Comparative Study of

Comparative Study of Different Treatment Modalities of Bacterial Endophthalmitis in Egypt

Thesis
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M.D. Degree (Ophthalmology)

By

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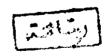
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CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
AIM OF THE WORK	3
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	4
Definition	4
Classification	4
Incidence	9
Etiology	11
Clinical presentation	15
Differential Diagnosis	18
Treatment	20
- Antibiotic therapy	21
- Role of vitrectomy	30
Subsequent management	33
Prognosis	35
Anatomical facts about the rabbit's eye	37
SUBJECTS AND METHODS	39
The experimental work	39
Human patients	54
RESULTS	63
1) The experimental work	63
2) Human patients	108
DISCUSSION	141
The experimental work	141
Human patients	152
CONCLUSION	162
SUMMARY	163
REFERENCES	167
ARABIC SUMMARY	

LIST OF TABLES

No.		Page
I	Doses of selected antimicrobials and other agents in endophthalmitis	23
II	Preparation of intravitreal antibiotics	24
1	Quantitative clinical grading scale	53
2	Inflammatory score of control group of rabbits in pretreatment period	66
3	Inflammatory score of control group of rabbits allover follow up period	68
4	Inflammatory score of intravitreal antibiotic group of rabbits in pretreatment	
	period	70
5	Inflammatory score of intravitreal antibiotic group of rabbits allover follow up	
	period	74
6	Inflammatory score of vitrectomy group of rabbits in pretreatment period	76
7	Inflammatory score of vitrectomy group of rabbits allover the follow up period	80
8	Inflammatory score of combined group of rabbits in pretreatment period	82
9	Inflammatory score of combined group of rabbits allover the period of	
	observation	86
10	The inflammatory grading of rabbits in the different treatment modalities	
	allover the follow up period	88
11	Percentage of rabbit's culture results that mere positive after treatment	92
12	Percentage of rabbit's eyes with opaque cornea after one and two weeks	94
13	Histopathological grading of experimental rabbit's eyes	98
14	Pre and posttreatment visual acuity of intravitreal and both group of humans	110
15	Grades of inflammatory scales of intravitreal antibiotic group of humans in	
	pretreatment period	112
16	Inflammatory score of intravitreal antibiotic group of humans allover the	
	period of observation	118
17	Inflammatory score of combined group of humans in pretreatment period	124
18	Pre and postoperative visual acuity of combined groups of humans	128
19	Inflammatory score of combined group of humans allover the period of	
	observation	128
20	Inflammatory score of the vitrectomy group of humans in pretreatment period	132
21	Pre and postoperative visual acuity of sole vitrectomy group of humans	136
22	Inflammatory score of vitrectomy group of humans allover the period of	
	observation	138
23	The inflammatory grading of humans in different treatment during the follow	
	up period	140

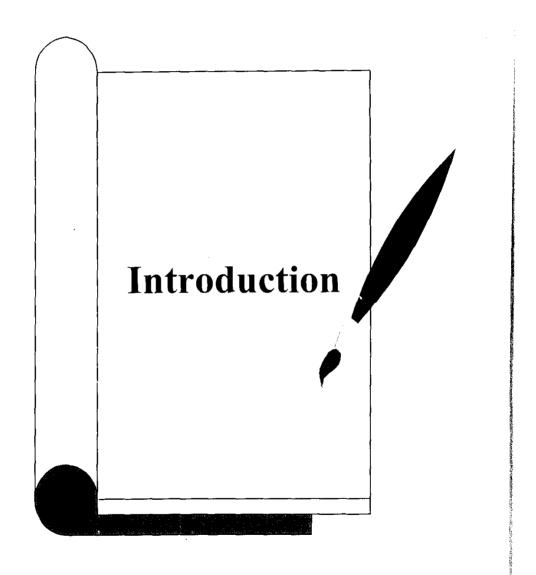
LIST OF GRAPHS

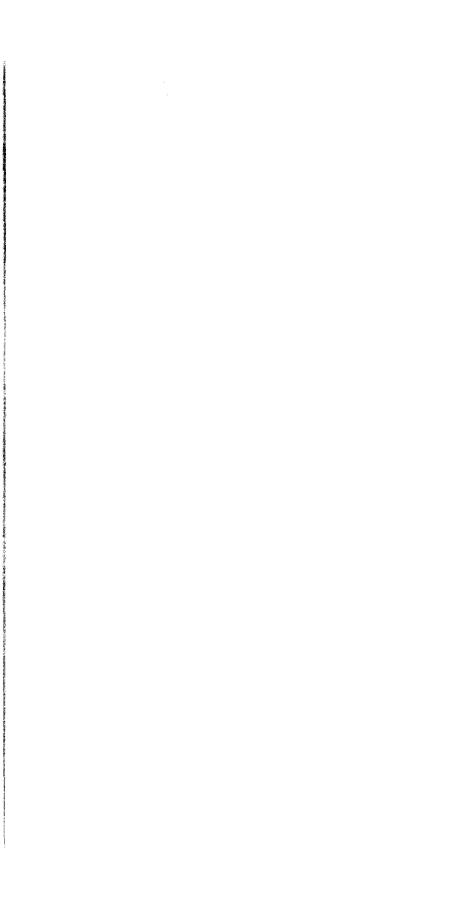
No.		Page
1	Inflammatory score of rabbits of control group	67
2	Inflammatory score of rabbits of intravitreal antibiotic group	73
3	Inflammatory score of rabbits of vitrectomy group	79
4	Inflammatory score of rabbits of combined group	85
5	Mean ± inflammatory score of rabbits in different treatment modalities	87
6	Percentage of culture results that were positive after treatment	91
7	Percentage of rabbit's eyes with opaque cornea after one week	> 95
8	Percentage of rabbit's eyes with opaque corneas after two weeks	97
9	Histopathological examination of experimental rabbit's eyes	99
10	Inflammatory score of the humans of intravitreal antibiotic group	: 117
11	Inflammatory score of the humans of the combined group	127
12	Inflammatory score of the humans of the vitrectomy group	137
13	Inflammatory scores of the humans in different treatment modalities	139

LIST OF FIGURES

No.		Page
1	Ketamine hydrochloride used for general anesthesia of rabbits	42
2	Neutral slope agar and solution of staph. aureus bacteria	44
3	Intravitreal antibiotic drugs used in the study	46
4	A rabbit eye showing endophthalmitis	46
5	A sharp stiletto for the creation of the sclerotomies	48
6	Infusion canula in rabbit eye	48
7	Vitrectomy probe inside rabbit eye	50
8	Cutting and suction of vitreous by vitrectomy probe	50
9	A rabbit of control group in pretreatment period	65
10	The same rabbit of control group after two weeks	65
11	A rabbit of intravitreal antibiotic group in pretreatment period	71
12	The same rabbit of intravitreal antibiotic group after two weeks	71
13	A rabbit of the vitrectomy group in the pretreatment period	77
14	The same rabbit of the vitrectomy group after two weeks	77
15	A rabbit of the combined group in the pretreatment period	83
16	The same rabbit of the combined group after two weeks	83
17	Blood agar plate showing beta-hemolysis	89
18	Blood agar plate showing negative culture	89
19	A rabbit eye showing total corneal opacity	93
20	H & E section of a rabbit globe of intravitreal antibiotic group	100
21	H & E section of a rabbit globe of intravitreal antibiotic group	100
22	H & E section of a rabbit globe of vitrectomy group	101
23	H & E section of a rabbit globe of vitrectomy group	101
24	H & E section of the posterior segment of a rabbit of control group (x 40)	102
25	The same H & E section (x 250)	102
26	H & E section of the posterior segment of a rabbit of intravitreal antibiotic	
	group (x 40)	103
27	The same H & E section (x 100)	103
28	H & E sector of the posterior segment of a rabbit of vitrectomy group (x 40)	104
29	The same H & E section (x 100)	104
30	H & E section of the posterior segment of a rabbit of combined group (x 40)	105
31	The same H & E section (x 250)	105
32	H & E section of the anterior segment of a rabbit of control group (x 40)	106
33	H & E section of the anterior segment of a rabbit of	106

34	H & E section of the anterior segment of a rabbit of vitrectomy group (x 40)	I C
35	H & E section of the anterior segment of a rabbit of combined group (x 40)	107
36	Fundus view of a patient of intravitreal group in pretreatment period	109
37	Anterior segment of the same patient of intravitreal antibiotic group in	
	pretreatment period	109
38	Fundus view of the same patient after one week	111
39	Fundus view of the same patient after two weeks	111
40	U/S of a case of intravitreal antibiotic group in pretreatment period	113
41	U/S of the same case after 3 days of management	113
42	A case of intravitreal antibiotic group in pretreatment period	115
43	The same case after one week	115
44	Anterior segment view of a case of combined group in pretreatment period	119
45	Fundus view of the same case in pretreatment period	119
46	Anterior segment of the same case after one week	121
47	Fundus view of the same case after one week	121
48	Anterior segment of the same case after two weeks	123
49	Fundus view of the same case after two weeks	123
50	A human case of combined group in pretreatment period	125
51	The same human case after two weeks	125
52	A case of sole vitrectomy group in pretreatment period	131
53	The same case after 3 days of management	131
54	Fundus view of a human case of vitrectomy group in pretreatment period	133
55	Fundus view of the same case after one week	133
56	Fundus view of the same case after two weeks	135
57	The anterior segment of the same case after two weeks	135





INTRODUCTION

Endophthalmitis refers to the inflammatory response caused by the infected or injured intraocular tissues. Microbial endophthalmitis had gained increasing interest because it was the most severe and vision threatening type of catastrophic complications of intraocular surgery and penetrating ocular trauma despite recent advances in diagnosis and treatment.

Although newer antibiotic agents combat highly resistant organisms, numerous instances of fulminating infections that defy all therapeutic effort still occur.

The poor prognosis for eyes with endophthalmitis is a result of the action of two destructive forces. First, bacterial invasion with secretions of toxins capable of massive destruction, second the host defense mechanism involves the

build up of white cells which produce proteolytic enzymes capable of inflicting damage to the eyes.

The target area for microbial therapy in endophthalmitis is the vitreous cavity. Intravitreal therapy is the cornerstone of antimicrobial administration whereas the role of topical, subconjunctival and intravenous antibiotics is controversial.

Significant progress has been achieved in the management of endophthalmitis to sterilize the eye by the use of diagnostic vitreous sampling, the increasing use of intravitreal antibiotics and therapeutic vitrectomy. Which one is the best therapy, the indication of surgery and its proper timing still controversial. Vitrectomy as initial therapy has been employed by some surgeons especially in acute cases. Another group preserved vitrectomy only for advanced severe cases, while others advocated vitrectomy only when other treatment modalities had failed.