Demonstration of identical clonal derivation in a case of ‘‘oculocerebral’’ lymphoma

Primary intraocular lymphoma (PIOL) is a high grade malignant non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) usually of B cell type, involving the retina and vitreous. PIOL can occur independently or together with primary central nervous system lymphoma (PCNSL; the combination termed ‘‘oculocerebral lymphoma’’). Because of its slow onset and ability to simulate other conditions, the diagnosis of PIOL remains challenging. A number of techniques, including conventional cytology, immunocytology, flow cytometry, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), and biochemical analysis of vitreous samples, are recommended to aid the diagnostic procedure. We report a case of oculocerebral lymphoma, whereby IgH-PCR and GeneScan analysis confirmed the histological diagnosis by demonstration of the identical clonal B cell populations in both the vitreous and stereotactic biopsy.

Case report
A 51 year old systemically healthy man presented in March 2002 with an epileptic fit. Cranial magnetic resonance imaging demonstrated a mass with intensive contrast enhancement in the left fronto-parietal area. A stereotactic biopsy was performed, establishing the diagnosis of a high grade malignant B cell NHL (fig 1A). The neoplastic cells consisted of medium to large sized blasts and were orientated perivascularly. They demonstrated immunoreactivity for CD20, a monoclonal peak of 257 base pairs. (Top) GeneScan analysis following IgH-PCR (FR2) of the vitreous biopsy demonstrating a monoclonal peak (blue) of 257 base pairs in size. The smaller red peaks represent controls. (Bottom) GeneScan analysis following IgH-PCR of the paraffin embedded cerebral biopsy, with a monoclonal peak of 257 base pairs.

Further, DNA sequencing of the amplicates revealed a functional VH3/JH4 rearrangement (fig 2). The cycling conditions (50 rounds of amplification) for all PCRs are described in detail elsewhere. Both samples revealed dominant PCR products of the same size (FR1 327 base pairs, FR2 257 base pairs, FR3 125 base pairs), demonstrating the identical neoplastic B cell population in both lymphomatous manifestations (fig 2). Further, DNA sequencing of the amplicates revealed a functional VH3/JH4 rearrangement of the tumour cells. Thorough imaging studies revealed neither a cerebral recurrence nor evidence of systemic lymphoma. The patient was commenced on high dose ifosfamide (1500 mg/m² intravenously daily over 3 days/cycle). In January 2004, follow up examinations demonstrated a complete resolution of lymphomatous infiltrates in both eyes, and the VA was 20/20 bilaterally.

Comment
Cytological studies of vitreous biopsies remain the first step in the histomorphological...
diagnosis of PIOL. Previous reports have described the use of PCR examining for monoclonal rearrangements of immunoglobulin heavy (IgH) or light (IgL) chains in B cell lymphoma or T cell receptor genes in T cell lymphoma as an adjunctive diagnostic tool in the evaluation of vitreous specimens for PIOL." The success of these analyses is dependent on the quantity of material provided and the extent of DNA degradation. The quality of DNA extracted from paraffin embedded biopsy material can be compromised by fixation solutions, and the duration of fixation. Improved primers for IgH-PCR and TCR-PCR have recently been developed, thereby increasing the chances of detection of clonal B and T cell populations in tissues and fluids. In oculocebral lymphoma, it is assumed on the basis of clinical, morphological, as well as immunohistochemical findings that the cerebral and ocular infiltrations represent the same tumour. To our knowledge, this association between PIOL and PCNSL has not yet been proven genetically. This case, therefore, represents the first in the literature, whereby molecular biological evidence is provided showing that the lymphomatous manifestations in oculocebral lymphoma consist of the identical neoplastic clone(s). To our knowledge, this represents the same tumour. To our knowledge, this association between PIOL and PCNSL has not yet been proven genetically. This case, therefore, represents the first in the literature, whereby molecular biological evidence is provided showing that the lymphomatous manifestations in oculocebral lymphoma consist of the identical neoplastic clone(s). To our knowledge, this represents the same tumour.

G Willerdning
Department of Ophthalmology, Charite- Medical Faculty Berlin, Campus Benjamin Franklin, Berlin, Germany

K Jahne
Department of Hematology, Charite-Medical Faculty Berlin, Campus Benjamin Franklin, Berlin, Germany

Correspondence to: Dr Sarah Coupland, Department of Ophthalmology, Charité Medical Faculty Berlin, Campus Benjamin Franklin Hindenburgdamm 30, D-12200 Berlin, Germany; sarah.coupland@charite.de
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The prevalence of pseudoexfoliation syndrome in Chinese people: the Tanjong Pagar Survey

Young and colleagues report that pseudoexfoliation syndrome (PXS) was uncommon in 500 Chinese people aged 60 years and older attending general ophthalmic clinics in Hong Kong with a presumed diagnosis of cataract.1 We have previously carried out a population based assessment of the prevalence of pseudoexfoliation and risk factors for glaucoma in a district of Singapore, which allowed us to assess the prevalence of PXS in a representative Chinese adult population.

Case report

This study was approved by the ethics review board of Singapore National Eye Centre. All older attending general ophthalmic clinics in Singapore aged 50 years and older were invited to participate.2 From this number 1232 underwent a medical history, examination (including intraocular pressure, gonioscopy, biomicroscopy, and if thought necessary, a slit lamp examination) and basic assessment of the prevalence of PXS and risk factors for glaucoma. Only one person had PXS with glaucoma and open drainage angles.

A total of 283 were considered ineligible (they had died, moved, or were medically unfit to be examined), leaving 1717 potential subjects. In the over 60s, this rose to 0.7% (95% CI: 0.5 to 0.9).

Comment

In contrast with the report from Hong Kong, we identified two people in Singapore with PXS and angle closure sufficient to require incisional surgery. Only one person had PXS with glaucoma and open drainage angles.

In previous studies in east Asia, PXS was found in three of 22 (13.6%) people with glaucomatous optic neuropathy in a Mongolian population. Two of these were classified as open angle glaucoma. The third was blind in both eyes from primary angle closure glaucoma.3 Similarly, PXS appears relatively common (3.8–6.0%) in south India.4 The slightly lower rate among European settlers in Australia aged 49 years and older (2.3%, 95% CI:1.8 to 2.8) is probably genuinely higher than that seen among east Asians.5

In summary, we agree with Young and colleagues that PXS is uncommon in the Chinese cohorts studied to date. However, the tendency for the condition to cluster geographically and in racial subgroups suggests that it may occur with greater frequency in areas not yet studied.

Acknowledgements

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P J Foster
Institute of Ophthalmology, University College London, and Glaucoma Research Unit, Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, UK

Correspondence to: Paul J Foster, Institute of Ophthalmology, University College London, Bath Street, London EC1V 9EL, UK; p.foster@ucl.ac.uk
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Table 1

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<td>Left</td>
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<td>77/B</td>
<td>14*</td>
<td>16*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>79/F</td>
<td>13*</td>
<td>12*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Eye with pseudoexfoliation material.

Trab, trabeculectomy; SPI, surgical iridectomy; PAC, primary angle closure; PACG, primary angle closure with glaucomatous optic neuropathy; OAG, open angle glaucoma.

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Hoarse voice and visual loss

Giant cell arteritis (GCA) often presents atypically. An under-recognised presentation is with speech or respiratory involvement. We report a case of GCA with dysphonia and visual loss, a previously unreported combination.

Case report

A 67 year old woman presented with sudden, non-progressive, painless blurring of the vision in her right eye for 4 days. Her left eye, which had been poor since childhood, was unchanged. She had no other ophthalmic symptoms or history. She smoked and was on treatment for hypertension. On questioning, she reported pain in her throat for 3 weeks, worse on swallowing, which had not responded to oral antibiotics. Her voice had been markedly hoarse for the same period. She denied other respiratory symptoms. She did not have anorexia, weight loss, myalgia, muscle stiffness, scalp tenderness, or jaw claudication, but had been experiencing a dull aching pain over her head for 6 weeks.

On examination, she had deep tissue tenderness on the anterolateral aspect of her neck, bilaterally. She had no scalp tenderness, and her temporal arteries were pulsatile. Her corrected visual acuity was 6/24 in both eyes. Her right optic disc was swollen, consistent with an anterior, ischaemic, optic neuropathy. The left optic disc was normal. The remaining ophthalmic and systemic examinations were unremarkable. Blood tests revealed an erythrocyte sedimentation rate of 130 mm in the first hour, a C reactive protein of 125 mg/l, and a mild, normochromic, normocytic anaemia. A diagnosis of right anterior, ischaemic optic neuropathy secondary to giant cell arteritis (GCA) was made, and she was admitted for pulse, intraarterial methylprednisolone and high dose oral prednisolone. Temporal artery biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of GCA (fig 1).

The following day, her headache and throat pain were much better, her right optic disc was less swollen, and her inflammatory markers began to fall. She was referred to an otolaryngologist regarding her prolonged hoarse voice. Examination and flexible laryngoscopy showed no abnormalities. Chest radiograph was normal. On day 2, her voice began to improve, and by day 3 it was back to normal. She was discharged on oral prednisolone.

Comment

Giant cell (temporal) arteritis is the most common of the vasculitides, and presents with varied and often non-specific symptoms. Diagnosis may be further hindered by the possibility of non-elevated inflammatory markers1 and negative temporal artery biopsy.2 Ophthalmic arteritis involvement may cause irreversible, bilateral blindness, and may occur even in the absence of systemic symptoms and signs, a scenario termed occult GCA.3

Speech and respiratory features in giant cell arteritis have been described only infrequently.4–7 They include cough, sore throat, pain on swallowing, anterior neck tenderness, and dysphonia (hoarse voice). Nevertheless, it has been estimated that 4% of patients have respiratory symptoms as the initial presentation of GCA, and that as many as 9% will display them at some time during the course of the disease.8

Voice changes have been reported in eight patients with GCA, seven with hoarseness,4,5,9 one with a broken, falsetto voice. None of these were reported to have had visual involvement. It has been suggested that the vasculitis in cases of GCA with speech or respiratory features might show a preference for branches of the external carotid artery (which supplies the larynx) over the internal carotid (which supplies the eye).3 Our case, however, demonstrates the possibility of dual involvement.

In considering the diagnosis of GCA, non-classic features, such as speech and respiratory symptoms, can be easily overlooked. In the absence of classic symptoms they should be specifically asked about. The label of occult GCA, therefore, should not be applied without first excluding the whole spectrum of recognised GCA features. In addition, GCA should be considered in cases of prolonged dysphonia with concomitant visual symptoms.

Figure 1 Section of temporal artery biopsy stained for elastin.

References


Subconjunctival migration of silicone oil through a Baerveldt pars plana glaucoma implant

Extravasation of intraocular silicone oil through a sclerotomy into the subconjunctival space has been described.1 Oil migration through Molteno and Ahmed implants has also been reported in the literature.2,3 However, literature search revealed no cases of oil migration through a Baerveldt pars plana implant after a vitrectomy. We report such a case.

Case report

In May 2001, a 58 year old white man presented with dense vitreous haemorrhage, hyphaema, and neovascular glaucoma (intraocular pressure (IOP) was 55 mm Hg by application tonometry) associated with proliferative diabetic retinopathy in his phakic right eye (RE), and background diabetic retinopathy in his left eye (LE). Visual acuity (VA) was RE: counting fingers, LE: 20/20. There were mild cortical and nuclear sclerotic cataracts in both eyes. The high IOP along with severe headache and nausea was refractory to maximal medical therapy. A pars plana vitrectomy, endophotoocoagulation, and placement of a Baerveldt pars plana glaucoma implant (Model BG 102–350, surface area: 350 mm2 Pfizer Inc, New York, NY, USA) in the superior temporal quadrant allowed an immediate relief of severe ocular and systemic discomfort, and normalisation of the IOP to 14 mm Hg (application), RE, after surgery. Owing to the increased cataract, his general ophthalmologist performed cataract extraction by phacoemulsification and inserted a posterior chamber implant, RE, in October 2001. Subsequently, intraocular silicone oil tamponade for multiple retinal breaks including a large inferior relaxing retinotomy was required during a repeat vitrectomy for proliferative vitreoretinopathy, RE, in January 2002. Examination in May 2002 revealed disappearance of 50% of intravitreal
oil because of its migration into the superior subconjunctival space via the Baerveldt shunt (fig 1). Patient complained of increasing ocular discomfort as a result of conjunctival inflammation and IOP rise to 30 mm Hg by applanation tonometry, associated with an enlarging superior conjunctival bleb with underlying infiltration of emulsified oil in the subsequent weeks. Application of dorzolamide hydrochloride-timolol maleate and brimonidine tartrate 0.2% ophthalmic solutions lowered the IOP to 18 mm Hg. RE. Removal of intraocular and subconjunctival silicone oil was performed on 28 May 2002. Surgical exploration showed widespread oil infiltration involving the posterior plate of the implant and the subconjunctival soft tissues. Extensive resection of swollen subconjunctival tissues infiltrated with oil droplets was performed (fig 2). The surgical dissection involved primarily the anterior subconjunctival tissues associated with most of the oil infiltration, and stayed away from the posterior orbital space where fibrous encapsulation around the implant plate was noted. The Baerveldt implant was not removed. The ocular inflammation subsided and the IOP was brought down to 16 mm Hg (applanation) without ocular hypotensive medications, RE, within 1 week after surgery. Ocular hypotensive medical therapy was no longer required afterwards. The VA was 20/200 and the IOP was 15 mm Hg (applanation) with complete retinal attachment, RE, 6 months later.

Comment
In recent years, Baerveldt pars plana glaucoma implants have become increasingly popular for control of refractory glaucoma in eyes with vitreoretinal complications that also require a pars plana vitrectomy. Frequently, silicone oil tamponade may also be indicated for such eyes. Emulsification of intraocular silicone oil usually takes many months after surgery to develop, the exact timing of which varies and depends on multiple factors, including the purity and viscosity of the oil. It is interesting that extraocular migration of silicone oil did not occur until 4 months after its placement, coincidental with the start of oil emulsification in this case. Despite the loss of intraocular oil, previous long term retinal tamponade with oil proved sufficient for maintaining retinal attachment after oil removal. The drainage tube was not removed or ligated during the second vitrectomy when silicone oil was inserted to avoid recurrent excessive rise of IOP after surgery in the absence of a patent drainage channel, potentially aggravated by reduced volume of the vitreous cavity for posterior aqueous flow due to the intravitreal silicone oil. Measures that may delay or prevent extraocular oil migration through a drainage tube include placement of the pars plana drainage tube in an inferior quadrant, replacement of the pars plana shunt with another tube shunt inserted into an inferior quadrant of the anterior chamber, and use of highly purified and super-viscous oil with lower tendency for emulsification. In addition, the patient is encouraged to sleep on the side of the drainage tube, since oil may rise from the dependent side and away from the tube. Eventually, emulsified oil droplets may find their way into the drainage tube for extraocular migration. However, this case shows that Baerveldt pars plana implant and silicone oil may coexist for a prolonged period for select cases. Silicone oil extravasation through a glaucoma shunt is not unique for a Baerveldt pars plana implant, but a phenomenon associated with other types of shunt implants as well, as shown by previous case reports. To our knowledge, however, this is the first written report of silicone oil migration through the drainage tube of a Baerveldt pars plana implant.

C K Chan, D G Tarasewicz, S G Lin
Southern California Desert Retina Consultants, Palm Springs, CA, USA

Rosai-Dorfman disease: isolated epibulbar masses in two adult patients

Rosai and Dorfman first characterised sinus histiocytosis with massive lymphadenopathy in 1969. This condition most commonly presents as a massive painless cervical adenopathy in children or young adults of African ancestry. The lymphadenopathy typically has a protracted course, lasting for several years before spontaneously resolving. Complications can include compression of vital organs or associated anaemia or leucopenia. The results of chemotherapy or radiation treatments have generally been disappointing; however, surgical debulking, when necessary, has been effective.

Microscopic examination of the lymph nodes reveals a polymorphous infiltrate composed of plasma cells, other lymphocytes, and histiocytes. The histiocytes often contain phagocytised lymphocytes, a histological finding termed emperipolesis. Since these histiocytes fill and expand lymph node sinuses, the disease was first named morphologically as sinus histiocytosis with massive lymphadenopathy. Extranasal involvement, most commonly in the upper respiratory tract and stomach, displays a histology similar to lymph node infiltrates. Because extranasal infiltrates are often found in the absence of lymphadenopathy, the eponym Rosai-Dorfman disease is now preferred. The orbit is a common extranasal site of RDD. Four cases of RDD manifesting as an epibulbar conjunctival mass have also been reported. In two of these cases, both in children, the epibulbar mass was an isolated finding. We present RDD occurring as an isolated epibulbar mass in two adult patients.

References

C K Chan
Department of Ophthalmology, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, USA

Correspondence to: Clement K Chan, MD, PO Box 2467, Palm Springs, CA 92263, USA; Pchani@aol.com
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Case reports

A 71 year old African-American man with a history of hypertension, benign prostatic hyperplasia, asthma, gout, and degenerative joint disease was evaluated for a painless 1.5 cm episcleral mass on the medial aspect of the right eye, adjacent to the limbus (fig 1A). The mass had been growing for 4 months. The patient was examined by an internist, who found no lymphadenopathy, anaemia, or leucopenia. The mass was excised for histopathological diagnosis. Haematoxylin and eosin stained sections of the episcleral nodule revealed a mixed cellular infiltrate, predominantly composed of histiocytes mixed with lymphocytes, including plasma cells and polymorphonuclear leucocytes. Several of these histiocytes displayed the presence of polymorphonuclear leucocytes, and plasma cells within its cytoplasm, demonstrating the characteristic histological finding termed emperipolesis. Haematoxylin and eosin stained sections of the nodule revealed a mixed cellular infiltrate, predominantly composed of histiocytes mixed with lymphocytes, including plasma cells and polymorphonuclear leucocytes. Several of these histiocytes showed emperipolesis, displaying phagocytosed polymorphonuclear leukocytes, and plasma cells. Stains for bacteria, acid fast bacilli, and fungi were negative.

Comment

The cases show that RDD can present as an isolated epibulbar mass in the elderly, as late as the eighth decade. Two previous cases of RDD manifesting as an isolated epibulbar mass in children have been described. One case of epibulbar and cutaneous RDD in a 40 year old has also been described. Although most cases of RDD occur in children or young adults, the disease is known to manifest in the elderly as well. A review of 423 cases of RDD showed a median age at presentation of 20 years (SD 20 years). The oldest patient in that series was 74 at the time of presentation. The mean age in cases with ocular involvement was 6 years. Patients with soft tissue lesions are known to be older than patients with nodal or solid organ involvement, with a mean age of 46 years in one series.

Although clinical features of RDD may vary from benign soft tissue masses or lymphadenopathy to life threatening compression of vital organs, anaemia, or leucopenia, the characteristic histological features are histiocytic infiltration admixed with lymphocytes and other inflammatory cells. One typical feature of this entity has been emperipolesis, with histiocytes displaying phagocytosed lymphocytes and plasma cells. Histiocytes in RDD, Langerhans cell histiocytosis, and other histiocytoses express S-100, a neural tissue specific protein; however, the pathophysiology of this S-100 expression remains obscure. Although positive staining for S-100 strongly suggests RDD, it is not absolutely required to make the diagnosis in the presence of typical histology for RDD. CD68 is a monocyte/macrophage marker frequently expressed by histiocytes in all histiocytic disorders and believed to be associated with lysosomal

Figure 1  Clinical photograph of patient 1 (A), demonstrating the vascularised epibulbar mass. Haematoxylin and eosin stained section through the excised mass patient 1 (B). Chronic inflammatory infiltrate with lymphocytes, plasma cells, and histiocytes is present. Inset shows higher magnification of histiocyte containing lymphocytes and plasma cells within its cytoplasm, demonstrating the characteristic histological finding termed emperipolesis. Haematoxylin and eosin stained section for patient 1 (C), demonstrating small focus of necrosis. Clinical photograph of patient 2 (D), demonstrating the vascularised epibulbar mass.

Figure 2  Immunohistochemistry of histiocytes in patient 1 (A), consistent with RDD. Stain for S-100 was positive. Stain for α1-antitrypsin (B) was positive. Stain for lysozyme (C) was positive. Stain for CD-1a (D) was negative.
granules. In all histiocytes other than Langerhans cell histiocytosis, the histiocytes frequently stain positive for lysozyme, indicating that these cells are activated and have strong phagocytic potential. α-1-Antitrypsin is a proteinase inhibitor expressed by monocytes, inhibiting overexpressed proteinases during inflammation. It has been variably expressed in histiocytes in RDD. CD-1a is a marker for the Langerhans histiocyte and may be involved in antigen presentation. Staining for CD-1a is negative in RDD. Early reviews of RDD stress the lack of necrosis on histopathology. Despite the lack of documentation in the early literature, small foci of necrosis are sometimes present in RDD. Consistent with our case, small foci of necrosis resembling microabcesses were observed in a series of soft tissue RDD.

Rosai-Dorfman disease should be considered by the clinician and pathologist when evaluating epibulbar masses in children, adults, and the elderly. The diagnosis is made by the pathologist based on the typical histology, including emperipolesis and confirmatory immunohistochemistry. Surgical excision is the treatment of choice. Patients should be managed in conjunction with the internist to evaluate for lymphadenopathy, leucopenia. In all histiocytoses other than RDD, multiple extranodal lesions, anaemia, and increased platelet counts are sometimes present.

Systemic FK506 improved tear secretion in dry eye associated with chronic graft versus host disease

Dry eye is one of the major symptoms of chronic graft versus host disease (CGVHD). Although effective therapy for dry eye associated with CGVHD has not been well established, successful treatment with systemic FK506, topical retinioic acid, topical cyclosporin A, and topical autologous serum have been reported. However, improved tear secretion was reported only in one patient with systemic FK506 by Masaoka et al., with limited description of ocular findings. We present a patient with dry eye associated with CGVHD, where systemic administration of FK506 resulted in improved ocular surface findings along with the Schirmer test value.

Case report

A 33 year old man had HLA matched sibling allogeneic peripheral blood stem cell transplantation in December 2000 for acute myeloid leukaemia in remission. He received cyclosporine A as GVHD prophylaxis, but it was discontinued on day 85. On day 98, he was referred to an ophthalmologist for screening of CGVHD. On examination, slight tarsal and bulbar conjunctival injection, and slight superficial punctate keratitis (SPK) were noted bilaterally. The Schirmer test value was 10 mm in the right eye and 9 mm in the left eye.

On day 105, he developed bilateral pseudo-membranous conjunctivitis, lichenoid oral lesions, skin eruptions in the upper half of the body, and liver dysfunction. The diagnosis of CGVHD was made. On day 123, oral cyclosporine A (5 mg/kg /day) and oral prednisolone (60 mg/day) were started, and then skin eruptions and liver dysfunction gradually subsided. On day 140, although pseudo-membranous conjunctivitis was settled down, SPK worsened (fig 1) in both eyes. Prednisolone was discontinued on day 186. On day 196, the Schirmer test values decreased to 1 mm in the right and 3 mm in the left eye, and tear break up time (BUT) was 1 second bilaterally. Because lichenoid oral lesions and SPK were unchanged and skin eruptions gradually worsened, oral cyclosporine A was discontinued and oral FK506 was started on day 221.

On day 287, the trough level of FK506 was 8.5 ng/ml and the Schirmer test values improved to 4 mm in the right and 5 mm in the left eye. SPK had gradually improved in both eyes. On day 322, the Schirmer test...
value improved to 16 mm and SPK disappeared in both eyes. On day 421, the trough level of FK506 was 7.9 ng/ml. The Schirmer test value was maintained over 10 mm up to day 553 without recurrence of SPK (fig 2) in both eyes, although BUT remained 1 second bilaterally.

Comment

Ogawa et al.² reported that in two patients with CGVHD, the symptoms of dry eye and the findings of the ocular surface were markedly improved after the administration of systemic FK506 with corticosteroids. However, in their cases the results of Schirmer tests were not normalised in contrast with the result of Masaoaka et al.³. Ogawa et al.² speculated that this difference is probably the result of the degree of lacrimal gland destruction. They demonstrated the result of biopsy of the lacrimal gland with prominent interstitial fibrosis and T cell infiltration in one of their patients. The degree of lacrimal gland destruction may vary with the duration and severity of CGVHD. In two patients reported by Ogawa et al.² FK506 had been administered 246 days after the onset of CGVHD in one patient, and the other had mild dry eye before haematopoietic stem cell transplantation. The lacrimal gland in these patients might have been irreversibly damaged before the administration of FK506. We speculate that in our patient, because FK506 substituted for cyclosporin A 101 days after the onset of CGVHD before irreversible damage of the lacrimal gland occurred, thereby may effective in improving tear secretion. The lack in the improvement of BUT in our case may be the result of severe damage to goblet cells with preceding pseudomembranous conjunctivitis.

This case indicates that systemic administration of FK506 is effective for dry eye associated with CGVHD, although the degree of improvement in tear secretion may vary between cases with the duration and/or severity of CGVHD.

S Aoki, H Mizote, A Minamoto, M Suzuki, H Tanaka
Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Science, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan
H K Mishima
Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Science, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan
H Tanaka
Department of Hematology and Oncology, Research Institute for Radiation Biology and Medicine, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan

Correspondence to: A Minamoto, Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Science, Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Hiroshima University, 1-2-3, Kasumi, Minami-ku, Hiroshima 734-8551, Japan; amin@hiroshima-u.ac.jp

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3D ultrasound coronal C-scan imaging for optic nerve sheath meningioma

The use of three dimensional (3D) ultrasonography (3DUS) for optic nerve measurements has been described in normal eyes utilising coronal “C-scans”⁴. This study demonstrates the use of 3DUS generated C-scans for optic nerve measurements in orbits with optic nerve sheath meningioma and compares those with measurements obtained from computed tomography (CT) scans.

Case reports

A 69 year old woman with a left optic nerve sheath meningioma was treated with external beam radiation therapy 6 years earlier. On 3DUS coronal C-scans, an optic nerve sheath diameter (ONSD) 3 mm behind the globe was measured to be 7.4 mm in the left eye (fig 1, top left) and 6.4 mm in the right eye (fig 1, top right).

CT of the orbits was obtained. The centre of each optic nerve could clearly be identified on the axial imaging. At a distance of 3 mm posterior to the junction of the optic nerve with the sclera, the diameter of the optic nerve was measured. The ONSD was found to be 7.6 mm in the left eye (fig 1, bottom left) and 6.4 mm in the right eye (fig 1, bottom right).

A 74 year old woman with left optic nerve sheath meningioma was treated by external beam radiation 12 years before our evaluation. On 3DUS coronal C-scan imaging, the ONSD 3 mm behind the globe was measured to be 7.2 mm in the left eye (fig 2, top left) and 5.4 mm in the right eye (fig 2, top right).

CT of the orbits was obtained. The ONSD 3 mm behind the junction of the optic nerve with the sclera was measured to be 7.2 mm in the left eye (fig 2, bottom left) and 5.4 mm in right eye (fig 2, bottom right).

Comment

C-scan ultrasound imaging provided ONSDs similar to those obtained by CT of the orbits. Each was consistent with tumour related thickening of the left optic nerve. At 3 mm posterior to the globe, an ONSD discrepancy of at least 1 mm between the left and the right eyes was independently observed by both 3DUS C-scans and CT axial scans.

Values obtained by C-scan correlated well with CT scan measurements. The diameters of the left optic nerves were thicker than the normative CT scan range of 4–6 mm.

Figure 1 Case 1. The patient’s left (top left) and right (top right) optic nerve sheath diameters are shown by 3DUS coronal C-scans. The patient’s left (bottom left) and right (bottom right) optic nerve sheath diameters are shown by axial CT scans.
Although the right optic nerve of case 1 was slightly beyond the normative range by 3DUS and by CT, the right optic nerve of case 2 was within normal limits by both tests.

We have found that 3DUS could image the optic nerve up to 15 mm behind the globe. However, the full coronal outline of the optic nerve was no longer apparent starting 7 mm posterior to the globe. Proceeding from this point towards the posterior orbit, parts of the optic nerve sheath outline became indistinct, blending with the blackness of the optic nerve shadow. This is complicated by the twisting manner by which the optic nerve traverses the orbit and sound attenuation that occurs at these distances from the transducer. In contrast, CT allows for a better overall view of the optic nerve (and tumour) as they traverse the orbit.

Three dimensional ultrasound C-scan imaging is a non-invasive, quantitative, and inexpensive method to screen for optic nerve asymmetry and optic nerve tumours.

J P S Garcia Jr, PT Finger, M Kurli, RA Holliday
The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York, USA

R A Holliday
Beth Israel Medical Center, New York, USA

P T Finger
New York University School of Medicine, New York, USA

J P S Garcia Jr
New York Medical College, New York, USA

P T Finger, M Kurli
The New York Eye Cancer Center, NY, USA

Correspondence to: Paul T Finger, The New York Eye Cancer Center, 115 East 61st Street, New York City, NY 10021, USA; pfinger@eyecancer.com
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References

An infected hydrogel buckle with Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis
Scleral buckling is still the most common procedure to repair a rheumatogenous retinal detachment. Acute or chronic infection of scleral explant is rare but well recognised serious postoperative complication threatening the eye and jeopardising the retinal attachment and visual outcome. They may present acutely as painful red eye with purulent discharge or chronically with extrusion of the explants. The reported incidence varies between 0.5% and 5.6%.1 Surgical technique, different synthetic materials of scleral explants, duration of surgery, size, and position of buckle affect the rate of infection.

In the largest retrospective review of 797 patients with episcleral buckle for rheumatogenous retinal detachment, Roldan-Pallares and associates had reported 1.3% patients requiring removal of the implant with the commonest seen in silicone sponge (9%) and the least common encountered in hydrogel implant (1.3%).2

Smiddy et al have studied 45 cases of scleral buckling infection and identified coagulate negative staphylococci being the most common isolates (17 of 33 positive cultures), and the others include Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus, and Mycobacterium.1 Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis is a rare zoonosis and, apart from its rare description in human lymphadenitis, it has not been reported in the ophthalmology literature. The isolates from the scleral buckle infection of our case was susceptible to penicillin and vancomycin.

The treatment regimen and possible sources of the infection have been explored.

Case report
A 63 year old white man presented with 8 week history of dull ache over his left eye coupled with mucopurulent discharge. He had received an uneventful scleral buckling surgery with encircling silicone rubber band, 5 mm radial hydrogel episcleral sponge, and cryoexpy for his left eye retinal detachment 8 years earlier. On examination, the visual acuity was 20/20 in his right eye and 20/50 in his left. Examination revealed exposed hydrogel scleral buckle with surrounding conjunctival oedema and hyperaemia (fig 1). Fundus examination showed a clear view and an attached retina with good buckle support. There was no feature of erosion and the choriotreal adhesion from previous retinal cryoexpy looked adequate. An infected buckle was diagnosed and the removal of buckle was arranged. Intraoperatively, the hydrogel buckle was noticed to be decomposed into a mess and it had to be removed in pieces. The scleral bed was irrigated with copious gentamicin solution. Gram smear of the specimen showed Gram positive bacilli and culture positive staphylococci.

Exposed hydrogel scleral buckle with conjunctival chemosis, hyperaemia, and purulent discharge.
A deficit in visits to the optometrist by preschool age children: implications for vision screening

Vision screening in children is aimed primarily at detecting non-strabismic amblyopia (other forms of vision defect are generally evident to parents). Such non-strabismic amblyopia occurs mostly as a result of uncorrected refractive errors.1, 2 In the December 2003 report by the Child Health Sub-group3 it was recommended that all 4–5 year olds should receive vision screening. The Health For All Children 4 (HFAC4, 2003) “Hall Report”4 and the Children’s Eye Health Working Party guidelines5 similarly suggest vision screening should be undertaken in all 4–5 year olds. This advice is in accord with the results of the first randomised controlled trial of treatment for amblyopia,6 which found that treatment of moderate amblyopia (acuity 6/36–6/18) in preschool aged children was effective. However, currently the coverage of vision screening is patchy, and numbers of specialist screening personnel may be insufficient to meet demand if the recommendation to screen all 4–5 year olds were to be implemented.6 In districts where vision screening is not carried out, optometrists might act as an important safety net by providing an additional route for referral of non-strabismic amblyopes.

Methods

As part of an investigation into the genetics of myopia,7 we investigated the age distribution of individuals attending for a sight test at 19 optometry practices in northern England during the period January 2000–December 2001. For subjects attending more than once, only the most recent visit was recorded. Of the 90 884 attendees, age was known for 90 750. None of the optometry practices operated in a manner that would be expected to discourage the attendance of children. The age distribution of this optometric cohort was compared with data from the census of England and Wales, conducted in 2000.

Results

Figure 1 shows the age distribution of the optometric cohort compared with that of the year 2000 census. Although the optometry practices were not selected according to defined epidemiological sampling criteria, the high similarity in the age distribution of the two datasets after the age of 10 suggests the optometry attendees are generally representative of the UK population. However, there was a clear deficit in visits to optometrists in the preschool age group, which was highly significant ($\chi^2 = 4186.4, df = 1$;
p<0.0001). Attendance to optometrists appeared to increase linearly until about age 11 when it reached adult levels (fig 1, inset). Our analysis suggests that only ~7% of children aged 0–5 years visit an optometrist (1.48% of visits in the optometric cohort were for infants aged 0–5 years, and there were 16.6 million sight tests carried out in Great Britain in total, in the year 2000, suggesting 246 000 tests on the 3.7 million infants in this age group). Because infants in whom a refractive error has been detected are likely to visit their optometrist each subsequent year, this figure must be an overestimate of the proportion attending for the first time—that is, in a screening context.

Comment

The fact that a visit to the optometrist is such an exception to the rule at this age underlines the importance of vision screening programmes, and suggests that every effort should be made to implement a comprehensive system of screening at age 4–5 in order to detect children likely to benefit from early treatment for amblyopia. However, where such programmes are not in place, we suggest that encouraging children to visit an optometrist should help in the early referral of non-strabismic amblyopes.

Acknowledgements

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J A Guggenheim

School of Optometry and Vision Sciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

J E Farbrother

Optometry Department, Oxford Eye Hospital, Oxford, UK

Correspondence to: Dr Jez Guggenheim, School of Optometry and Vision Sciences, Cardiff University, Redwood Building, Long Edward VII Avenue, Cardiff CF10 3NB, UK; guggenheim@cf.ac.uk
doi: 10.1136/bjo.2004.052027

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“Only rarely seen in dreams”—visual experiences during cataract surgery

Cataract surgery is the most commonly performed elective surgery in many countries including the United Kingdom.1 With the majority of procedures performed under local anaesthesia, it is important for surgeons to recognise if patients are indeed visually aware of their environment. Understanding their experience would be a step forward in providing the safest and the most effective ophthalmic care to cataract patients.

Clinical significance of patients’ visual experience lies in the fact that a large number of patients are frightened by their experience, which potentially leads to a number of problems.2–3 This could range from poor cooperation during surgery to a sympathetic surge with undesirable adverse effects of hypertension, tachycardia, hyperventilation, and acute panic attack.

Since the visual disturbances during cataract surgery can cause fear and anxiety and adversely affect patient satisfaction, any measure that could reduce its negative impact would contribute to making the operation safer and more bearable.

Visual experiences during cataract surgery have not been discussed in any major ophthalmic textbooks and have not been well studied until recently.4–5 It is commonly expected by the majority of ophthalmologists that patients are not able to perceive much with the eye being operated on during surgery. Even the patient information leaflet published by the Royal College of Ophthalmologists, London, states, “you will not be able to see what is happening, but will be aware of a bright light.” This advice, unfortunately, may not be accurate in a sizeable proportion of patients undergoing cataract surgery.6

A number of artists have expressed their experience during cataract surgery previously.7–9 Two of our patients also wrote back describing their visual experiences. Both underwent uneventful cataract surgery by phacoemulsification and intraocular lens implantation in our unit. One was a professional artist and the other a local poet. The artist sent us an elaborate drawing resembling a “colourful monkey” which portrayed his visual experience (fig 1). The poet sent us a poem, inspired by his visual perception (fig 2). His words clearly reflect the drawing. Taken together the drawing and the poem can in fact provide a tangible insight into how patients may visually experience cataract surgery under local anaesthetic.

Wondrous light from laser beams
To show such strong dramatic scenes
Only rarely seen dreams
This helps the eye to see

Bright and beautiful coils of light
Crystal clear to heal the sight
Soft and warm and glowing bright
Fascinating mystery

Subtle shades of pink and blue
Smoky white and yellow too
Will these show the same for you
As they did for me?

Our thanks to those who show the light
Their skills and loving care delight
And much improve our failing sight
A wondrous place to be

Figure 1 Artist’s impression of his visual experiences during cataract surgery.

Figure 2 Poem inspired by visual experiences during cataract surgery.

This documentation of visual experiences during cataract surgery could prove helpful to counsel patients on what to expect during the procedure. An explanation of possible visual experiences during local anaesthesia may relieve patient anxiety and should be included in patient information leaflets regarding cataract surgery. This could provide a useful tool to offer some reassurance to the anxious patients about to undergo the procedure. Patient counselling in this way may increase patient comfort and cooperation during the entire procedure.

R Zia, F C Schlichtenbrede, B Greaves

William Harvey Hospital, Head and Neck Directorate, Kennington Road, Willesborough, Kent, TN24 0LZ, UK

M U Saeed

Leeds General Hospital, UK

Correspondence to: Frank C Schlichtenbrede, East Kent Hospitals, William Harvey Hospital, Head and Neck Directorate, Kennington Road, Willesborough, Kent, TN24 0LZ, UK; f.schlichtenbrede@uel.ac.uk
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www.bjophthalmol.com
Spontaneous closure of microaneurysms in diabetic retinopathy with treatment of coexisting anaemia

Pathogenesis of diabetic retinopathy is multifactorial. Various potential risk factors include hypertension, proteinuria, and duration of diabetes, use of insulin, chronic renal disease, and anaemia. Management of diabetic macular oedema has mainly focused on laser photoacoagulation of leaking microaneurysms. While anaemia has been found as an independent risk factor for the development of high risk proliferative diabetic retinopathy, its correction has not received due attention in the management of diabetic retinopathy. We report a patient with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) with coexisting nutritional anaemia, who showed spontaneous closure of the microaneurysms on correction of anaemia and metabolic control.

Case report
A 39 year man with IDDM for 12 years, presented with bilateral decrease in vision for 3 months. Examination revealed a visual acuity of 20/40 in both eyes and normal anterior segment. Fundus examination showed multiple microaneurysms, cotton wool spots, and superficial retinal haemorrhages scattered throughout the posterior pole in both eyes. Fundus fluorescein angiography showed multiple microaneurysms with focal leakage in both eyes (fig 1). Review of his systems was essentially normal. Laboratory results showed low haemoglobin (4.7 g%), raised erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) (65 mm in the first hour) and hyperglycaemia (fasting blood sugars >242 mg/dl). Peripheral blood film showed moderate anisocytosis and microcytosis of red cells. Total leucocyte count, differential leucocyte count, platelet count, serum electrolytes, urea, creatinine, 24 hours urinary proteins, and bilirubin were within normal limits. Chest x ray, ultrasound abdomen, stool for occult blood, duodenal biopsy, and serum electrophoresis for Waldenstrom’s microglobulinaemia were normal. He was labelled as a case of nutritional (iron deficiency) anaemia. He received blood transfusion (two units) and started on iron, folic acid, vitamin B1, B6, and B12 supplements.

His insulin regimen was modified. After 3 months of therapy, his haemoglobin improved to 14 g/dl and blood sugars were normal (fasting blood sugars 110 mg/dl). His visual acuity improved to 20/20 in both eyes. Fundus examination showed spontaneous closure of majority of microaneurysms and resolution of superficial haemorrhages and cotton wool spots in both eyes (fig 2).

Comment
In our patient the retinopathy was characterised by multiple microaneurysms, cotton wool spots, and haemorrhages, which were highly suggestive of moderately severe non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Anaemia is known to produce a retinopathy that is characterised by haemorrhages and cotton wool spots, and occasionally hard exudates. To our knowledge development of microaneurysms has not been reported in nutritional anaemia. The Diabetes Control and Complications Trial (DCCT) has shown that intensive management of diabetes reduces the development and progression of retinopathy in the long run but spontaneous closure of microaneurysms was not noted in this study. A large cross sectional study found a twofold increase in risk of retinopathy in patients with haemoglobin less than 12 gm/dl, when controlled for other known risk factors. Shorb et al reported three diabetic patients with severe iron deficiency anaemia, who rapidly progressed to severe proliferative retinopathy. Friedman and associates reported resolution of macular hard exudates in five patients who were treated with erythropoetin for coexisting anaemia. The authors did not speculate on the mechanism of resolution of hard exudates. It is unlikely that a better metabolic control alone led to spontaneous closure of microaneurysms in our patient. It is more likely that anaemia induced retinal hypoxia played a major part in the development of microaneurysms and other retinopathy changes. We postulate that correction of...
hypoxia may be the possible mechanism in improvement of the retinopathy.

R Singh, V Gupta, A Gupta
Department of Ophthalmology, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India

A Bhansali
Department of Endocrinology, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India

Correspondence to: Amod Gupta, MD, Department of Ophthalmology, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India 160 012; eyeyp@iifly.com
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MAILBOX

In answer to “Who is Ivan Schwab?”

Generally, a man must commit a heinous crime, donate prodigious sums of money, or have mortality intervene to have an editorial directly questioning who he is. With this letter, I certify that, at least, as of this writing, directly questioning who he is. With this essay, I hope to teach a bit of comparative ophthalmology and optics and to stimulate your interest and thinking. All essays are written with the assistance of scientif. I hope to do just that. The idea of space, I reference only a few of them here. If the reader discards mistakes, notifying me will enable me to correct them.

The editorial asking the question “Who is Ivan Schwab?” can be answered simply by “one of you.” I am flattered by the interest in my qualifications, because that tells me that you are reading your journals; in particular, you are reading my essays, and above all, you are asking questions. Stay tuned.

Correspondence to: I R Schwab, University of California, Davis, Sacramento, CA, USA; irschwab@ucdavis.edu
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Ciprofloxacin in endophthalmitis: an alternative to ceftazidime and amikacin!

I read with great interest the letter by Doft et al suggesting amikacin to be a better alternative to ceftazidime, in response to the article by Galloway et al, that suggested the converse. I would like to suggest that ciprofloxacin is a better alternative to both these drugs. There are certain points that I would like to mention in this statement.

(1) It has been shown that vancomycin and ceftazidime are incompatible upon mixing, with precipitate formation. In addition, Kwok et al have suggested ceftazidime to be relatively ineffective owing to its higher rate of precipitation in the vitreous at body temperature resulting in a free antibiotic concentration much less than the MIC90 of the organisms. Interestingly, in the study, ceftazidime was precipitated to a significant extent, especially when prepared in balanced salt solution plus (BSS Plus) rather than in normal saline (NS), with up to 88% loss in concentrations of the measurable free antibiotics. Such a low antibiotic concentration would be inadequate for the treatment of a potentially blinding disease like infective endophthalmitis. Hui et al, in an elegant study, measured the concentrations of vancomycin and ciprofloxacin in an equilibrium dialysis chamber by high performance liquid chromatography and fluorescence polarisation immunnoassay. They did note that ciprofloxacin precipitates in vitreous, but to a much lesser extent than ceftazidime and, significantly, the remaining ciprofloxacin concentration was many times above the MIC90 of the drug against the common Gram negative bacteria encountered. This suggests that the problem of precipitation might not be so important in the use of intravitreal ciprofloxacin. The precipitation of ciprofloxacin was also found to be independent of the medium, which means that there is no need to avoid the use of BSS Plus during preparation of the ciprofloxacin for intravitreal injection or during intravitreal surgery.

(2) Various studies have shown the efficacy of ciprofloxacin. Benz et al have shown that 92% of Gram negative organisms in culture proved endophthalmitis were susceptible to ciprofloxacin. In the Indian scenario too ciprofloxacin is considered to be a very dependable drug. In fact, 88.4% of even the Gram positive organisms in the series of Anand et al, were sensitive to ciprofloxacin. Anand et al. were so thorough in their qualification of Gram positive organisms to ciprofloxacin than that found in the ex vivo study. The series of post-traumatic endophthalmitis over a period of 2 years from our institute also shows 26 of the 39 isolates to be sensitive to ciprofloxacin and a hitherto unreported poor rate of susceptibility to ceftazidime (four out of the 39 isolates) (unpublished data).

(3) The intravitreal combination of choice for the initial empirical treatment of endophthalmitis could be vancomycin and ciprofloxacin. A certain amount of synergy could be expected with this combination, with vancomycin inhibiting the cell wall synthesis of the bacteria allowing ciprofloxa- cin to penetrate into the cell and inhibiting the DNA supercoiling. This synergy and the resultant greater bactericidal activity would be all the more important considering that there is no assistance from the body’s immune system in combating the intraocular infection. Although it has been proved to be non-toxic in animal models, this substitution of cefazidime with ciprofloxacin of course, would necessitate further studies on the safety profile of intravitreal ciprofloxacin.

Correspondence to: V Vedantham, Retina-Vitreous Service, Aravind Eye Hospital and PG Institute of Ophthalmology, 1 Anna Nagar, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India 625020; dravunath@yahoocom

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No evidence for severe retinopathy of prematurity following sildenafil

Marsh and colleagues' raise the spectre of a possible association between the use of sildenafil and the development of retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) in a baby of 26 weeks gestation with pulmonary hypertension. We are concerned that this report offers no real evidence for its claims and that a potentially lifesaving agent is being unfairly maligned. The report describes the use of intravenous sildenafil of unspecified dose for 16 days in a 525 g preterm infant with a very difficult intensive care course. The management included a litany of recognised causes of ROP, including extreme prematurity, >6 weeks of mechanical ventilation with 80–100% oxygen, and bacterial and fungal infections. Despite this, Marsh et al. chose to incriminate sildenafil as the causal agent. The suggestion is even more perplexing as the baby had already received inhaled nitric oxide at high levels (40 ppm) for 2–3 weeks before the sildenafil; both are vasodilators and have the same mechanism of action. The authors make the further statement that they observed a recent increase in treatable ROP in their unit, coinciding with the use of sildenafil. Where is their evidence? As far as we are aware there is no evidence in the literature that sildenafil has any significant effect on either retinal or choroidal blood vessels. Pache et al. reported that in adults, sildenafil induced a 5.8% dilatation of retinal vessels but this was not confirmed by Grunwald et al. on either retinal or choroidal circulations. To date there are no data on the effect of sildenafil on the diabetic retinal circulations.

We entirely agree that vigilant monitoring and responsible reporting of side effects are mandatory for any new drug application. To our knowledge the only available intravenous sildenafil is being released on a named patient basis in a prospective study in neonates. How did the authors obtain and administer the drug in neonates? Sildenafil and inhaled nitric oxide are experimental therapies within the preterm population and as clinicians we have a responsibility to ensure that they are used as part of prospective randomised controlled trials with the appropriate short and long term follow up. Although being well intentioned, such unconvincing reports may impede the use of agents that might have an important future role in the management of primary pulmonary hypertension of the newborn.

C. M. Pierce, A. J. Petros
Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, Great Ormond Street Hospital, London WC1N 3JH, UK

A. R. Fielder
Department of Visual Neuroscience, Imperial College London, Room 9L02, Charing Cross Campus, St Dunstan’s Road, London W6 8RP, UK

Correspondence to: A. R. Fielder, Department of Visual Neuroscience, Imperial College London, Room 9L02, Charing Cross Campus, St Dunstan’s Road, London W6 8RP, UK, a.fielder@imperial.ac.uk

References

I read with interest the article by Miyamoto et al. Numerous studies have examined the interaction between silicone oil and various ocular structures, such as the retina, iris, or anterior chamber. However, the silicone oil itself was never evident in these studies, but rather small vacuoles suspected to be ghosts of the incorporated silicone oil were apparent. Nevertheless, the vacuoles also could have artefacts because silicone is soluble in the organic solvents during the preparation and never detected. We previously demonstrated silicone oil emulsion in the rabbit retina using phthalo cyanine blue as a marker. This compound contains a copper molecule that imparts a blue colour and remains in the tissue after the silicone oil is washed out and enables visualisation of the silicone emulsion in the trabecular meshwork at the light and electron microscopic levels. When we injected a suspension of the dye into the anterior chamber, the dye filled the small vacuoles within the cells. In contrast, when silicone droplets containing the dye were injected into the chamber, the blue dye formed clusters in small cellular vacuoles (light microscopy) and touched the limiting membranes of the vacuoles (electron microscopy). The silicone droplets were washed out by the organic solvents used to prepare the specimens, and since the dye was insoluble in the organic solvent, it probably precipitated around the vacuoles. However, figure 3 of this article did not show any limiting membranes or the low magnification of this figure precluded their identification. In addition, energy dispersive X-ray analysis is also a useful method to detect silicone oil in tissues.

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Severe ocular trauma caused by an ostrich

We read with great interest the case report of severe vision loss caused by ostrich pecking trauma and would like to bring readers’ attention to a case we recently reported about an adult farm worker who lost his vision as a result of an ostrich attack.

In our case, a 34 year old man was attacked by the giant bird with consequent severe pain and immediate loss of vision to no light perception. On examination, patient’s right eye had significant proptosis due to fracture. Ultrasonography and computed tomography scan of the orbits revealed a disorganised right globe with multiple scleral ruptures without any bony fractures. Microscopic examination of bony fragments was consistent with avian rostrum. Human eye injuries caused by pecking of birds are uncommon and are usually labelled as humorous or incidental, and,
consequently, most go unreported. Serious injuries to humans caused by birds have been sparsely reported in the English literature. In the non-English literature, Kuhl reviewed a series of 14 patients with severe eye injuries from 1875 through 1970 caused by birds. All were penetrating ocular injuries, and some caused permanent visual injuries and/or blindness.

In general, birds are viewed as presenting less of a danger because of the assumption that the bird will take flight if frightened. On the contrary, some birds show aggressive behaviours related to territoriality or breeding. The male ostrich (a flightless bird) is known to establish territory, display aggressive territorial behaviour, and may attack potential predators. These two reports of an ostrich attack causing permanent visual loss in adult humans are the first in the ophthalmic literature and emphasize the potential for serious ocular injuries from birds. People living in rural areas and those who work or plan to visit farms should be aware that territorial behaviour of many domestic animals and birds may be a potential risk factor.

I A Chaudhry, A M Al-Sharif, M Hamdi
King Khaled Eye Specialist Hospital, PO Box 7191, Riyadh 11462, Saudi Arabia

Correspondence to: I A Chaudhry, King Khaled Eye Specialist Hospital, PO Box 7191, Riyadh 11462, Saudi Arabia; orbitbird@hotmail.com
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Cost accounting in cost utility analysis of screening and treatment

I would like to make some comments regarding the cost utility analysis in the paper by Hopley et al because it is important to understand that the costs should be accounted at the same time and with the same degree of accuracy as outcome data. The economic definition of costs should be used in cost valuation, not the financial definition. The concept implies that all resources consumed by an intervention should be valued, not just those constituting a budgetary line item.

All methods (that is, cost effectiveness, cost minimisation, cost utility, and cost benefit) of economic evaluation in health care have one principle in common: the health benefit (or other outcomes) of one intervention should be examined one or more possible interventions and compare the inputs or resources necessary to carry out such interventions with their consequences or effects. Cost utility analysis aimed to compare different interventions in terms of both quantity and quality of life; we express them as utilities. In this case, competing interventions are compared in terms of cost per utility (for example, cost per QALY). Values of resources in the cost utility analysis are assigned by defining costs. In accounting costs both tangible items (for example, equipment, drugs, materials, money etc) and intangible items (for example, time and treatment mode) must be taken into account, regardless of whether they are used by and accrue to health services, society, or the single individual.

Costs for some resources may vary because of market forces—for example, rent, exploitation, so it is important to present results not only in monetary terms but also in quantity of resources used.

To allow comparability across different interventions, a 3% discount rate must be used as recommended by most guidelines if economic evaluations are made at different times.

While this is increasingly becoming the practice, most studies have either attempted to estimate costs for alternative therapies retrospectively or, using literature reviews, budgetary line items and healthcare insurance costs sheets. This should be avoided from economic evaluations because it mainly reflects on budgetary formulations and has very little in common with the real cost of intervention.

Correspondence to: Gedrius Vanagys, Kaunas University of Medicine, Department of Preventive Medicine, Eiveniu 4, Kaunas 50009, Lithuania; vanagys@kmu.lt
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