

Scedosporium apiospermum endophthalmitis treated early with intravitreal voriconazole results in recovery of vision

Monika Paroder Belenitsky · Catherine Liu · Irena Tsui

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Abstract

Aim The purpose of this study is to report a case of endogenous endophthalmitis caused by *Scedosporium apiospermum* with a favorable outcome and review previously reported cases, their treatment regimens and outcomes.

Methods An 83-year-old man with diabetes mellitus, no other immunocompromising risk factors, and a history of *S. apiospermum* endophthalmitis in the left eye developed endophthalmitis in the right eye. Within 72 h of presentation, he was treated with a pars plana vitrectomy and intravitreal voriconazole.

Results Vitreous cultures confirmed *S. apiospermum*. The patient responded to treatment, with a favorable outcome and full recovery of vision.

Conclusions Recognition of *S. apiospermum* endophthalmitis and appropriate early intervention with pars plana vitrectomy and intravitreal voriconazole can lead to a favorable outcome with restoration of visual acuity.

Keywords Endogenous endophthalmitis · *Scedosporium apiospermum*

Introduction

Scedosporium apiospermum is an opportunistic fungus that can affect the eye, presenting as keratitis, chorioretinitis, or

endophthalmitis, often with devastating consequences [1]. Disseminated life-threatening disease and endogenous endophthalmitis are generally seen in immunocompromised patients; however, immunocompetent individuals can also be affected with exogenous endophthalmitis from trauma.

This species of *Scedosporium*, the anamorph (asexual state) of *Pseudallescheria boydii*, is a ubiquitous filamentous fungus, found in soil, sewage, and polluted water [1]. The subclassification of this genetically heterogeneous species makes medical literature confusing. Synomorphs of *S. apiospermum* include *Monosporium apiospermum*, *Monosporium sclerotiale*, *Indiella americana*, *Acremoniella lutzi*, and *Polycytella hominis* [1]. In addition, the number of cases may be underreported or misdiagnosed because it is clinically indistinguishable from “the great imitator” and more commonly occurring fungus, *Asperigillus fumigatus* [2, 3].

Although uncommon, *S. apiospermum* endophthalmitis has been reported in the literature, with nine cases prior to 2005 reviewed by Larocco et al. [4–17], all with poor outcomes. We review additional reported cases of endogenous *S. apiospermum* endophthalmitis, including comorbidities, treatment modality, and final outcomes (Table 1). Furthermore, we report a unique case of our own that was detected early and treated aggressively, leading to a good outcome.

Case report

An 83-year-old monocular male presented with complaints of new floaters in his right eye. His visual acuity was counting fingers, intraocular pressure was 8 mmHg with 3+ cells in his anterior chamber, and a dense vitritis. Ultrasound confirmed vitritis with an attached retina. The patient was seen by a referring ophthalmologist the day before with similar complaints of floaters with visual acuity of 20/40 due to nuclear sclerosis.

M. P. Belenitsky · C. Liu
Department of Ophthalmology, Montefiore Medical Center,
Bronx, NY, USA

I. Tsui (✉)
Jules Stein Eye Institute,
Los Angeles, CA, USA
e-mail: irena.tsui@gmail.com

Table 1 Review of additional reported cases of endogenous endophthalmitis caused by *S. apiospermum* not reviewed by Larocco et al.

Author	Year	Gender	Age	Comorbidities	Laterality	Culture source	Treatment	Other sites of infection	Outcome
McKelvie et al. [9]	2001	F	38	AML, neutropenia	OU	Blood and vitreous	Intraocular AmpB, Foscarnet, Vanco (dx species postmortem)	Blood	CF
Figueroa et al. [13]	2004	M	44	Post-kidney transplant; on mycophenolate, tacrolimus, and corticosteroids	OS	Vitreous	Vitrectomy, PO Vori	None	CF
Larocco et al. [12]	2005	F	28	Presumed sinusitis, sepsis 2/2, pseudomembranous colitis	OD	Vitreous	AmpB IVT and systemic, followed by itraconazole when dx of <i>S. apiospermum</i> was made	None	Evisceration
Musk et al. [4]	2006	M	57	Lung transplant due to alpha 1-anti-trypsin deficiency, on cyclosporine, azothioprine, and prednisolone	OS	Vitreous and epididymis	PO, IVT, and topical Vori	Lung and skin nodules, epididymoorchitis	Poor vision, remains on voriconazole with no evidence of disease
Jain et al. [17]	2007	F	59	Pre-B cell acute LL, neutropenia	OS	Vitreous	Vori IVT and PO	Blood and lung	Enucleation, death from sepsis; NLP
Chen et al. [7]	2007	M	56	Post-lung transplant; immunosuppressive Rx	OS	Vitreous	IVT voriconazole, AmpB	Lung	Endophthalmitis stabilized; multiorgan system failure
Shankar et al. [5]	2007	M	62	Post-lung transplant	OS	Vitreous	IVT AmpB, itraconazole	None	No visual recovery, CNS involvement
Ikewaki et al. [11]	2009	M	58	DM; sub-Tenon's triamcinolone injection	OS	Vitreous	Vitrectomy, IV and IVT Vori	None	Enucleation; secondary scleritis; LP
Present case	2011	M	83	DM	OD	Vitreous	PO Vori, IV AmpB, PO terbinafine, IVT Vori Anterior chamber wash and IVT Vori	None	Enucleation; LP
							Topical and IVT irrigation with Vori	None	Resolution of vitreous exudates
							IV and IVT Vori	None	Improvement to baseline
								None	Improvement to baseline (0.02 to 0.5)
								None	Stable at 20/40

AmpB amphotericin B, *Vori* voriconazole, *IVT* intravitreal, *DM* diabetes mellitus, *HTN* hypertension, *AML* acute myeloid leukemia, *PO* per oral, *dx* diagnosis

The patient had been no light perception in his left eye for over a year due to endogenous endophthalmitis from a fungal lung lesion. At that time, both vitreous and lung biopsies grew out *S. apiospermum*. Other than diabetes, a thorough infectious disease work-up revealed no other immunocompromising risk factors. The lung lesions were unchanged after a course of treatment, and the patient's family did not want further work-up such as a re-biopsy due to the patient's age. The patient was prescribed a maintenance dose of voriconazole 200 mg PO QD, but he was noncompliant and stopped taking his medicine.

At the time of presentation to our clinic, the patient had symptoms in his right eye for less than 24 h. An intravitreal biopsy was performed in conjunction with intravitreal voriconazole (100 µg/0.1 ml). Vitreous biopsy at this time grew out *S. apiospermum*. The patient was also started on intravenous voriconazole. After 48 h with no improvement, the patient was brought to the operating room for a 23-gauge pars plana vitrectomy and repeat intravitreal voriconazole (100 µg/0.1 ml) injection. There were no intraretinal lesions seen at the time of surgery, although the view was hazy. The patient did not receive any intravitreal or oral steroids. His inflammation subsided slowly over the course of 3 weeks with moxifloxacin and prednisolone acetate eye drops. One month after presentation, his visual acuity returned to 20/40.

Discussion

S. apiospermum endophthalmitis presents with an aggressive clinical course, oftentimes requiring enucleation. Treatment is particularly challenging due to resistance to many antifungal agents. Here, we report a case of endogenous *S. apiospermum* endophthalmitis in a diabetic patient that responded favorably to voriconazole with full restoration of visual acuity. To our knowledge, this is the third reported case of successful treatment outcome for endogenous endophthalmitis due to this fungal species [5, 11]. Our case is unique in that voriconazole combined with early surgical intervention led to a favorable outcome.

Two cases of successful treatment outcomes for *S. apiospermum* endophthalmitis have previously been described. In 2007, Shankar et al. reported a case of endogenous endophthalmitis from an unknown source in a 61-year-old man with diabetes mellitus (DM). Anterior chamber biopsy was positive for *S. apiospermum* and the patient was treated with intravitreal amphotericin B and voriconazole with restoration of vision [5].

Two years later, another case of *S. apiospermum* endophthalmitis with a good outcome was published by Ikewaki et al. They described a 58-year-old man with DM who developed exogenous endophthalmitis following sub-Tenon's injection with triamcinolone acetonide for treatment of macular edema.

The patient was not diagnosed or treated until 5 months after the sub-Tenon's injection, when a periocular abscess was drained with cultures revealing *S. apiospermum*. By this time, extensive vitritis with opacities, pale optic disc, periphlebitis, serous detachment of the macula, retinal hemorrhages, and a whitish subretinal peripheral mass were seen. Following a vitrectomy and irrigation with voriconazole, vision was restored [11].

To date, a few over 20 cases of endogenous endophthalmitis from *S. apiospermum* have been reported in the literature (reviewed in Larocco et al. and Table 1). The collection of cases, with a large proportion of systemically ill patients having a wide range of presentations, emphasizes the need to have adequate biopsy results. They also point out the importance of working collaboratively with an infectious disease and internal medicine team. Various antifungal agents have been administered intravitreally for treating fungal endophthalmitis. The most common agent, amphotericin B, is associated with retinal toxicity and resistance has emerged [15, 18]. Amphotericin B is generally ineffective against *S. apiospermum* and voriconazole, the second-generation derivative of fluconazole, is accepted as the treatment of choice for this pathogen. It is a broad-spectrum antifungal agent with high bioavailability, quick onset of action, and good ocular penetration [15].

The investigation of the pharmacokinetics of voriconazole indicates that the MIC₉₀ (minimum inhibitory concentrations at which 90% of isolates of *S. apiospermum* are inhibited) can be attained in the vitreous and aqueous after oral administration [15, 19]. Oral dosing is 200 mg BID with or without a loading dose [15]. Alternatively, it can be given twice a day IV with a loading dose of 6 mg/kg Q12 hours for 1 day, followed by 4 mg/kg BID. While animal studies report a intravitreal voriconazole dose of 100 µg to be effective and safe [20], 200 µg intravitreal injection has been used successfully in humans [15].

Conclusion

In summary, this is rare a case of endogenous fungal endophthalmitis due to *S. apiospermum* in which a history of prior infection in the other eye allowed appropriate early intervention, both pharmacologic and surgical, leading to a successful outcome. The patient was treated aggressively with intravitreal voriconazole, systemic voriconazole, and pars plana vitrectomy leading to a favorable outcome. Thus, it is reasonable to initiate early treatment with voriconazole when fungal endophthalmitis is suspected even prior to obtaining definitive culture results.

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Conflict of interest The authors have no proprietary interest related to this work.

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