Right carotid-cavernous fistula (CCF)

Lim Chee Rean, Lee Shu Chaw, Tan Chai Lee, Tiong Kiew Ing

Hospital Umum Sarawak, Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Objective: To report a case of successfully treated indirect carotid-cavernous fistula. Method: a Case report. Results: A forty-nine years old gentleman with underlying hypertension and dyslipidaemia complained of the right eye (RE) persistent, painless redness for 3 months duration. RE redness was associated with a blurring of vision, throbbing headache and tearing. Otherwise, no history of head injury or trauma prior to illness. On examination, RE best-corrected vision acuity was 6/18 and left eye was 6/9. The relative afferent pupillary defect was negative. Both eyes extraocular movements were full. RE examination noted to have proptosis, dilated and tortuous episcleral vessels with corkscrew vessels. RE fundus showed a hyperaemic disc with mild dilated and tortuous vessels. RE Intraocular pressure was normal. Left eye examination was unremarkable. Computed Tomography Angiogram and Digital subtraction angiography cerebral showed right indirect carotid-cavernous fistula. The patient subsequently underwent embolization of right indirect carotid-cavernous fistula by an interventional radiologist. The RE redness and proptosis has fully recovered with normal fundus and good vision. Conclusion: Patient with indirect CCF generally has an excellent outcome with prompt diagnosis and radiological intervention.

Study of early changes in intraocular pressure following phacoemulsification

Shu Chaw Lee, Siew Leng Ting, Adeline Kueh, Chien Joo Lim, Ching Wei Lim

Sarawak General Hospital, Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate early postoperative changes in intraocular pressure (IOP) following phacoemulsification and intraocular lens (IOL) implantation. Method: This retrospective and observational study included 100 patients with normal IOP underwent uneventful standard phacoemulsification procedure for senile cataracts at Sarawak General Hospital over a period of six months from July 2017 to December 2017. Patient's data were retrieved from Eye Clinic records. All patients were checked for IOP with Goldmann tonometry during pre-operative assessment and one month postoperatively. Patients with pre-existing IOP related ocular disease or intraocular surgery were excluded. Effects of age, gender, comorbidity of diabetes mellitus and hypertension, eye laterality, ocular axial length and pre-operative IOP on post-operative IOP reduction were analysed. Results: Phacoemulsification was found to reduce IOP by mean of 1.07 mmHg, which was statistically significant (P < 0.001). A larger IOP reduction was seen in cases with a higher pre-operative IOP (P < 0.001). No statistically significant differences were identified in age, gender, comorbidity of diabetes mellitus or hypertension, eye laterality, and ocular axial length in correlation with postoperative IOP reduction (P > 0.05). Conclusion: Phacoemulsification had a significant IOP-lowering effect in normal subjects, in particular in higher pre-operative IOP. There was no correlation between age, gender, comorbidity of diabetes mellitus or hypertension, eye laterality, and ocular axial length to IOP reduction following phacoemulsification.

KEY WORDS:
Intraocular pressure, phacoemulsification, cataract