

Hospital de Poniente, Hospital Pharmacy, El Ejido, Spain.

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BACKGROUND

Acanthamoeba keratitis (AK) is a serious corneal infection that may even lead to loss of eyes. Infection prevalence has increased in recent years as the use of contact lenses (CL).

PURPOSE

To analyze if there is a difference in duration and efficacy in treatment with chlorhexidine eye drops 0.02% (CED) in (AK) alone or associated with Pseudomonas spp. To evaluate the prevalence of (AK) and use of (CL) as a risk factor.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Retrospective descriptive study in a second level hospital.

Total population of this study was 270,000 inhabitants over a period of 3 years (2014-2016).

The treatment was: (CED) with eye drops of 0.1% propamidine isethionate.

For data collection have been used the Farmatools® patient software and patient clinic history.

RESULTS

Patients were treated with (CED): 36 (55.5% female). Average age: 35 years (18-90).

The average duration of treatment with (CED) targeted to (AK) was 201 days (48-268).

The prevalence of (AK) was 1 case per 50,000 people/year.

All patients with (AK) were carriers of (CL).

None (AK) without Pseudomonas spp required surgical intervention. All (AK) together with Pseudomonas spp. required surgical intervention.

CONCLUSIONS

Treatment with (CED) was effective in all patients with (AK) without Pseudomonas spp, but it was not effective in any patient with (AK) with Pseudomonas spp.

The period of treatment with (CED) in (AK) was long, for the efficacy it was fundamental the adherence.

This study shows a low prevalence according to criteria of the World Health Organization.

The use of (CL) was a risk factor in the appearance of (AK).

The (AK) should be one of the first possibilities to consider when a user of (CL) suffers an atypical keratitis.

REFERENCES

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23st Congress of the EAHp, Gothenburg, Sweden. 21-23th March 2018