SAFETY AND TOLERABILITY OF COMPOUNDED TOPICAL TACROLIMUS
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Purpose

To evaluate the safety and tolerability of topical tacrolimus treatment for subepithelial corneal infiltrates after Adenovirus keratoconjunctivitis.

Material and Methods

Transversal retrospective study during the last year.

Patients treatment: - Tacrolimus 0.03% eye drops twice daily
- Tacrolimus 0.2% ointment once daily

The demographic data: clinical history.

The safety and tolerability: seven questions survey in the moment when the drug was dispensed.

Results

63 patients (99 eyes), 57.1% with bilateral affectation

Middle age: 46.85 (SD = 14.93)

- Tacrolimus 0.03% eyedrops: 37 patients (58.7%)
  - 20 patients (31.74%) were well tolerated.
  - 6 patients (9.52%) had itching and chemosis.

- Tacrolimus 0.2% ointment: 26 patients (41.3%)
  - 33 patients (52.38%) was well tolerated.
  - 1 patient (1.58%) had an allergic reaction.
  - 1 patient (1.58%) had itching.
  - There aren’t any data of 2 patients (3.17%).

The survey:

1) Symptoms before treatment: 6.5/10,
2) Symptoms after treatment: 3.75/10,
3) Adverse events because of the drug, and their intensity: 1.85/10,
4) Any systemic adverse effect: 1.7/10,
5) Intensity of the itching: 2.65/10,
6) Vision improvement: 6.4/10,
7) The general satisfaction with the treatment: 7.5/10.

Discussion

The subepithelial corneal infiltrates (SEIs) are caused by adenoviral infection, a highly contagious infection that involves the surface of the eye; it is a common chronic ocular condition that typically presents significant patient symptomatology.

Long-term topical steroid use is usually effective but with severe side effects. Tacrolimus has demonstrated the effectiveness without significant side effects. Good pharmaceutical care assistants are important for the adherence and the efficacy.

Conclusions

Topical Tacrolimus, which is compounding in the Pharmacy Service, seems to be safe and well tolerated treatment in SEIs after adenovirus keratoconjunctivitis.