



Fungal corneal ulcer after repair of an overhanging filtering bleb: A case report

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Overhanging filtering bleb is a common complication after trabeculectomy and surgical repair is an effective treatment when the patient presents with apparent symptoms. Filtering bleb relevant infection including in the filtering bleb itself and even endophthalmitis in some severe cases has been reported. However, corneal fungal infection after filtering bleb repair is rarely reported.

CASE SUMMARY

A 57-year-old Chinese man who had sensations of redness and foreign body sensations in the left eye 3 wk after repair of overhanging filtering bleb. 3 wk ago, due to sensations of a foreign body in the left eye for 3 years with worsening for 3 mo. The patient was diagnosed as overhanging filtering bleb and underwent a repair of overhanging filtering bleb. Postoperative, the filtering bleb formed well and the intraocular pressure is normal. But the patient gradually develop redness, pain and a grey infiltrate of the cornea in the eye. Finally it developed into fungal corneal ulcer. Through asking the medical history, we found the patient had irregularly self-medicated for years with glucocorticoid eye drops for years to relieve the foreign body sensation in the eye caused by filtering bleb overhanging. Because the glucocorticoid eye drops he used years ago had provide normal sensation to the eye. After 3 mo of anti-fungal treatment, the inflammation was controlled.

CONCLUSION

In addition to avoiding the development of overhanging filtering bleb after trabeculectomy, the present case report also suggests that clinicians should pay more attention to the patient's ocular self-medication history. Particularly in patients with a history of glaucoma or eye surgery. Because these patients may be exposed to more types of eye drops than other individuals, they may select the wrong medications for long-term use, based on their previous experience.

Key Words: Overhanging filtering bleb; Fungal keratitis; Glucocorticoid eye drops;

Trabeculectomy; Filtering bleb repair; Self-Medication; Case report

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Core Tip: Overhanging filtering bleb is a common complication after trabeculectomy. Filtering bleb relevant infection including in the filtering bleb itself and even endophthalmitis in some severe cases has been reported. However, corneal fungal infection after filtering bleb repair is rarely reported. Here, we report a case of fungal keratitis occurring after the repair of a filtering bleb because the patient has long time irregularly self-medicated with glucocorticoid eye drops. Through the analysis of the case, we suggests clinicians pay more attention to the patient's ocular self-medication history.

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INTRODUCTION

An overhanging filtering bleb is a common complication after trabeculectomy, and surgical repair is an effective treatment when the patient presents with apparent symptoms. Filtering bleb relevant infection after glaucoma surgery, including in the filtering bleb itself and even endophthalmitis in some severe cases, has been reported[1,2]. However, a corneal fungal infection after filtering bleb repair is rarely reported. Here, we report a case of fungal corneal infection occurring after the repair of a filtering bleb.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

A 57-year-old Chinese man was admitted to the Second Hospital of Jilin University due to sensations of redness and foreign body sensations in the left eye.

History of present illness

The patient was came to our hospital 3 wk ago due to sensations of a foreign body in the left eye for 3 years with worsening for 3 mo. He was diagnosed as overhanging filtering bleb, post-trabeculectomy, and optic atrophy of the left eye and underwent an repair of an overhanging filtering bleb. During surgery, we separated the prolapsed filtering bleb tissue from the cornea and found that the scleral flap was well formed; the overhanging filtering bleb was not directly connected to the inside of the eye. Therefore, we directly cut and removed the overhanging filtering bleb and sutured the tissue to the upper conjunctiva. Preoperative and postoperative results are shown in [Figure 1](#).

History of past illness

Six years earlier, he had been diagnosed with chronic angle-closure glaucoma of the left eye, which resulted in optic atrophy. He underwent trabeculectomy of the left eye under local anaesthesia without complications. After surgery, the patient was examined every 3 mo for 1 year. His intraocular pressure (IOP) was normal (11-16 mmHg in the left eye), and the mean area of visual field damage remained stable.

Personal and family history

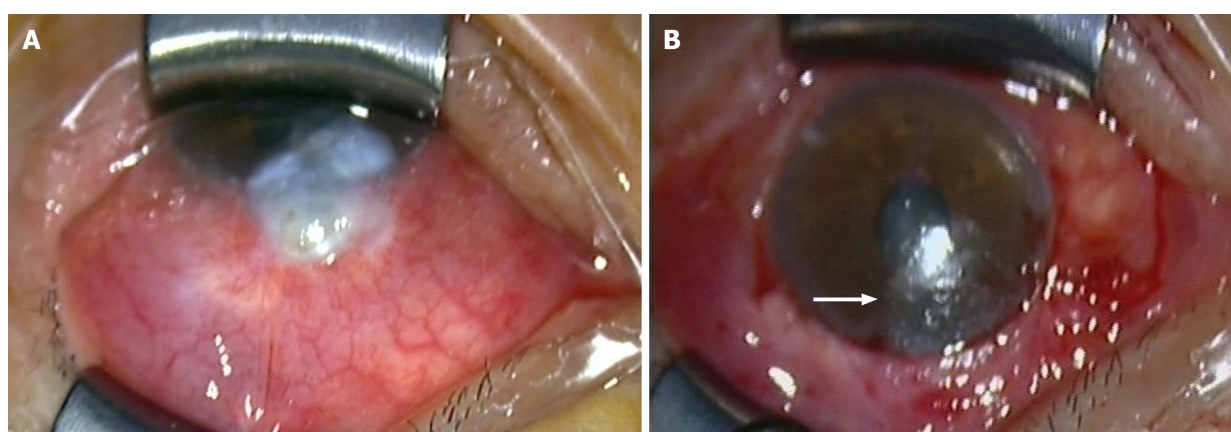
There is none history of personal and family.

Physical examination

Slit lamp examination revealed mild conjunctival hyperaemia and rough upper corneal surfaces. However, the repaired filtering bleb was formed well, flat and diffuse with no remarkable changes be observed, and the IOP remained normal (13 mmHg). Therefore, the patient was instructed to apply topical antibiotic eye drops. One week later, the patient presented with redness, pain accompanied by severely deterioration in vision. His best-corrected visual acuity in the left eye was reduced to finger count. Slit lamp examination revealed a grey infiltrate of the cornea.

Laboratory examinations

A routine haematology examination was performed before overhanging filtering bleb repair surgery, including routine blood tests, routine urine tests, liver and kidney function tests, coagulation tests and immune tests. The results were almost normal. On ophthalmic examination, a large amount of mycelium was visible under confocal microscopy.



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Figure 1 Preoperative and postoperative photograph of the eye. A: Preoperative photograph: A prolapsed filtering bleb invading the transparent cornea and approaching the pupil area is shown; B: Postoperative photograph taken by operating microscope: The repaired filtering bleb is shown by the white arrow in the lower part of the photo; a corneal epithelial defect remained in the prolapsed area of the filtering bleb.

Imaging examinations

There is none imaging examination.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

Fungal keratitis.

TREATMENT

An anti-fungal treatment was administered immediately (natamycin eye drops every hour, levofloxacin eye drops every 2 h, and compound tropicamide eye drops four times daily).

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

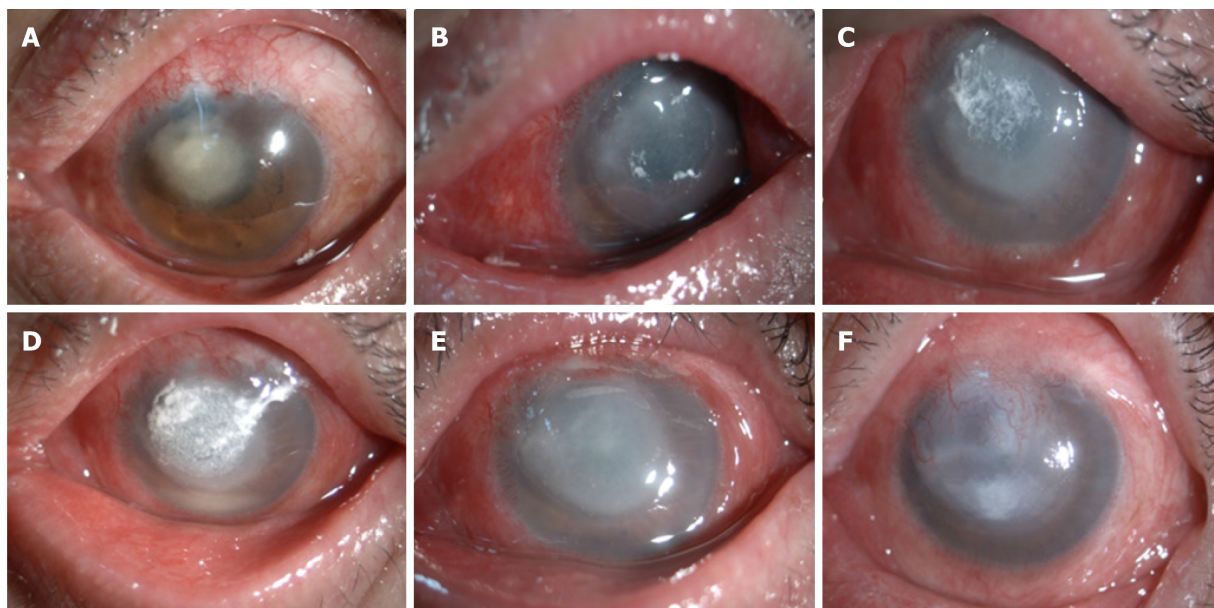
At this time, the patient disclosed that he had been using glucocorticoid eye drops (tobramycin dexamethasone) for the past 3 years to relieve foreign body sensation in the left eye. Because the glucocorticoid eye drops he had used 6 years prior (after the trabeculectomy) provided normal sensation to the eye.

The course of the fungal corneal infection is shown in [Figure 2](#). The infection started with a grey infiltrate with irregular white edges, and then corneal ulcers formed, and hypopyon appeared. The corneal ulcer and hypopyon lasted for a long time, until the 10th wk after the operation. The corneal ulcer began to improve, and the hypopyon was gradually absorbed. After 3 mo of anti-fungal treatment, the inflammation was well controlled and the ulcers had healed. Corneal neovascularization and leucoma were also observed. The patient's best-corrected visual acuity was decreased to hand movements. However, the filtering bleb is still flat and diffuse with no signs of infection, and the IOP in the left eye was stable.

DISCUSSION

Overhanging filtering bleb is primarily caused by excessive filtration. The filtering bleb is too large, especially in patients with a thin conjunctiva. Gravity may cause the bleb to droop and invade the cornea (epidermal to Bowman membrane). In cases of mild overhang, the bleb does not leak, and patients present with few to no symptoms. In such cases, conservative treatment is generally recommended in the form of lubricating eye drops (*i.e.*, artificial tears). However, surgical treatment should be considered when a risk of leakage exists or when patients experiences bleb dysesthesia[3].

Several studies have reported that filtering bleb infection may occur after anti-glaucoma surgery[4,5]. Intraocular inflammation has been observed in some severe cases. However, no previous studies have reported the occurrence of a fungal infection of the cornea after filtering bleb repair. Moreover, changes in the morphology and filtration are expected to occur after a filter bleb-related infection; however, no such changes were observed in the present case and the IOP remained stable in the affected eye. The patient's symptoms began during the 3rd wk after filtering bleb repair, which was



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Figure 2 The course of the fungal corneal infection. A: The 4th wk after the operation. There is a grey infiltrate with irregular white edges on the cornea; B: The 5th wk after operation. A corneal ulcer has formed; C: The 7th wk after operation. A hypopyon appears to have occurred; D: The 9th wk after operation. The corneal ulcer and hypopyon is still present; E: The 11th wk after operation. The corneal ulcer appears to be improving, the hypopyon has absorbed; F: The 16th wk after operation. The corneal ulcer is repaired, a leucoma appears to have formed.

consistent with the common incubation period for postoperative fungal infections[6]. Therefore, we speculated that the fungal infection was not directly caused by surgery, but by the creation of a corneal epithelial defect during the removal of the prolapsed filtering bleb tissue, thereby providing the conditions necessary for the growth and expansion of a fungal infection.

In addition to the above reasons of excessive filtration, thinning of the conjunctiva and effects of gravity, the etiology of filtering bleb invasion of the cornea also includes the use of mitomycin C during trabeculectomy which could injury the conjunctival tissue and corneal limbus[3,7]. Dissolution of the aqueous humour from the overhanging filtering bleb to the corneal surface may result in corneal epithelium loss, matrix degeneration[8,9], and chronic and persistent weak inflammatory responses[10,11], which potentially lead to corneal tissue degeneration, hyperplasia, and fusion[12].

Regarding fungal infection of the cornea, although we do not have direct evidence of the reason for the infection, which is the biggest limitation of this study, all the evidence suggests that the main reason for infection is the long-term use of glucocorticoid eye drops. Surgically induced corneal epithelial defects provide the necessary conditions for the fungal infections. Even in healthy people, parasitic fungi have been observed in the conjunctival sac, with carrier rates for the 42 known strains ranging from 5%-83%[13,14]. However, fungal eye infections are rarely primary infections because organic and environmental factors affect the occurrence and development of infections to varying degrees[15]. Imbalances in the normal flora of the human body, which can occur due to the long-term use of glucocorticoid eye drops, may lead to infections, even when the parasitic fungus in question is normally non-pathogenic.

Glucocorticoids may promote fungal growth by exerting inhibitory effects on multiple immune-related processes, and their long-term use inhibits neutrophil chemotaxis and macrophage phagocytosis. In addition, glucocorticoids inhibit protein synthesis, promote protein degradation, delay granulation tissue formation, prolong the repair cycle of corneal epithelial cells, and promote the growth and reproduction of fungi[16]. The thickness of the mycelial wall of the fungus invading the corneal stroma has been shown to increase by 2-3-fold, and the mycelial structure of the mycelium sheath appears after the application of dexamethasone[17]. Moreover, conjunctival sac cultures were positive for fungi in 67% of 63 eyes treated with corticosteroid eye drops compared to 18% in the control group[18].

Glucocorticoid eye drops comprise one of the most commonly used and effective treatments for ocular inflammation. However, long-term use can cause serious side effects. When the side effects of the long-term use of glucocorticoids are mentioned, we usually focus on their ability to increase the intraocular pressure or induction of the formation of secondary cataracts. These drops may also cause corneal fungal infections in individuals with a corneal epithelial defect, a side effect that is often overlooked.

CONCLUSION

In addition to avoiding the development of overhanging filtering bleb after trabeculectomy, the present case report also suggests that clinicians should pay more attention to the patient's preoperative history of ocular self-medication, particularly in patients with a history of glaucoma or eye surgery. Because these patients may be exposed to more types of eye drops than other individuals, they may select the wrong medications for long-term use based on their previous experience.

rience.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Zhao J collected patient information and drafted the manuscript; Xu HT provided patient information and guided treatment; Yin Y and Li YX collected the examination information; Zheng YJ critically revised the manuscript for intellectual content and supervised the project.

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