

Case Report

Temporary Filtering Bleb Failure Induced by Anterior Chamber Sulfur Hexafluoride Gas: A Complication after Descemet Membrane Endothelial Keratoplasty

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Keywords

Descemet membrane endothelial keratoplasty · Sulfur hexafluoride gas tamponade · Filtration bleb · Glaucoma · Postoperative intraocular pressure peak

Abstract

Herein, we report two clinical cases with acute temporary filtering bleb obstruction by gas tamponade after Descemet membrane endothelial keratoplasty (DMEK) surgery and postoperative intraocular pressure (IOP) peaks. Both patients underwent uncomplicated DMEK surgery with 20% sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) anterior chamber tamponade and had previous trabeculectomy for glaucoma. Prior to surgery, both patients showed patent bleb function with low to normal IOP without antiglaucomatous medication. After uneventful DMEK surgery, both patients showed postoperative IOP peaks of up to 50 mm Hg despite patent inferior iridotomy and no sign of a pupillary block. In both cases, SF₆ gas bubbles could be visualized obstructing the bleb. Both patients were treated with IOP-lowering agents topically as well as systemically. In addition, anterior chamber paracenteses were performed to reduce the SF₆ volume within the anterior chamber. Under this treatment, IOP normalized within the first 18 h after surgery. We hypothesize that the SF₆ gas tamponade from the anterior chamber migrates into the osmium and below the bleb, leading to an acute temporary insufficiency of bleb function and to

a consecutive IOP peak after surgery. In contrast to a pupillary block, this mechanism cannot be antagonized by preoperative iridotomy and needs to be taken into account for every glaucoma patient with functional bleb undergoing DMEK surgery.

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Introduction

Anterior chamber tamponade with air or sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) gas plays an essential role in Descemet membrane endothelial keratoplasty (DMEK) surgery [1]. This posterior lamellar keratoplasty technique is performed to treat endothelial disorders of the cornea by corneal transplantation [2–4]. At the end of surgery, air or SF₆ gas with a concentration of 20% are injected into the anterior chamber to keep the thin transplant lamella in place and to foster graft attachment to the recipient's cornea [1]. Early graft detachment is a frequent postoperative complication [5, 6]. Divergent opinions have been expressed amongst DMEK surgeons on how long the gas bubble should be retained in the eye [7–10]. In order to prevent a pupillary block by the gas bubble, standard operating procedures include the preoperative application of YAG laser iridotomy or perioperative surgical iridectomy in the lower peripheral iris. The standard of care treatment after DMEK surgery includes topical application of dexamethasone every hour as well as antibiotics and miotics three times a day [11].

In glaucoma management, trabeculectomy is a long-established surgical approach to lower intraocular pressure (IOP). After successful surgery, aqueous humor is redirected to flow through an incision of the iris and sclera to form a subconjunctival bleb [12–15].

With presence of air or SF₆ tamponade, a pupillary block can lead to an early postoperative IOP peak [6]. To prevent this complication after DMEK surgery, the standard operating procedures include performing an inferior iridotomy using the Nd:YAG laser. Other reasons for an acute postoperative IOP peak are bleeding to the anterior chamber or retained viscoelastic.

Here, we report on an additional reason for postoperative IOP peaking after DMEK in patients having previously undergone filtering bleb surgery. The acute temporary obstruction of a functional bleb by SF₆ gas can also lead to a significant increase in IOP after surgery. This complication needs to be anticipated in glaucoma patients with functional bleb undergoing DMEK surgery. Patients at risk should be monitored very closely to detect and treat any IOP peak within the early postoperative phase.

Case 1

In November 2018, an 80-year-old female patient received a pseudophakic DMEK procedure in her right eye to treat corneal edema due to Fuchs endothelial dystrophy. The patient had received trabeculectomy for primary open-angle glaucoma 5 years before. The diagnosis of primary open-angle glaucoma dated back to 1987. Preoperatively, the right eye scheduled for DMEK surgery had a best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) of 0.8 logMAR and an IOP of 10 mm Hg. On admission to surgery, the patient had no topical or systemic IOP-lowering medication. On slit-lamp examination, the trabeculectomy bleb was well prominent and functional.

Six hours after uneventful DMEK surgery – performed by an experienced surgeon (C.C.) in a standardized fashion [16] – routine IOP measurement showed a normal IOP. Four hours later, the patient complained about increasing pain in the right eye. IOP was measured at

50 mm Hg in the right eye despite patent inferior iridotomy and no sign of a pupillary block. The IOP peak was treated topically and systemically with IOP-lowering medication. In addition, an anterior chamber paracentesis was performed to reduce the SF₆ volume within the anterior chamber. Under this treatment, IOP normalized within the first 18 h after surgery. Bubbles of SF₆ gas could be visualized within the bleb in slit-lamp photography and optical coherence tomography (Fig. 1). Six days after surgery, the patient could be discharged to ambulatory care. On the last day of hospitalization, IOP was 12 mm Hg and BCVA was 0.5 logMAR in the right eye. The cornea was clear with a well-attached corneal graft and a remaining SF₆ volume of 30%.

Case 2

In January 2018, a 77-year-old female patient was scheduled for pseudophakic DMEK surgery due to Fuchs endothelial dystrophy in the left eye. In addition, the patient presented secondary open-angle glaucoma due to pseudoexfoliation syndrome and had undergone trabeculectomy in the left eye in 2011. On admission to the hospital, the patient's left eye had an IOP of 6 mm Hg without any topical or systemic IOP-lowering medication. Approximately 6 h after an uneventful DMEK procedure – performed by an experienced surgeon (C.C.) in a standardized fashion [16] – IOP was 32 mm Hg in the left eye. The patient was given 250 mg of acetazolamide systemically to lower aqueous humor production. Two hours later, IOP had increased to 42 mm Hg. Slit-lamp examination showed a deep anterior chamber with no sign of pupillary block and a functional inferior iridotomy. Bubbles of SF₆ were present inside the trabeculectomy bleb. Cautious anterior chamber paracentesis was performed to lower the IOP to 10 mm Hg. The remaining volume of SF₆ was at 50%. In the following days, the patient was given 250 mg acetazolamide t.i.d. and potassium substitution as well as pilocarpine 2% t.i.d. as part of the postoperative standard medication after DMEK [11]. With this treatment, no further IOP peak could be observed. In every slit-lamp examination up to day 4 after DMEK, gas filling of the bleb was observed (Fig. 2). On postoperative day 6, a rebubbling procedure was recommended because of focal graft detachment. Eight days after surgery, the patient could be discharged from the hospital to ambulatory care. On the last day of hospitalization, IOP was 10 mm Hg and BCVA was 0.8 logMAR in the left eye. The cornea was clear with a well-attached corneal graft, a remaining SF₆ volume of 40%, and gas filling inside the bleb of approximately 80%.

Discussion

The two cases presented in our paper describe patients with an acute postoperative IOP peak after DMEK surgery due to SF₆ gas obstruction of the filtering bleb without any sign of pupillary blockage. This phenomenon is an important, newly reported complication of DMEK surgery. The eyes of both patients showed gas filling of a previously functional bleb after trabeculectomy. We hypothesize that obstruction of a functional bleb by dislocation of the gas tamponade can lead to an acute temporary insufficiency of the bleb and to a postoperative IOP peak after DMEK surgery.

The importance of DMEK to treat endothelial disorders is growing rapidly worldwide due to favorable outcomes over competing techniques [2, 17]. Therefore, the question of the best anterior chamber tamponade to support attachment of the DMEK lamella has been in focus in

the last years [1]. Potential side effects of the different types of tamponades were investigated. It is also controversial how long the tamponade should be left in the anterior chamber. Many surgeons prefer a tamponade release after a short period of complete anterior chamber filling to mitigate the risk of acute IOP elevations [7–10]. Stanzel et al. [10] reported on an intensified postoperative IOP observation within 24 h and found mostly mild IOP increases in 40 cases with retained tamponade. The authors concluded that adequate inferior iridotomy greatly alleviated the risk and severity of acute IOP rises after nearly full anterior chamber air tamponade in DMEK. Heinzelmann et al. [18] recently showed that postoperative IOP dips might be associated with graft detachment after DMEK. Fajgenbaum and Hollick [19] found increased IOP levels >30 mm Hg in 38% of patients 2 h after DMEK leading to a manual release of anterior chamber tamponade. As part of our group, Schaub et al. [1] found postoperative IOP decompensation necessitating treatment in 7.6% of cases receiving an SF₆ tamponade (*n* = 105). In these cases, a pupillary block was the main cause for the IOP peak and anterior chamber paracentesis was performed. Steroid response is another possible reason for an IOP increase during postoperative follow-up. However, this etiology is considered unlikely in the presented cases because of three different reasons: the early timing of the IOP peak, a lack of history regarding steroid response in both patients undergoing previous glaucoma surgery, as well as the singularity of the IOP peak despite continued application of steroids.

Bleb failure leading to insufficient lowering of IOP represents a more frequent complication after trabeculectomy and can happen in early as well as later follow-up [20, 21]. Frequent reasons for an early insufficiency of the bleb can be obstruction of the internal ostium of the trabeculectomy, episcleral and conjunctival fibrosis, or encapsulation of the bleb [22]. The main reasons for late failure are fibrosis and encapsulation [22]. Invasion of choroidal or conjunctival melanoma is another rare reason causing bleb insufficiency [23]. Wimmersberger et al. [24] reported on occlusion of a glaucoma drainage device after injection of C₃F₈ gas in order to treat Descemet membrane detachment. In a case series on patients receiving Descemet stripping automated endothelial keratoplasty after previous trabeculectomy, Hardin Sheales et al. [25] found evidence for early postoperative IOP peaking suggesting a comparable mechanism.

In summary, we describe here the observed effect of a dislocation of SF₆ gas tamponade into a trabeculectomy bleb after DMEK. This dislocation of the tamponade results in obstruction and acute temporary bleb insufficiency, leading to postoperative IOP peak without pupillary block. Another requirement for this mechanism seems to be a well-functioning bleb prior to DMEK surgery with controlled IOP. In contrast to a pupillary block, acute bleb blockage cannot be antagonized by preoperative iridotomy and needs to be taken into account for every glaucoma patient with functional bleb undergoing DMEK surgery with prolonged air or gas tamponade. Patients at risk should be monitored very closely to detect and treat any IOP peak within the early postoperative phase.

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Statement of Ethics

All personally identifiable information was removed. The authors have no ethical conflict to disclose.

Disclosure Statement

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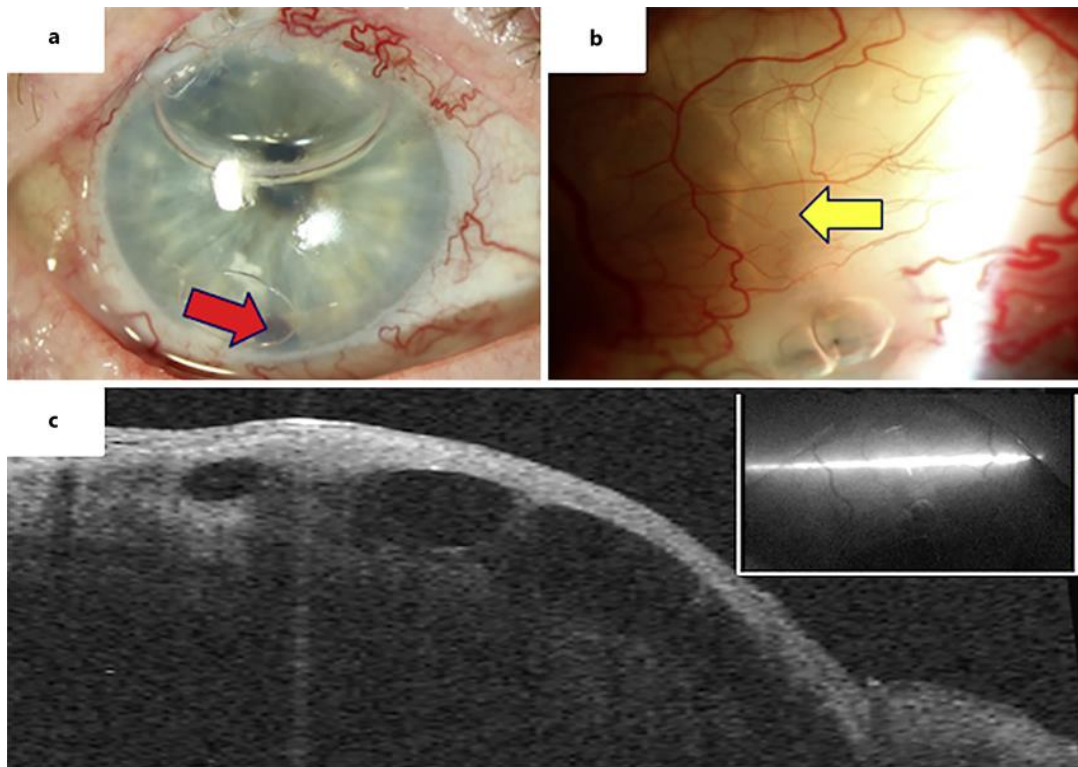


Fig. 1. Case 1. Sulfur hexafluoride gas induced acute filtering bleb failure after Descemet membrane endothelial keratoplasty. **a** Slit-lamp photography shows gas tamponade in the anterior chamber covering half of the pupil and inferior patent iridotomy (red arrow; note deep anterior chamber without signs of pupillary block and air bubbles around the red arrow below the contact lens). **b** Multiple gas bubbles visible within the bleb (yellow arrow). **c** Visualization of gas bubbles inside the bleb using optical coherence tomography. Intraocular pressure was elevated to 50 mm Hg.

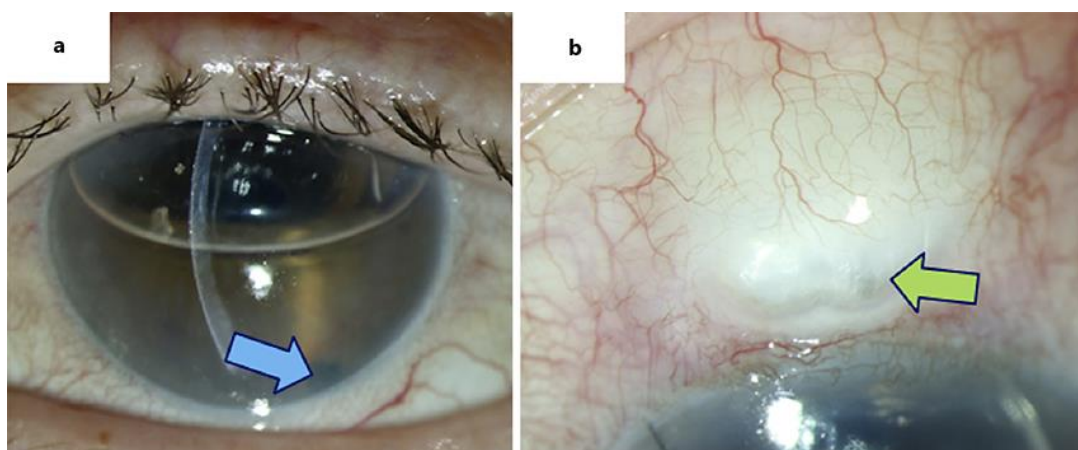


Fig. 2. Case 2. Sulfur hexafluoride gas induced acute filtering bleb failure after Descemet membrane endothelial keratoplasty. **a** Slit-lamp photography shows gas tamponade in the anterior chamber covering the pupil and inferior patent iridotomy (blue arrow; note deep anterior chamber). **b** Gas bubbles visible within the bleb (green arrow). Intraocular pressure was elevated to 50 mm Hg.