of diabetic patients had a degree of corneal hypoaesthesia when examined in a study of 130 patients published by Osman et al.7 There is little or no relation between the age of a diabetic patient and the observed decrease in corneal sensitivity. However, corneal sensitivity thresholds do rise with increased duration of diabetes.8

It has been suggested that diabetic peripheral neuropathy was due to occlusive vascular disease and nerve infractions.9 More recent evidence suggests that common symmetrical distal polyneuropathy is due to segmental demyelination with associated or secondary axonal degeneration.10 Recent studies show that there may be a potential to use topical neurotrophic growth factor therapy for neurotrophic corneal ulceration. In a study of 14 eyes Lambiase et al treated neurotrophic corneal ulcers with topical nerve growth factor for 2 weeks. Corneal healing began within 2-14 days and all patients had complete healing of their ulcers after 10 days to 6 weeks. Corneal anaesthesia may often be overlooked unless it is profound. It can be tested with cotton wisps or an anaesthesiometer. It is important to test the corneal sensation subjectively and objectively and also to test all four quadrants of the cornea.

This case raises three important points:

• Chronically irritated eyes should have their corneal sensation tested. Corneal anaesthesia is easily overlooked by non-ophthalmologists and ophthalmologists alike, and the anaesthetic cornea represents a real risk of profound visual loss from trauma and infection.

• Reduced corneal sensation can be a presenting feature of diabetic neuropathy. This woman had no other symptoms or signs of neuropathy apart from her corneal anaesthesia. If a diabetic develops a red or irritable eye, corneal sensation should be tested.

• There is some promise for the future in that this neurotrophic corneal ulceration may potentially be treated by the use of topical neurotrophic growth factors.11 The research into this project continues and is currently not in clinical practice.

C S DANIEL
S G FRASER
J K G DART
Moorfields Eye Hospital, City Road, London EC1V 2PD, UK

Correspondence to: Miss Claire Daniel
Accepted for publication 15 January 2001


Bilateral acute retinal necrosis and herpes simplex type 2 encephalitis in a neonate

EDITOR,—Acute retinal necrosis (ARN) is a rapidly progressing, sometimes devastating, retinitis associated with the herpes virus family. First described in 1971,1 it is diagnosed by the clinical triad of progressive peripheral retinal necrosis, occlusive vasculopathy, and vitreous inflammation.2 The association of herpetic encephalitis with ARN has been described in adults.3,4 Herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) has also been recognised as one of the causative agents of the ARN syndrome, particularly in Japan.3 It has been suggested that ARN in patients less than 25 years of age is likely to be caused by HSV-2.5 We present a case of bilateral ARN (BARN) in a neonate with HSV-2 encephalitis.

CASE REPORT

A 25 day old infant presented with a 4 day history of lethargy, poor feeding, and coughing. Examination revealed an injected, blunted pharynx and a solitary red skin lesion on the left upper arm accompanied by a cluster of blisters. A clinical diagnosis of possible viral encephalitis was made, and intravenous aciclovir was commenced which has been effective subretinal haemorrhage involving the macula developed and the child underwent

Bilateral acute retinal necrosis and herpes simplex type 2 encephalitis in a neonate

COMMENT

Neonatal HSV infection is usually symptomatic and has a high mortality. Three quarters of cases are due to HSV-2, and this is most commonly acquired from the maternal genital tract lesion during delivery.6 The maternal HSV titres in this case suggest that the mother acquired a primary infection during the third trimester. A diagnosis of encephalitis was confirmed by the CT scan appearance and a PCR positive for HSV-2 in the CSF. The retinitis was first observed only 6 days after the onset of the systemic symptoms and progressed significantly despite intravenous administration of aciclovir. This treatment was continued for several weeks and was then followed by oral therapy. The fact that HSV was not identified from the vitreous or retinal biopsy may be attributable to the prolonged antiviral treatment.7

HSV encephalitis is a severe infection, especially in the neonate, that carries a potential risk of significant ocular involvement. This case highlights the importance of early diagnosis and active management. Like ARN in adults, this may include the need for prophylactic laser retinal photoocoagulation to prevent retinal detachment and, should this fail, pars plana vitrectomy with silicone oil tamponade.12

ANDRÉS KYCHENTHAL
Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, UK

ANDREW COOMBS
JOHN GREENWOOD
St George’s Hospital, Department of Ophthalmology, London, UK

CARLOS PAVIEISO
GEORGE W AYWARD
Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, UK

Correspondence to: George W Aylward, Vitreo-retinal Service, Moorfields Eye Hospital, London EC1V 2PD, UK
Accepted for publication 8 January 2001


Figure 1 Photograph showing where indirect argon laser photoocoagulation was used to demarcate the interface between necrotic and healthy retina.

www.bjophthalmol.com
Surgical excision, autolimbal transplantation, and mitomycin C in the treatment of conjunctival and corneal intraepithelial neoplasia

EDITORS.—Conjunctival and corneal intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) are uncommon lesions of low malignant potential.2 Surgical excision is the standard treatment for this condition. However, owing to the poorly defined borders of these lesions, recurrence rates following surgical excision can be as high as 53%.3 Adjunctive therapy including cryotherapy,4 radiotherapy,5 immunotherapy,3 and topical alcohol and urea have been used to treat the condition. Many of these procedures induce limbal stem cell failure with consequent corneal epithelial problems, requiring (auto) stem cell transplantation. Topical cytotoxic agents like 5-fluorouracil and mitomycin C have been used successfully in the treatment of CIN.4 However, inhibition of limbal stem cell division with mitomycin C is thought to notably impair physiological corneal epithelial replacement.6 We report the successful use of prolonged mitomycin C after autolimbal transplantation in the treatment of recurrent CIN.

CASE REPORT
A 37 year old white woman presented in February 1995 with a 6 month history of a fleshy white lesion in the corner of her right eye. In the past she had experienced intermittent episodes of bilateral sore, red eyes. Her visual acuities were 6/18 with pinhole in the right eye and 6/5 in the left eye. Ocular examination revealed a whitish elevated lesion on the right limbal conjunctiva from 7 to 11 o’clock extending almost to the central cornea (Fig 1A).

The patient underwent excision biopsy of the lesion. Intraoperatively the exposed bed of the lesion was treated with absolute alcohol and the conjunctival edge with two cycles of cryotherapy. Postoperatively, a bandage contact lens was inserted and she was treated with topical preservative-free antibiotics and steroids. One month later the corneal and conjunctival epithelium had healed completely and vision improved to 6/12. Histology confirmed the lesion to be conjunctival and corneal intraepithelial neoplasia (Fig 1B).

Two months postoperatively, she developed a recurrence in the form of two central, abnormal areas of corneal epithelium. These were treated by scraping and application of absolute alcohol to the bed of the lesion. Histology identified these lesions to be severely dysplastic corneal epithelial cells. Subsequently she developed right limbal stem cell failure resulting in recurrent episodes of filamentary and punctate keratitis and a reduction of visual acuity to 6/18. Histology of corneal scrapes showed epithelial cells and goblet cells. In February 1998 she underwent a right autologous limbal transplant and vision improved to 6/9.

Two months later she had a recurrence of CIN involving one third of the cornea (Fig 1C). This was treated with four cycles of 0.04% mitomycin C applied four times a day, for 10 days at a time. The tumour regressed completely in 3 months. Twenty months later she remains asymptomatic with a clear cornea (Fig 1D).

COMMENT
Mitomycin C is a cytotoxic alkylating agent which inhibits DNA synthesis and is, therefore, most effective against rapidly dividing cells. While it has been used to treat recurrences of CIN, there have been concerns about the effects of mitomycin C on the limbal stem cells and the integrity of the corneal epithelium.7 In our patient the grafted limbal stem cells and corneal epithelium remained healthy in spite of the significant dose of mitomycin C required to treat her recurrent CIN.

To the best of our knowledge this is the first reported case of topical mitomycin C used successfully against CIN after autolimbal transplant, despite the prolonged duration of application (40 days).

The authors would like to thank Miss April Powell-Richards and Professor J Lowe for their help with the illustrations.

ANNE JOSEPH
KORESH SABRI
HARMINDER S DUA
Department of Ophthalmology, University Hospital, Queen’s Medical Centre, Nottingham NG7 2UH, UK
Correspondence to: Professor H S Dua, Department of Ophthalmology, B Floor, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Centre, University Hospital, Nottingham NG7 2UH, UK
harminder.dua@nottingham.ac.uk
Accepted for publication 24 January 2001


Bilateral granulomatous uveitis in association with common variable immunodeficiency

EDITOR.—We report a case of bilateral granulomatous uveitis, which prompted extensive diagnostic review in a 20 year old woman with a long history of recurrent infection and idiopathic thrombocytopenia. Investigations allowed the definitive diagnosis of common variable immunodeficiency with granulomas (granulomatous antibody deficiency syndrome.) To our knowledge this is the first reported case of granulomatous uveitis in...
association with granulomatous antibody deficiency (GAD). We discuss the features of GAD, and how it may be distinguished from sarcoidosis.

CASE REPORT
A 20 year old woman presented with sudden onset blurred vision. Examination revealed a bilateral granulomatous uveitis with mutton-fat keratic precipitates and anterior chamber cells. Two weeks later she developed bilateral optic disc swelling with multifocal areas of choroidal pallor in her left eye (Fig 1). There was no vitritis or evidence of retinal vascular changes. Her uveitis settled on topical steroids and she maintained vision of 6/6 in the right eye and 6/9 in the left. The working diagnosis was sarcoidosis.

However, serum angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) was not elevated and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed no evidence of neurosarcoid. Plain chest films and high resolution computed tomography of the thorax revealed bilateral hilar and paratracheal lymphadenopathy, with air space shadowing and ill defined nodular opacities in both lower zones. Bronchial biopsies, obtained at fibre-optic bronchoscopy, showed inflammation of the bronchial epithelium consistent with bronchial pneumonia. No granulomata were seen.

As a child she had suffered from recurrent chest infections, with severe neutropenia and thrombocytopenia. By 6 years of age she had developed splenomegaly and widespread lymph node enlargement. Kveim and Mantoux test were both negative. Investigations for lymphoma over several years were negative. At 13 she underwent splenectomy for idiopathic thrombocytopenia. Her exacerbations of idiopathic thrombocytopenia responded to immunoglobulin therapy.

The diagnosis of common variable immunodeficiency syndrome (CVIS) with granulomas was made. Her exacerbations of idiopathic thrombocytopenia responded to immunoglobulin therapy.

A postoperative complication far worse than endophthalmitis: the coexistence of orbital cellulitis

EDITOR,—The coexistence of endophthalmitis and orbital cellulitis in one individual is often a result of endogenous complications, such as metastatic septicemia or infiltration from a neighbouring orbital infection.1 However, the coexistence of both these diseases as complications following intraocular or extracocular surgery is very rarely recognised and has only been reported previously in two patients who underwent radial keratotomy and penetrating keratoplasty.2 3 We report a patient who underwent uncomplicated phacoemulsification surgery under sub-Tenon anaesthesia and presented with an acute endophthalmitis and orbital cellulitis, leading to phthisis bulbi despite a good response to prompt treatment.
A 77 year old woman with high myopia and left aphakia underwent uncomplicated phacoemulsification surgery of the right eye, and was noted to have coexisting orbital cellulitis.

CASE REPORT

A 77 year old woman with high myopia and left aphakia underwent uncomplicated phacoemulsification surgery of the right eye, and was noted to have coexisting orbital cellulitis.

She suffered from bronchial asthma with a productive cough. She was febrile since her second admission, but both sputum and urinary cultures were negative. Diabetes and dacyrocystitis were also excluded. Computed tomography (CT) orbital scan had revealed no retrobulbar or orbital abscess. As the isolated pathogen was Strep pneumoniae, endogenous spread from her chronic respiratory disease to the eye was still a possibility. Her infections had eventually resolved into the ocular cavity during surgery. There is a general assumption that orbital cellulitis is an infective consequence of endophthalmitis, where the orbit was infected with the causative pathogen. On the other hand, orbital cellulitis could simply be an inflammatory response to the severe infection of the globe. The patient we described presented with coexisting orbital cellulitis and endophthalmitis, probably resulting from simultaneous inoculation of the infecting organism into orbital tissues and the eye from the conjunctiva. This is supported by the findings of peri-orbital soft tissue swelling on the CT scan. In addition, the degree of orbital involvement could simply reflect the virulence of the particular organism. Organisms built within 2 months of the initial infection was also the result of the reported case of post-radial keratotomy, even though the causative pathogen differed from the present case. As the prognosis of both coexisting conditions is far worse than endophthalmitis or orbital cellulitis alone, early recognition and the initiation of aggressive treatment are vital.

PECK-LIN LIP
MARIA MOUTSOU MARK HERO
Department of Ophthalmology, Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry, UK

Correspondence to: P L Lip, The Birmingham and Midland Eye Centre, City Hospital, Dudley Road, Birmingham B15 2LT, UK
g.y.lip@bham.ac.uk

Accepted for publication 31 January 2001

COMMENT

The cause of postoperative endophthalmitis is often a result of inoculation of pathogens directly into the ocular cavity during surgery or indirectly into periorcular tissues with subsequent access gained via an open wound. However, the precise mechanism leading to orbital cellulitis from endophthalmitis is less clear.

In our patient, sub-Tenon anaesthesia was applied and this could potentially have served as an access for the pathogen into the orbital cavity. One of two reported cases of postoperative endophthalmitis and orbital cellulitis received only topical anaesthesia at the primary procedure; orbital cellulitis developed following vitreous biopsy and intravitreal antibiotic injection, and the type of anaesthesia was not mentioned. Sub-Tenon anaesthesia is an increasingly popular procedure for intracocular surgery, and when performed by the anaesthetist, skin preparation is usually undertaken using Betadine (Septon), but conjunctival lavege with antiseptic is not usually practised and periorcular tissues are not draped. We recommend fastidious preparation of the lids and conjunctiva with 5% povidone iodine before sub-Tenon anaesthesia together with appropriate draping in addition to the standard procedure before intracocular surgery which has been shown to reduce the incidence of postoperative infection.

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 ophthalmologists, will be sending volunteer surgeons to India early in 2001. Details can be found at the charity website at www.secondsight.org.uk or by contacting Dr Lucy Mathen (email address lucymathen@yahoo.com).
indicated that it will designate the 14th World Congress of ISLSM as its society's co-sponsoring meeting. A pre-conference course and separate sessions in ophthalmology will be held as a part of this international meeting. Further details: Dr B Krishna Rau, President, 14th World Congress of the International Society for Laser Surgery and Medicine, Department of Surgery, D2 Ward, Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Porur, Chennai - 600 116, India (tel: 91-44-4765856, 4768027-28, 8527776, 8594804; fax: 91-44-8594578, 4767008; email: krishnar@giamsd01.vsnl.net.in and website: www.medindia.net/islsm2001).

31st Cambridge Ophthalmological Symposium

The 31st Cambridge Ophthalmological Symposium will be held 3–5 September 2001 at St John's College Cambridge. The subject is Retinal Detachment. Further details: COS Secretariat, Cambridge Conferences, The Lawn, 33 Church Street, Great Shelford, Cambridge CB2 5EL, UK (tel: 01223 847464; fax: 01223 847465; email: b.ashworth@easynet.co.uk).

1st Asia Pacific Forum on Quality Improvement in Health Care

The 1st Asia Pacific Forum on Quality Improvement in Health Care will be held from 19–21 September 2001 in Sydney, Australia. Presented by the BMJ Publishing Group (London, UK) and Institute for Healthcare Improvement (Boston, USA), with the support of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (Australia), Safety and Quality Council (Australia), NSW Health (Australia) and Ministry of Health (New Zealand). Further details: quality@bma.org.uk; fax +44 (0) 7383 6869.

41st St Andrew's Day Festival Symposium on Therapeutics

The 41st St Andrew's Day Festival Symposium on Therapeutics will be held on 6–7 December 2001 at the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Further details: Ms Eileen Strawn, Symposium Co-ordinator (tel: 0131 225 7324; fax: 0131 220 4393; email: e.strawn@rcpe.ac.uk; website: www.rcpe.ac.uk).

4th International Conference on the Adjuvant Therapy of Malignant Melanoma

The 4th International Conference on the adjuvant therapy of malignant melanoma will be held at The Royal College of Physicians, London on 15–16 March 2002. Further details: Conference Secretariat, CCI Ltd, 2 Palmerston Court, Palmerston Way, London SW8 4AJ, UK (tel: + 44 (0) 20 7720 0680; fax: + 44 (0) 20 7720 7177; email: melanoma@confcomm.co.uk; website: www.confcomm.co.uk/Melanoma).

XXIXth International Congress of Ophthalmology

The XXIXth International Congress of Ophthalmology will be held on 21–25 April 2002 in Sydney, Australia. Further details: Congress Secretariat, C/- ICMS Australia Pty Ltd, GPO Box 2609, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia (tel: +61 2 9241 1478; fax: +61 2 9251 3552; email: ophthal@icmsaust.com.au; website: www.ophthalmology.aust.com).

International Society for Behçet's Disease

The International Society for Behçet's Disease was inaugurated at the 9th International Congress on Behçet's Disease. Professor Shigeaki Ohno represents the ophthalmology division (Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan: tel: +81-11-716-1161 (ext 5944); fax +81-11-736-0952; email: sohno@med.hokudai.ac.jp). The 10th International Congress on Behçet's Disease will be held in Berlin 27–29 June 2002. Further details: Professor Ch Zouboulis (email: zoubbere@zedat.fu-berlin.de).