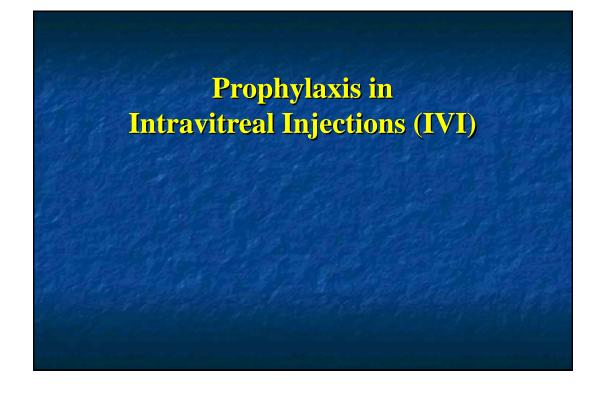


# Endophthalmitis Prophylaxis In intravitreal injections (IVI) In cataract surgery



#### IVI; Prophylaxis

Outcomes are bad because of the organisms

- Strept. viridans is 3-4 x higher after IVI compared to other surgeries,
  - ? due to oral flora.
- Vision: often HM.
- McCannel, Retina 2011
- Chen, Retina 2011
- Kim, Archives 2011
- Shah, Ophthalmology 2011

#### IVI; Prophylaxis

Masks and 'no talking'

- Bacterial dispersion from oropharynx.
- Significant reduction in bacterial dispersion and endophthalmitis with masks and 'no talking' policy.
  - OKelly, Br J Anaesth 1993
  - Wen, Archives 2010
  - Abell, Br J Ophthalmol 2012
  - Garg Dollin, Retina 2016

## IVI; Prophylaxis The preparation matters Ranibizumab prefilled syringes Japan: 2014 USA: 2016

#### IVI; Prophylaxis 10-center retrospective study **Suspected Endophthalmitis Conventional Prefilled** Injections 78,407 165,347 43 12 Cases **Incidence** 0.026% 0.015% **Odds Ratio** p=0.10.59

#### IVI; Prophylaxis 10-center retrospective study **Culture +ve incidence Conventional Prefilled Injections** 78,407 165,347 Cases 22 2 Incidence 0.013% 0.0026% **Odds Ratio** 0.19 *p*=0.025\*

IVI; Prophylaxis 10-center retrospective study VA				
	Conventional	Prefilled	p	
Average lines lost	4.45	0.38	0.006*	
Average VA	1.13 LogMar	0.42 LogMar	0.000*	
	(20/250)	(20/50)		
VA≤C.F.	27.9%	0.0%	0.05*	
<b>Odds Ratio</b>	0.19	<i>p</i> =0.025*		
		التراثيب أرستان		

#### IVI; Prophylaxis

#### **Topical Antibiotics (TA)**

#### Prospective, USA, 273 injections

Gatifloxacin 1x4x3 (preop)

+ve conjunctival culture:

TA: 21%

No prophylaxis: 48% p=0.005\*

After PI:

TA:

8%

No prophylaxis: 4%

p=0.324

Antibiotics confer no additional benefit to PI

- Moss et al. Ophthalmology 2009

#### IVI; Prophylaxis

#### **Topical Antibiotics (TA)**

Retrospective study, Canada, 15,895 IVI

Endophthalmitis: 9 cases (0.057%); 3 culture +ve

• TA: immediately after: 2/2370 (0.084%)

• TA: for 5 ds: 5/8259 (0.061%)

• No TA: 2/5266 (0.038%)

Higher incidence of endophthalmitis with TA compared to no TA

Cheung et al., Ophthalmology 2012

## IVI; Prophylaxis Topical Antibiotics (TA)

#### **DRCR** net: prospective

- 6/4694 (0.13%) with TA vs
- 1/3333 (0.03%) without TA (p=0.25)

#### Larger retrospective studies of 117,000 injections

- TA increased incidence
- TA did not improve visual income
- TA increased resistance

#### So, TA are unnecessary for IVI

- McCannel, Retina 2011
- Chen et al, Retina 2011
- Bhavsar et al, Archives 2009, 2012
- Storey et al, Opthalmology 2013
- Storey, Grafes 2016

# IVI; Prophylaxis Povidone lodine (PI) 5% Only agent shown to reduce the rate. - Speaker, Ophthalmology 1991 Still up to 1/4 have preop +ve cultures

## IVI; Prophylaxis Povidone Iodine (PI) 5%

- Inexpensive and widely available.
- Some patients hate it.

#### IVI; Prophylaxis

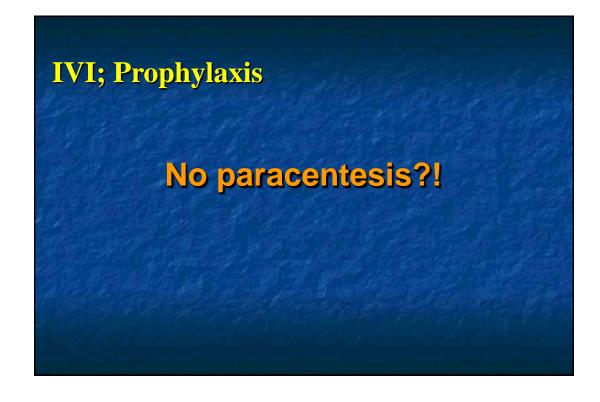
#### **Chlorhexidine**

- Broad spectrum antiseptic, the most effective antiseptic mouthwash to date
- Used as a mouthwash 0.2%.
  - Do not irrigate brain, meninges, and eyes.
- Aqueous solution is different.



## IVI; Prophylaxis Aqueous Chlorhexidine (AC)

- AC may be better tolerated compared to PI in some patients.
- Similar efficacy with microbiological testing.
- No large RCT.
- Not the standard of care.
- May be more expensive.



#### IVI; Prophylaxis

#### USA 2009-2010: 27,736 IVI

23 cases of endophthalmitis (0.08%).

 Bladed lid speculum, conjunctival displacement, hemisphere of injection and type of anti-VEGF did not affect the risk.

#### IVI; Prophylaxis

#### **Summary**

- Masks and "no talking" policy.
- Prefilled syringes: lower rates.
- Routine topical antibiotics: useless, potentially harmful.
- Topical Pl is very useful.
- AC may be useful alternative to PI in some eyes.
- No paracentesis.

### Acute post-cataract surgery endophthalmitis

#### Visual outcomes are often poor

- 30%: not more than C.F.¹
- 50%: not more than 20/40<sup>1</sup>
- 34%:  $\leq 20/200^2$

1 Endophthalmitis vitrectomy study, Arch 1995. 2 Gower et al, Ophthalmology 2015.

## Effective postoperative endophthalmitis (POE) prophylaxis A global imperative

- World-wide rise in aging population.
- Increase in cataract surgery volume.

#### Post-cataract surgery endophthalmitis

#### Incidence

• 19<sup>th</sup> century: 10%

Before 1950s: 1%

• 1960s: 0.1%

• 1980s: 0.09%

• 2013-2017: 0.04% (8.5 million cases)\*

\*Pershing et al. Ophthalmology 2020

#### **Post-cataract surgery endophthalmitis**

#### **Due to**

- Antiseptic surgical protocols.
- Perioperative Pl.
- Isolation of eyelids & lashes.
- Proper draping.
- Topical perioperative antibiotics?

## Postoperative Endophthalmitis (POE) Prophylaxis

#### **Topical Antibiotics (TA)**

Topical 4<sup>th</sup> generation fluroquinolones: 0.07% POE

Morshifar et al, Ophthalmology 2007

## POE Prophylaxis Topical Antibiotics (TA)

Conjunctival culture, prospective comparative, USA: 60 patients

#### Gatifloxacin

• 1 day 1x4 : 67% +ve at baseline  $\rightarrow$  28% (p<0.001\*)

• 1 hour 1x3 /5 min :60% +ve at baseline  $\rightarrow$  37% (p<0.018\*)

• Both regimens : 67% +ve at baseline  $\rightarrow$  18% (p<0.0001\*)

So, 1 d & 1 h topical Gatifloxacin were effective in reducing frequency of conjunctival bacterial growth.

Both regimes → lower overall bacterial load.

Moss et al, Ophthalmology 2008

## POE Prophylaxis Topical Antibiotics (TA)

- Topical antibiotic prophylaxis is common in USA.
- However, it vanished in Europe: Intracameral antibiotics is the standard in Sweden, France, Denmark, Spain.

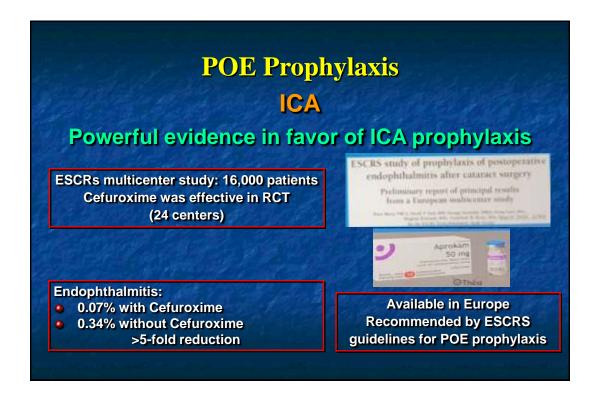
## POE Prophylaxis Intracameral antibiotics (ICA)

#### Rational

- Entry of periocular bacteria via instruments into the eye: 31%.<sup>1</sup>
- Clear cornea wounds permit retrograde influx of external surface fluids during/after surgery until water-tight seal develops.
- Persistence of high concentration in AC for several hours.<sup>2</sup>

1 Balestrazzi et al, Eur J Ophthalmol 2012 2 Murphy et al, Br J Ophthalmol 2007

POE Prophylaxis ICA: Drugs				
	Class	Drug	Dose/0.1 ml	
	Complex glycopeptide	Vancomycin	1 mg	
	Cephalosporins	Cefuroxime (Zinnat, Zinacef) Cefazolin (Kefzol, Ancef)	1 mg 1-2.5 mg	
	G4 fluroquinolones	Moxifloxacin (Vigamax) Gatifloxacin (Zymar)	500 ug 100 ug	



POE Prophylaxis				
1000 300		ICA		
Author	ICA	Without	With	Country
1) Tan et al 2012	Cefazolin	19/29,539 (0.064%)	2/20,638 (0.01%)	Singapore
2) Herrinton et al 2015	Cefazolin	187/237,709 (0.07%)	28/63,241 (0.04%)	USA
3) Barreau et al 2012	Cefuroxime	35/2826 (1.24%)	1/2,289 (0.04%)	France
4) Jabbarvand et al 2016	Cefuroxime	28/139,440 (0.014%)	0/25,920 (0.0%)	Iran
5) Daien et al 2016	Cefuroxime	1393/1,479,158 (0.09%)	548/954,850 (0.06%)	France
Matsuura et al 2013	Moxifloxacin	8/15,958 (0.05%)	3/18,794 (0.01%)	Japan
Total		0.08%	0.04%	

#### Concerns with IC Cefuroxime:

- Limited spectrum of activity.
- Lack of commercially approved preparation in most countries (Aprokam)
- Risks of errors in dilution, concentration, dose: ME with overdose.
- Sterility.
- Risk of TASS: diluting fluid toxicity.
- Anaphylaxis: 2 cases reported.
- Increasing drug resistance: unlikely.
- Fusarium endophthalmitis followed use of compounded Cefuroxime in 8 consecutive cases from a single bottle of BSS.

#### IC Vancomycin (1 mg/0.1 ml)

- Broad spectrum coverage of all G+ve bacteria; most common cause of POE.
- Choice of most American ophthalmologists in ASCRS surveys: 2007, 2014.
- Reported with good results for 15 ys; from Sydney.

## POE Prophylaxis ICA Concerns with IC Vancomycin: Rare cases of hemorrhagic occlusive retinal vasculitis (HORV) • Witkin et al reported 36 eyes of 23 patients (13 bilateral) with IC or IV Vancomycin during or shortly after (1-21 ds) cataract surgery. Witkin et al, Ophthalmology 2015 & 2017

#### Concerns with IC Vancomycin:

Rare cases of hemorrhagic occlusive retinal vasculitis (HORV)

- Witkin et al reported 36 eyes of 23 patients (13 bilateral) with IC or IV Vancomycin during or shortly after (1-21 ds) cataract surgery.
- 61%: ≤ 20/200.

22%: NLP.

56%: NVG within 1-2 M.

Delayed (Type III) hypersensitivity.

Should be reserved for Rx of clinically suspected POE.

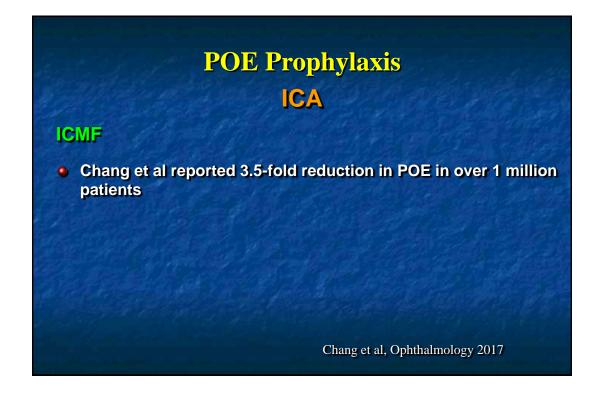
Witkin et al, Ophthalmology 2015 & 2017

### POE Prophylaxis ICA

#### IC Moxifloxacin (MF): 500 µg/0.1 ml.

- 4th G. fluroquinolone; excellent ocular penetration.
- Potent activity at low concentration.
- Unpreserved Vigamox: safe and easy to use.
- Auromax (India): 0.1ml 0.5%.

POE Prophylaxis ICA				
Aravind Eye Hospitals (2014-2016) 617,453: phaco & MSICS				
	Topical Ofloxacin	ICMF	P	
Phaco	75/104,894 (0.07%)	11/89,358 (0.01%)	<0.001*	
MSICS	135/192,149 (0.07%)	52/222,508 (0.02%)	<0.001*	
			<0.001*	
Total	214/302,815 (0.07%)	64/314,638 (0.02%)	<b>\0.001</b>	



#### Comparison of ICMF & Cefuroxime in prevention of POE

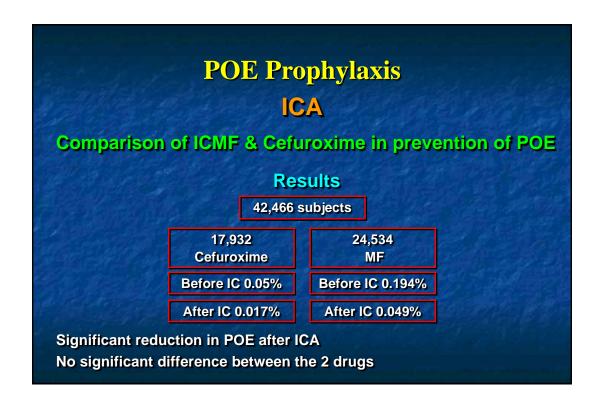
- Prospective, comparative, interventional study.
- Prasade Eye Institute, India.
- Over 18 M: Oct 2016-Mar 2018.
- MSICS/Phaco.

### POE Prophylaxis

#### Comparison of ICMF & Cefuroxime in prevention of POE

#### **Drug Preparation**

	Cefuroxime	MF
Commercial dispensing	250 mg powder	1 ml solution 0.5%
Preparation Step 1	+12.5 ml NS: 20 mg/ml	х
Step 2	+1 ml to reconstituted Cefuroxime = 10 mg/ml	X
Step 3	0.1 ml = 1mg	0.1 ml direct from vial



## POE Prophylaxis Summary

- ICA during cataract surgery, although used in some parts of the world, remain controversial.
- Prophylactic antibiotics are associated with increased costs, risk to the individual patient (HORV), and risks to the population by contributing to the emergence of drug resistant organisms.

## POE Prophylaxis Summary

- Mounting evidence that ICA is an efficacious method for POE prophylaxis.
- Cefuroxime and MF seem to be equally efficacious.
- FDA approval of ICA prophylaxis would enhance acceptance.

