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

IAD performed in clean room
· Profilactic eye drops administered in conjunctival sac
   · 5% Povidone iodine
   · 0.05% Clorhexidine
· Blepharostat placed and drug administered
· Antibiotic eye drops recommended

If endophthalmitis
· Patient admitted to the hospital
· Cultures taken and treatment administered

Vitrectomy?

Results

ENDOPHTHALMITIS DEVELOPED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>Acute</th>
<th>Chronic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AETIOLOGY</td>
<td>Infectious</td>
<td>Non-infectious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEVERITY</td>
<td>Good prognosis</td>
<td>Bad prognosis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean age: 63 (46-85)
Vitrectomy: 4
Average number of IAD received until development of endophthalmitis: 5 (2-11)
Average length of stay: 12 (7-21)

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.

• ABSTRACT Nº: 5PSQ-054
• ATC code: 4. Historical Research