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Case Report

Use of recombinant tissue plasminogen activator for treatment of recalcitrant anterior uveitis: A case series

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الملخص

علاج التهاب القزحية الأمامية المتكرر بعد العملية الجراحية أمر صعب نقدم هنا تقريرا عن معالجة ناجحة لحالتين بالحقن التجويفي لمنشط البلاز مينوجين النسيجي المركب في حالتين من حالات التهاب القرحية الأمامية المتكرر ؛ حالة التهاب القزحية الأمامية المعدي وحالة " فوت-كويناقي-هرادا". أُصيبت سيدة في الأربعين من العمر باحمرار في العينين وضعف الرؤية لمدة أسبوعين. كان لديها التهاب القرحية الأمامية، والتهاب الأوعية الدموية، والتهاب الشبكية، وتورم القرص البصري وكانت اختبارات الأمصال لبكتريا بارتونيلا هنسیلی و توکسوبلاز ما جوندیای موجبة. تم علاجها بالکور تیکوستیر ویدات العامة على المدى الطويل والمضادات الحيوية المناسبة. كانت حالتنا الثانية رجلا سليما يبلغ من العمر ٣٠ عاما ظهر لديه احمرار غير مؤلم في العينين مع ضعف في الرؤية وصداع وطنين لمدة أسبو عين. كان هناك التهاب حبيبي في العينين مع التهاب السائل الثقيل والكورويد والشبكية مع احمرار القرص البصري. وتم تشخيصه على أنه حالة " فوت-كويناقي-هرادا" وتم علاجه بالكور تيكوستير ويدات العامة. نتج لدى الحالتين إعتام ثانوي في عدسة العين والماء الأزرق الذي استدعي التدخل الجراحي. أدى الالتهاب المزمن المستمر إلى تكوين غشاء ليفي سميك أمام العدسة بعد جراحة استحلاب العدسة مع زراعة عدسة جديدة. بعد ذلك أزيل الغشاء جراحيا وتلى ذلك الحقن التجويفي لمنشط البلازمينوجين النسيجي المركب بجرعة ٢٥ ميكروغرام. كان هناك تشافي للالتهاب المستمر وتحسن كبير في حدة البصر في غضون أسبوع من الحقن. لم تُسجل أي تأثيرات جانبية في العين أو في الجسم. الحقن التجويفي لمنشط البلازمينوجين النسيجي المركب مفيد في المرضى الذين يعانون من التهاب القزحية الأمامية المتكرر بعد العملية الجراحية. في معظم الحالات، يكون التدخل الجراحي مهما لتوفير رؤية يستفيد منها المريض. يجب أن يؤخذ

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الحقن التجويفي لمنشط البلازمينوجين النسيجي المركب في الاعتبار عند التعامل مع الالتهابات المستمرة من أسباب مختلفة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التهاب البارتونيلا العيني؛ فوت-كويناقي-هرادا؛ منشط الملاز مينو حين النسيحي المركب؛ التهاب القزحية الأمامية المتكرر؛ التهاب الشبكية

Abstract

Management of inflammation after surgery for recalcitrant anterior uveitis is challenging. Herein, we report successful treatment using intracameral injection of recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rtPA) in two patients with recalcitrant anterior uveitis, due to infective uveitis and Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada disease, respectively. A 40-year-old woman presented with bilateral redness and vision reduction that had persisted 2 weeks. She also had bilateral anterior uveitis, vasculitis, retinitis, and optic disc swelling. Serology was positive for Bartonella henselae and Toxoplasma gondii. She was treated using long-term systemic corticosteroids and appropriate antibiotics. Our second case; a healthy 30-year-old man with bilateral eye redness and reduced vision without pain, and associated with headache and tinnitus for 1 weeks. He showed bilateral granulomatous inflammation with vitritis, choroiditis, retinitis, and hyperemic optic disc. The patient was diagnosed with Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada disease and treated with systemic corticosteroids. Both patients developed secondary cataracts and glaucoma that necessitated surgical intervention. Persistent chronic inflammation led to the formation of a thick fibrin membrane anterior to the intraocular lens (IOL) after phacoemulsification surgery with IOL implantation. This membrane was removed surgically, and intracameral injection of rtPA (25 µg) was carried out. The persistent

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inflammation had resolved and visual acuity had significantly improved within 1 week of intracameral rtPA injection. There were no reported ocular or systemic side effects. Intracameral rtPA is beneficial in patients with recalcitrant anterior uveitis who have undergone intraocular surgery. In most cases, surgical intervention improves the patients' vision. Intracameral rtPA should be considered in cases of persistent inflammation of varying etiology.

Keywords: Ocular bartonellosis; rtPA; Recalcitrant anterior uveitis; Retinitis; Vogt—Koyanagi—Harada

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Introduction

Cataracts and secondary refractory glaucoma are common complications of persistent chronic uveitis. In addition, extensive and severe fibrinous anterior-segment inflammation is common following cataract extraction and glaucoma surgeries in this particular condition. This sequelae is devastating for the patient and frustrating for the ophthalmologist. Topical or systemic steroid treatment can be ineffective and is often associated with unwanted side effects. Tissue plasminogen activator is a serine protease that activates the pro-enzyme plasminogen to form the active enzyme plasmin, which degrades fibrin into soluble products. The service of the complex control of the control

Many studies have shown that recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rtPA) is effective and beneficial in the treatment of certain ocular diseases, ^{4–10} and several reports have stated that severe anterior chamber fibrinous inflammation responds well to intracameral rtPA injection in steroid-resistant uveitis. ^{6,7} Intracameral rtPA injection was



Figure 2: Case 2: 12 h after rtPA injection. Note the fibrin membrane dissolution, with minimal membrane and posterior synechiae remaining.

reported effective to resolve fibrin in two patients with HLA27-positive uveitis⁷ and post-operative endophthalmitis, ^{8,10} as well as in patients who have undergone cataract extraction ^{4,6} and glaucoma surgery. ^{4,5,9} Other reports have claimed that intra-arterial or intravenous rtPA injection improves acute visual loss in central retinal artery occlusion ^{11–13} and cilioretinal artery occlusion, ¹⁴ and that intravitreal rtPA resolves massive pre-macular hemorrhage ¹⁵ and sub-macular hemorrhage ¹⁶ secondary to age-related macular degeneration, as well as total hyphema after penetrating injury. ¹⁷ Intracameral injection is the main route of administration for treatment of anterior chamber fibrin reaction, although rtPA can also be delivered subconjunctivally. ⁴

Treatment of severe anterior chamber fibrin reaction after cataract or glaucoma surgery is a challenge in patients with pre-existing persistent uveitis. Persistent inflammation may lead to the formation of an anterior chamber fibrin membrane, which can further compromise the vision. In the present study, we evaluated the effect of intracameral rtPA injection on severe post-operative inflammation in two patients with recalcitrant anterior uveitis.

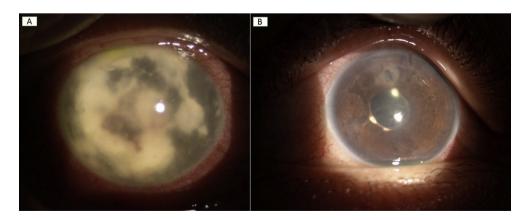


Figure 1: Case 1: (A) Day 1 after cataract extraction with PCIOL implantation, synechiolysis, and intracameral triamcinolone. Note the dense fibrin membrane, blood clot, and triamcinolone staining in the anterior chamber covering the pupil and IOL (B) After rtPA injection. Note the complete resolution of the fibrin membrane, blood clot, and triamcinolone staining in the anterior chamber.

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