



# Refractive Surgery Nightmare

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No Financial interest

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□ Male.	
□ 51 Year-old.	
□ Smoker.	
□ Right side neck Myxoid Pleomorphic Sarcoma. Surgically excised proceeded by chemo and radiotherapy 4 years ago.	
☐ Hypertensive.	
	62000

Ocu	lar H	listory	<b>/:</b> -

- Preoperative clinical data were not fully presented by the patient or well known by him but he reported being Myope.
- Underwent bilateral LASIK procedure elsewhere 3 months prior to referral to our center.

Patient reported uneventful procedure.

- Gradual diminution of vision started 7-10 days postoperative.
- Both Flaps were lifted and interface was washed (OU) 2 months after surgery and one month prior to referal.

Medication:-

- Azithromycin ED

- Hyperosmolar Saline ED

- IOP lowering ED

- Platelet Rich Plasma ED

- Oral Antiviral (acyclovir)

- Vitamin C tab.

- Lubricant ED

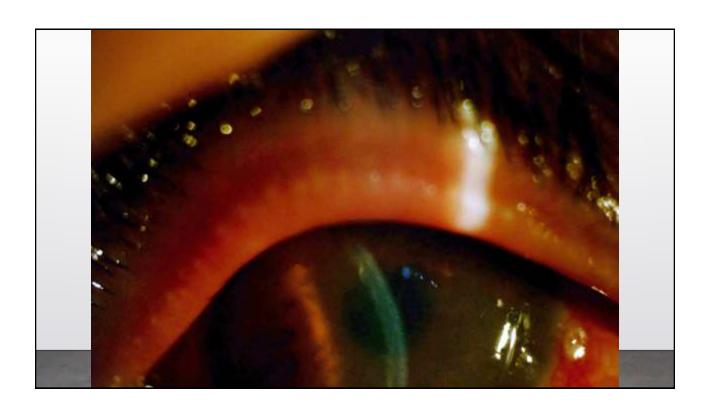
Immunological Investigations ( ANA and anti-dsDNA) were Negative.

# The Symptoms and the signs

### Complaint:

Redness, Pain and progressive deterioration of vision since the surgery, severe photophobia, severe haziness.

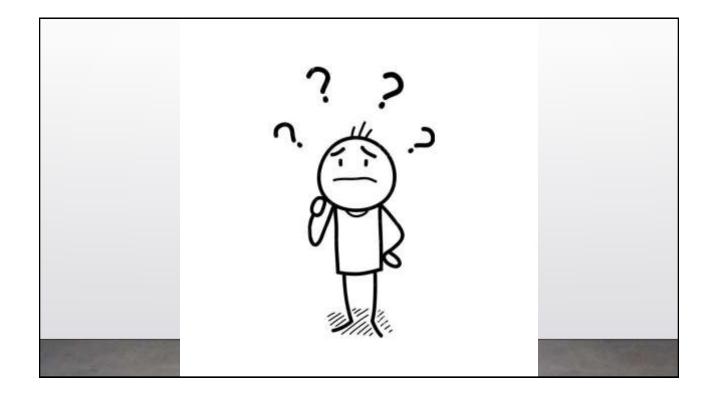
- □ Clinical examination: (similar signs bilaterally)
  - Severe corneal and flap Edema.
  - Descemet folds.
  - Ciliary Injection.
  - Normal IOP.



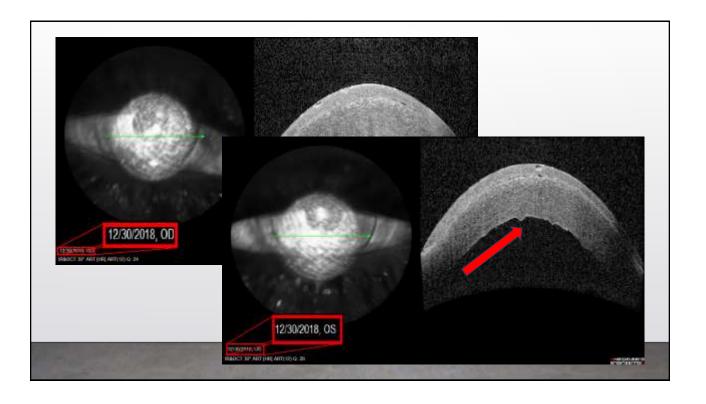
### WHAT COULD IT BE?!!

- ☐ Interface Fluid Syndrome. (IFS)<sup>(1)</sup>
- ☐ Diffuse lamellar keratitis.(2)
- ☐ Infection. (Bilateral!)

Randleman J, Shah R. LASIK Interface Complications: Etiology, Management, and Outcomes. Journal of Refractive Surgery. 2012;28(8):575-588.
 Linebarger E, Hardten D, Lindstrom R. Diffuse lamellar keratitis: diagnosis and management. Journal of Cataract & Refractive Surgery. 2000;26(7):1072-1077.

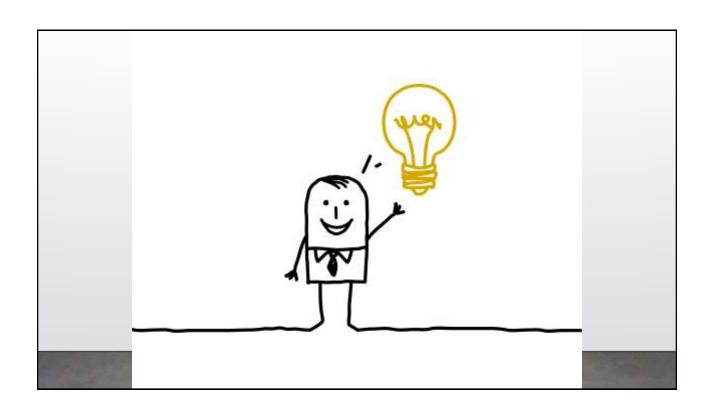


- ☐ IFS is characterized by accumulation of fluid in flap- stroma interface with elevated IOP.
- ☐ The patient had normal IOP and wasn't on steroids ED. In fact, he was receiving IOP lowering ED.
- ☐ A deeper look at the anatomy of the cornea to understand the configuration was needed, so anterior segment OCT was done.

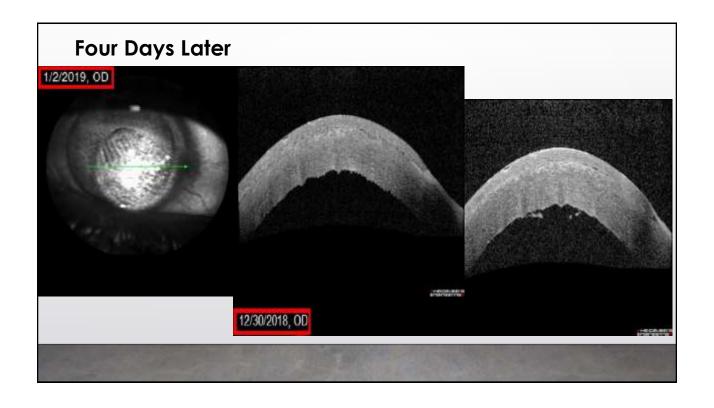


# DD: of the OCT:

- □ Right Endothelial Detachment.
- ☐ Minimal flap-stroma interface fluids.
- □ Bilateral endotheliitis.





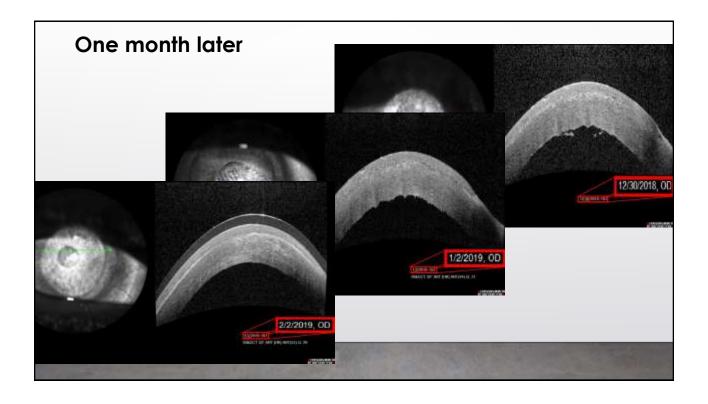


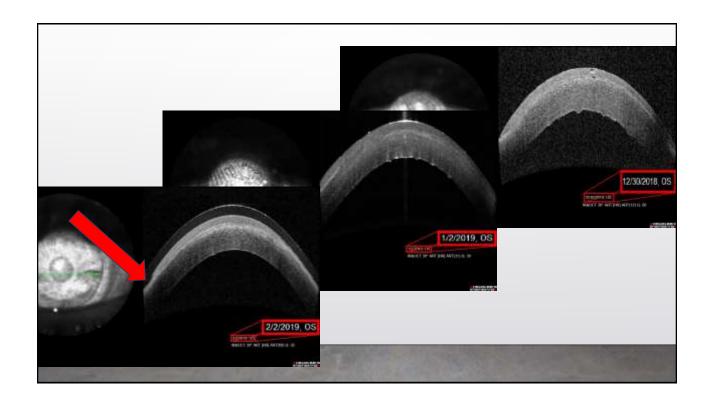


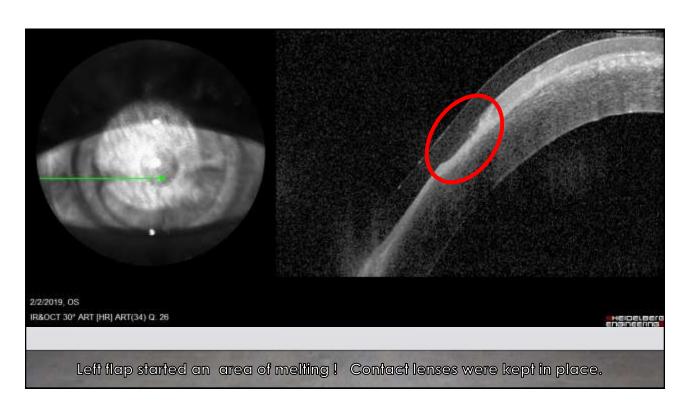


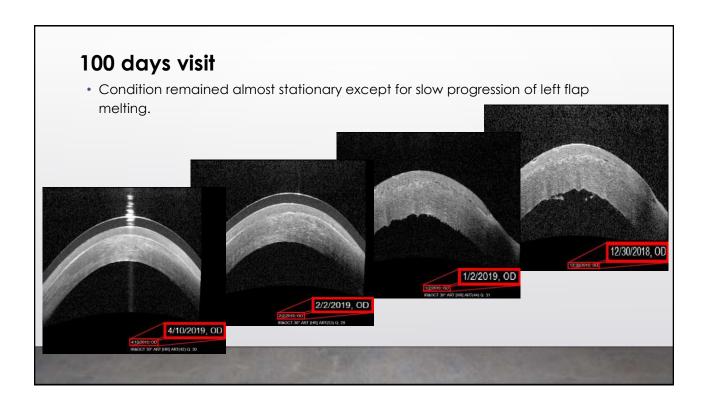
# Three more days

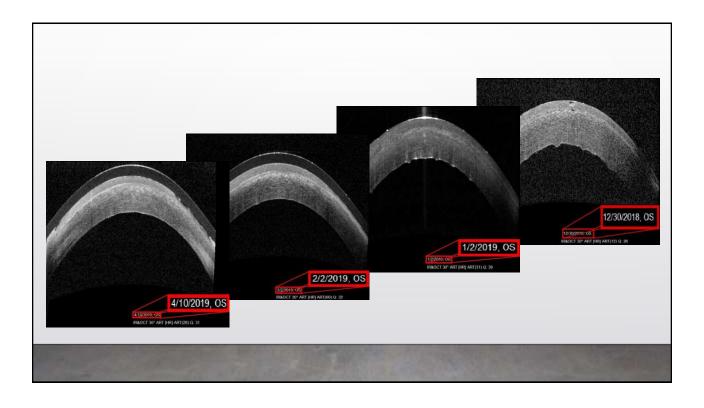
- □ Bilateral central corneal epithelial erosions.
- □ A corneal matrix repairing agent was added (Cacicol<sup>(TM)</sup>).
- □ Bandage contact lenses were applied for both eyes.

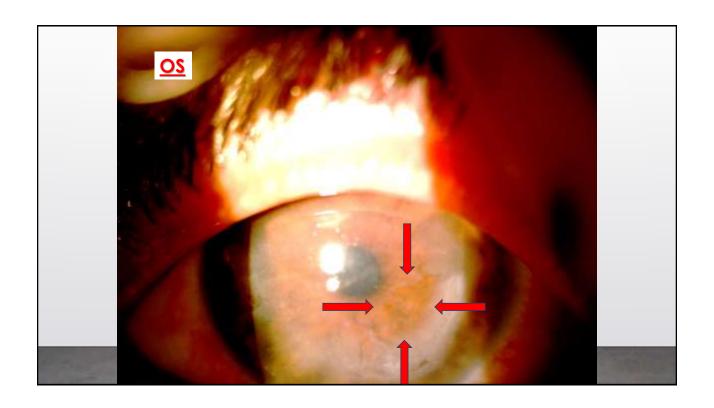


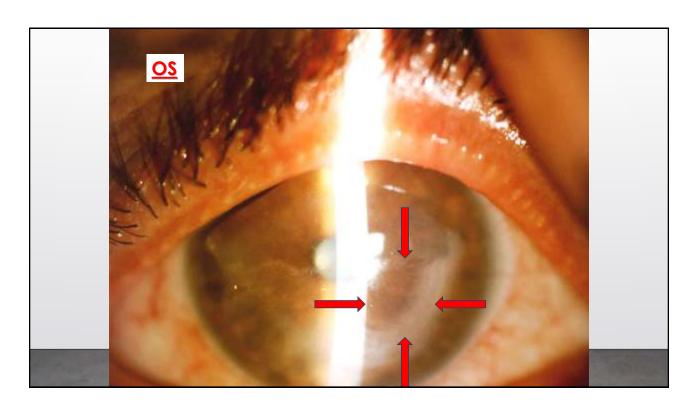


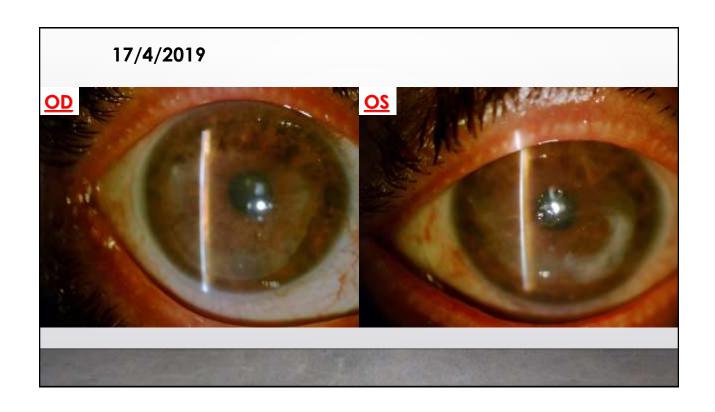


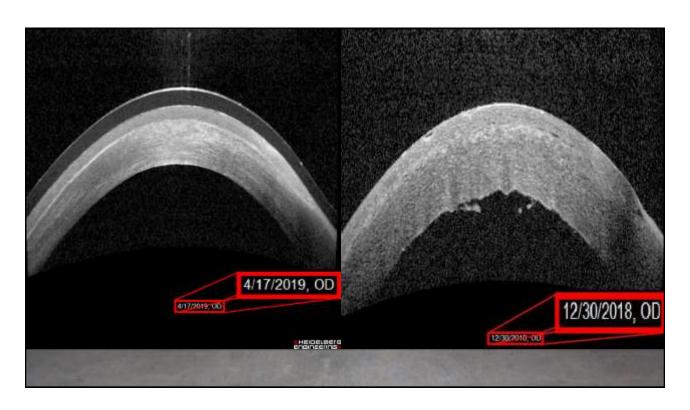


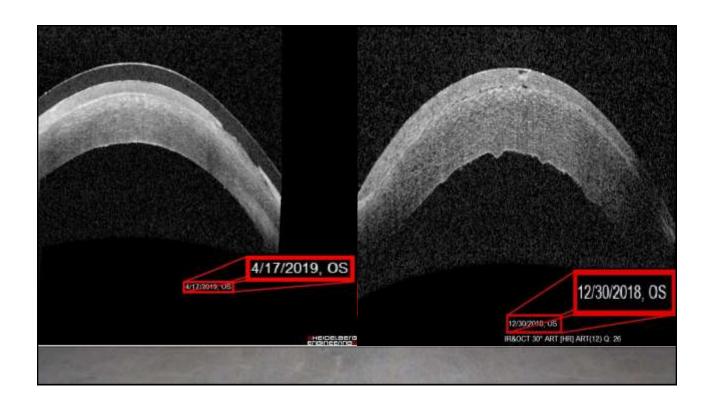


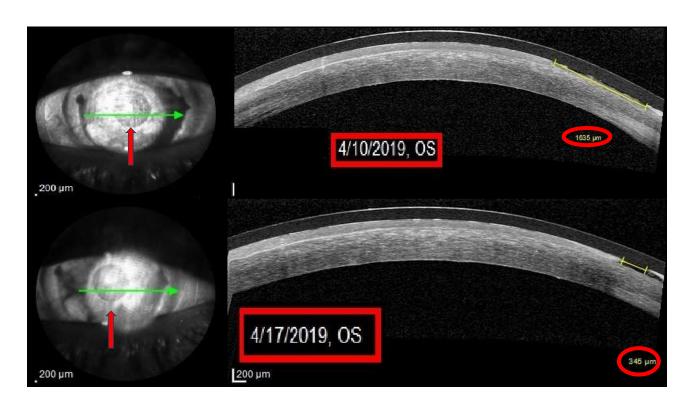












Visual acuity

UCVA: 0.6 OD and 0.8 OS.\* BCVA: 0.6 OD and 0.9 OS.\*

Refraction:

OD: \$ +1.75 C -0.5 X 95 OS: \$ +1.5 C -2.0 X 60

\* Visual acuity measured in decimal.

## ■Take Home Message:

- Endothelial cell changes can occur after uneventful LASIK procedure.<sup>(1)</sup>
- Interface fluid syndrome is not always steroid induced or related to elevated IOP.<sup>(2)</sup>
- 3. Lasik is not always safe.

Chaudhry P, Prakash G, Agarwal A, Mazhari A, Kumar D, Agarwal A et al. Endothelial Cell Loss Associated With Diffuse Lamellar Keratitis Because of Laser-Assisted In Situ Keratomileusis. Eye & Contact Lens: Science & Clinical Practice. 2012;38(4):263-265.

<sup>2.</sup> Galvis V, Berrospi R, Tello A, Santaella G. Interface Fluid Syndrome (IFS) following Toxic Anterior Segment Syndrome (TASS): not related to high intraocular pressure but to endothelial failure. Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology. 2019;33(1):88-93.

- 4. Routine Specular Microscopy?
- 5. Anterior segment OCT is Mandatory for Refractive Surgeons.
- 6. Corneal collagen cross linking?
- 7 Flap Amputation?

Patient in the last week showed improvement as he is receiving Flagyl and Antibiotics

