

A 5-year retrospective review on infectious keratitis in the central zone of Sarawak, Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyse the demographics, preceding risk factors, microbiological profile and final visual outcome of patients with infectious keratitis in the central zone of Sarawak, Malaysia. **Method:** A retrospective review of medical records was conducted for all patients with infectious keratitis in Hospital Sibul from January 2013 until May 2018. **Results:** In this study, a total of 138 cases (143 eyes) were included with a mean age of 47.2 years. 61% were male and 38% were female, generating a male to female ratio of 1.6:1. The most common risk factors were ocular injury (27%) followed by contact lens usage (15%) and recent ocular surgery (7%). Majority of the corneal ulcers were large (48%) and situated centrally (67%). Among the studied causative microorganisms, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was found to be the most common pathogen isolated. Cornea perforation occurred in 17 eyes (11%) with 7 eyes (4%) resulting in evisceration. **Conclusion:** Ocular injury was identified as the primary risk factor for infective keratitis in this study with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* being the commonest pathogen isolated. A good understanding of the latest epidemiology and microbiological profile of infectious keratitis in the central zone of Sarawak is crucial in aiding the management of these cases in hopes of a better final visual outcome.

KEY WORDS:

Infectious keratitis, ocular injury, Pseudomonas aeruginosa

A case series of carotid cavernous fistula

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To report four cases of carotid cavernous fistula. **Method:** a Case report. **Results:** The patients' age ranging from 17 to 67-year-old. Two of the patients have a history of a motor vehicle accident while two patients have thyroid problems. All four patients presented with painless red eye. One of the patients presented with 'hissing' sound from the eye. Two of the patients had RAPD positive. Two of the patients' vision of the affected eye dropped to NPL while the other two has no affected vision. One of the patients had bilateral eye involved while the other three patients had only one eye affected. Three of the patients had proptosis and injected conjunctiva over the affected eye. IOP of three patients was 21. There were no significant findings of the posterior segment. **Conclusion:** A high index of suspicion for patients with sign and symptom consistent with CCF will assist in early treatment and better prognosis.

KEY WORDS:

CCF, IOP, RAPD, NPL