

ENDOPHTHALMITIS AFTER INTRAVITREAL INJECTION WITH ANTI-ANGIOGENIC DRUGS: A RARE BUT SERIOUS COMPLICATION

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Background and importance

Endophthalmitis is a serious complication, which is becoming more frequent due to population ageing and the steady increase of intravitreal injections with anti-angiogenic drugs (IAD)

Aim and Objectives

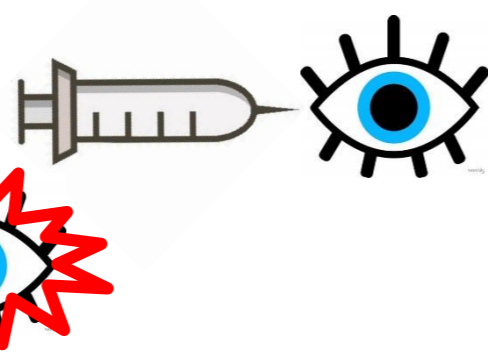
To analyse the incidence of endophthalmitis in patients who received IAD, to describe the population affected and to classify endophthalmitis.

Materials and methods

Retrospective Study
January/2017-December/2020

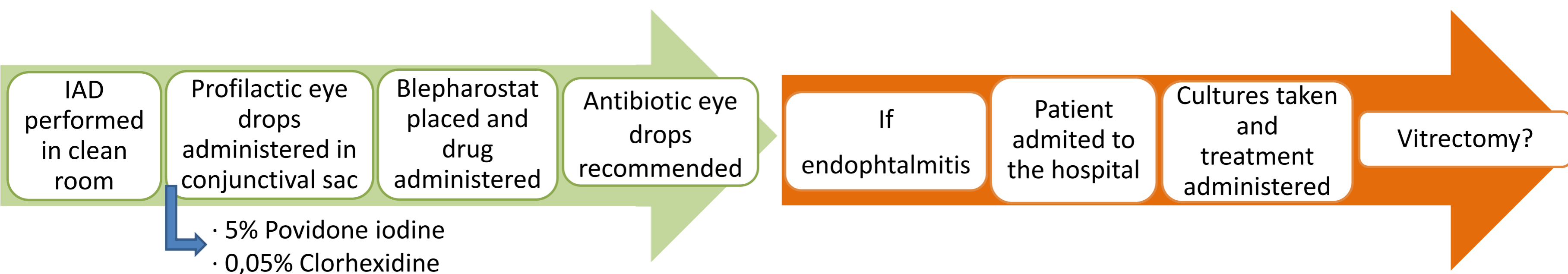
Patients included:

- IAD (aflibercept or ranibizumab) received
- Development of endophthalmitis

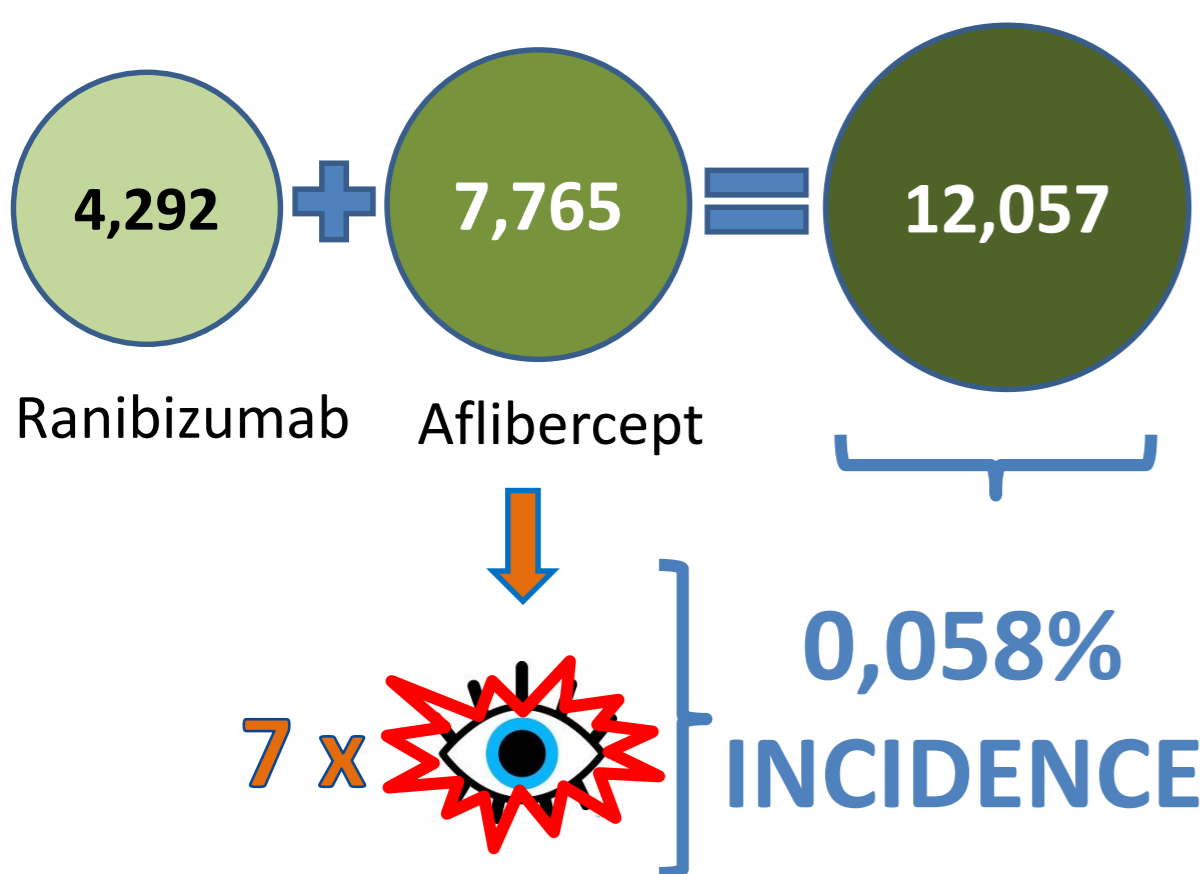


ENDOPHTHALMITIS CLASSIFICATION

TIME	Acute	< 6 weeks since the procedure
TIME	Chronic	> 6 weeks since the procedure
AETIOLOGY	Infectious	Positive culture
	Non-infectious	Negative culture
SEVERITY	Good prognosis	Clinical criteria
	Bad prognosis	



Results



ENDOPHTHALMITIS DEVELOPED

TIME	Acute	7
TIME	Chronic	-
AETIOLOGY	Infectious	4 (3 <i>St. Epidermidis</i> , 1 <i>M. Luteus</i>)
	Non-infectious	3
SEVERITY	Good prognosis	6
	Bad prognosis	1

Mean age: **63** (46-85)

Vitrectomy: **4**

Average length of stay: **12** (7-21)

Average number of IAD received until development of endophthalmitis: **5** (2-11)

Conclusion and relevance

Endophthalmitis after IAD is an acute, usually infectious, potentially hazardous and infrequent complication (0.019-0.58%, incidence rate similar to previously reported). It always occurred with aflibercept, so drug handling, even under sterile conditions, might be a risk factor.

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