Topical Cyclosporine A
Therapy in Children
With Ocular Rosacea
and Phlyctenular
Keratoconjunctivitis



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Purpose

 To assess the efficacy of topical cyclosporine A (CsA) % 0.05 therapy in children with ocular rosacea and phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis associated with severe steroid-dependent corneal inflammation and not responding to oral antibiotics

Patients Demographics

- 10 children (16 eyes)
- The mean age 10 years
 (range: 5 14 years
- Female /male ratio (7 girls, 3 boys)
- Cutaneous involvement
 - + in 4 patients



Patients and Methods

- The disease was previously resistant to
 - Lid hygiene and warm compresses
 - Oral erythromycin (9 patients)
 - Intermittent topical steroids (all patients)

Patients and Methods

- Topical CsA 0.05 % were given four times daily for 6 months or longer
- All patients initially received 3x1 topical loteprednol therapy for the first 3-4 weeks
- Patients were evaluated with symptoms as well as conjunctival and corneal inflammation

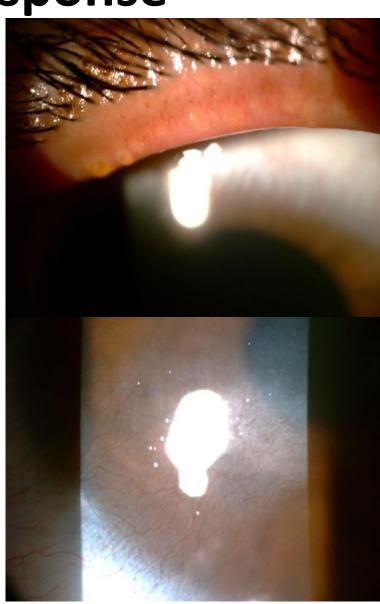
Clinical Findings

- All patients had punctate keratopathy and eyelid involvement with meibomitis, blepharitis telangiectasias of the lid margin
- and/ or chalazia
- Corneal vascularization and/or infiltrates were present in 5 eyes



Therapeutic Response

- All patients showed considerable improvement in ocular symptoms and signs within 6 weeks
 - Lid/conjunctival/co rneal inflammation



Therapeutic Response

- Inflammation did not recur during CsA therapy with a mean follow-up of 12 ± 7 months
- CsA therapy was stopped in all patients after a mean of 11 ± 5 months
- No recurrences or intolerance to therapy occurred during follow-up

Conclusions

- Long-term topical CsA 0.05% therapy is safe and effective in children with pediatric ocular rosacea associated with severe steroiddependent corneal inflammation
- It may provide significant relief for children suffering from moderate to severe disease

Thank you

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