Intravitreal rabizumab injections analysis in Hospital Melaka; assessment of clinical indications, laterality, clinical effectiveness and complications

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ABSTRACT
Objective: To document demographic data, clinical indications, laterality, clinical effectiveness and complications of intravitreal injection of ranibizumab. **Method:** A retrospective review of 535 intravitreal ranibizumab 0.5 mg injections from 1st January 2016 till 31st December 2017 performed in Hospital Melaka. Patients received three intravitreal ranibizumab injections over three consecutive months were recruited for the assessment of clinical effectiveness. Clinical effectiveness measured objectively by central macular thickness (CMT) using optical coherence tomography (OCT) and subjectively by visual acuity (VA). The mean changes of CMT and VA between pre-treatment and 1-month post 3 monthly intravitreal ranibizumab injections were calculated. **Results:** A total of 165 eyes from 118 patients received intravitreal ranibizumab injections between January 2016 and December 2017. Clinical indications were documented. 47 patients received bilateral intravitreal injections. 85 out of 165 eyes were recruited in the assessment of clinical effectiveness. The mean CMT reductions were statistically significant in 3 groups; BRVO (n=7), DME (n=58) and wet ARMD (n=9) (p-value 0.05). There was a certain trend toward significance in the mean reduction of CMT in CRVO group (p-value =0.079). The mean VA (logMAR) improved significantly (p-value= 0.02, 0.001, 0.01 respectively) from baseline for 3 groups; BRVO, DME and wet ARMD. There was no statistically significant difference in the mean VA changes in CRVO group (p-value =0.4). No documented adverse event or complication. **Conclusion:** Intravitreal ranibizumab 0.5 mg therapy for multiple clinical indications was well tolerated over 3 months with improvement in visual acuity and central macular thickness.

KEY WORDS:
Intravitreal ranibizumab, laterality, clinical effectiveness

Leucocoria as a presentation of bilateral familial exudative vitreoretinopathy

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ABSTRACT
Objective: To describe a case of Familial Exudative Vitreoretinopathy(FEVR) that can be mistaken as Persistent Hyperplastic Primary Vitreous(PHPV) or Retinoblastoma(RB). **Method:** a Case report. **Results:** A 3 months old premature baby was referred to the Paediatric Ophthalmology Department, UMMC with the diagnosis of right eye Retinoblastoma after undergoing Examination under Anaesthesia (EUA) at the referring centre. He presented with leucocoria, buphthalmos and mild proptosis of the right eye. In PPUM, B-scan ultrasonography of the right eye showed lesions behind the lens and on the retina with a strand connecting the 2 lesions with no calcification, and Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the Brain and Orbit was reported as right eye PHPV with retinal detachments and chronic subretinal or vitreous haemorrhage. Thus the diagnosis was revised to a differential between PHPV and FEVR. The patient underwent another EUA, which revealed cataractous lens with corneal lenticular touch and retinal detachment of the right eye. Fundus examination of the left eye showed peripheral fibrous traction with extensive exudates at the periphery. Based on the clinical findings during the EUA, the diagnosis of bilateral eyes FEVR was made, with the right eye at stage 5 and the left eye at stage 4B. The left eye underwent laser treatment during the EUA, and the patient was referred to Hospital Kuala Lumpur vitreoretinal team for further management of the right eye. **Conclusion:** FEVR is a rare disease which can manifest as leucocoria. A thorough and careful examination is important to differentiate it from other causes of leucocoria and for initiation of appropriate treatment.

KEY WORDS:
Familial exudative vitreoretinopathy