Epidemiology of acute endophthalmitis after cataract surgery in a Mexican hospital for a period of five years: Incidence and Outcome.

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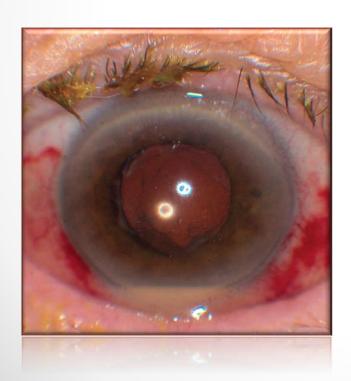
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We have no financial interests in the subject matter of this poster



Purpose

 To investigate the epidemiology of postoperative endophthalmitis after cataract surgery in a mexican hospital for a period of five years





Methods

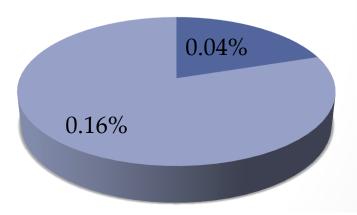
- Retrospective, observational case series.
- January 2005 to April 2011
- Main outcome measures: Incidence, surgical technique, intraoperative complications, treatment, microorganisms found and final visual acuity.



Results

The Incidence was

- 0.06% (15/24601) (95% CI 0.0030 -0.0028) for cataract surgery by any method
- o 0.04% by phacoemulsification
- 0.16% by extracapsular extraction





Results

- 53.33% patients had any complication
 - o seven posterior capsule rupture requiring anterior vitrectomy
 - o one zonular dialysis with placement of capsular tension ring.
- 100% patients received intravitreal and topical vancomycin, ceftazidime and dexamethasone,
- 40% underwent posterior vitrectomy.



Results

- Resistance to commonly used antibiotics
 - o 31.20% to vancomycin
 - o 30% to ceftazidime
 - o 15.30% to moxifloxacin
 - o 7.40% to gatifloxacin
- After a median follow-up of 120 days, bestcorrected visual acuity in the affected eye was
 - o less than 1.00 logmar in 10 (62.5%)
 - o more than 0.4logmar in 3 (20%).
- A predictor of final visual acuity better than 0.4 was baseline acuity of counting fingers or better (OR 0.05)

Conclusions

- Endophthalmitis is a devastating complication, particularly when it occurs after any intraocular surgery, 10 million cataract surgeries are performed each year, with 26,500 cases of endophthalmitis, giving an incidence of 0.06 % - 0.32 %
- The incidence in our hospital is 0.04% as reported in the literature.
- Organisms causing postoperative endophthalmitis are gram positive 90-98 7



Conclusions

- The treatment given to our patients is reported in the literature, it is important to consider the resistance found in our study to the most commonly used antibiotics (vancomycin plus ceftazidime), and that sometimes it is necessary to consider the use of a different antibiotics
- That's why is so important to take samples of aqueous humor and vitreous humor.



Conclusions

The potential risk factors described above are intra
operative complications that prolong surgical time,
immunosuppression, silicone intraocular lenses and
no self-sealing incisions that occurred in our patients
by up to 53.33 %



