

Cannula aspiration technique for anteriorly migrated intravitreal dexamethasone implant

- Medical Student University of Buckingham / Milton Keynes University Hospital
- Opht hal mology registrar Milton Keynes University Hospit al Consultant VR ophthal mologist - Milton Keynes University Hospital

Ali Alseneid¹, Benjamin Blackburn² and Julian Robins³ Milton Keynes University Hospital

Introduction

0.7mg Intravitreal dexamethasone implant is used in ophthalmology to deliver sustainedrelease dexamethasone to the retina. It is highly effective in managing conditions such as diabetic macular oedema, macular oedema secondary to branch or central vein occlusion, and non-infectious uveitis affecting the posterior segment. While effective, it can rarely migrate to the anterior chamber, risking corneal damage and increased intraocular pressure (IOP).

This case report details a 73-year-old male with anterior chamber migration of a dexamethasone implant, causing corneal oedema and severe vision impairment. A minimally invasive aspiration technique using an 18G Venflon cannula was employed for implant removal, offering a safe and effective intervention.

Case Presentation

Presenting Complaint:

A 73-year-old male presented with severe pain and blurred vision in his right eye following a dexamethasone implant for recurrent cystoid macular oedema (CMO) 13 days prior. Examination revealed implant migration to the anterior chamber, causing corneal oedema and right eye vision reduction to 1/60.

Patient history:

The patient has no significant medical history but does have an important ophthalmic history. This includes bilateral cataract surgery in 2014, followed by a pars plana vitrectomy with intraocular lens (IOL) exchange in 2023 due to right IOL dislocation. Postoperatively, he developed recurrent CMO, which was eventually managed with an intravitreal dexamethasone implant.

Treatment:

The patient was taken to theatre the same day to have the implant surgically removed.

Surgical Technique



Figure 1: Temporal comeal incision.

Figure 2: Intracameral cohesive ophthalmic viscoelastic device insertion.



Figure 3: Aspirating the implant.

Figure 4: Complete aspiration of the implant.

Technique:

Under sub-tenon anaesthesia, a 2.2 mm corneal incision (figure 1) was made. Intracameral pilocarpine and a cohesive ophthalmic viscoelastic device (OVD) were used to mobilize the dexameth as one implant (figure 2). The implant was aspirated through the incision using a shortened 18G Venflon cannula (figure 3+4), minimizing tissue manipulation and reducing the risk of implant fracture.

dexamethasone implant, then further intervention may still be required e.g.

corneal transplant. References

Outcome Postoperatively, the patient showed

improved visual acuity and reduced

corneal oedema. Visual acuity increased

to 3/60, with further corneal recovery

anticipated. Additional management with

sodium chloride eye drops addressed

transient morning vision complaints.

Discussion and Conclusion

The aspiration technique proved to be a

cost-effective and minimally invasive

approach, with low risk of corneal damage

and implant fracture. If corneal

endothelial damage is too severe from the

Analy S. J. Schwist, S. A. Holyanos, S. S. 2012 OFICE MANAGERITO GLUG B INFLANT DISCOLUTION OTHER MEETING COMMERN MEMORY CARRIAGORIES, 17(2), pp. 9172. King K. et al., 247. The defined commensationaged management at some changes registered assumed the assume supplied Country. Conf. Authority Conf. Conf. (2), pp. 124. The conf. 2012 Assumed Country of Conference on Conference on

I. V. Merriam K. & Yau Kilo-Touch Scholausfor Removal of aD symmetry operands of Relian Surger saris, P.& Kapantais, D., 2023. Anterior migration of O aurdeximplant: areview on risk factors, complications, and

stemational/ournalof Retire and Vitreoux, 2(74).

2021. Removalof amig sted decamethazons implant (Oxurdx) from the anterior chamber using an intravenous cannuls. SMJ Case Reports