# Methotrexate For Prevention OF Recurrent PVR. (Preliminary Results)

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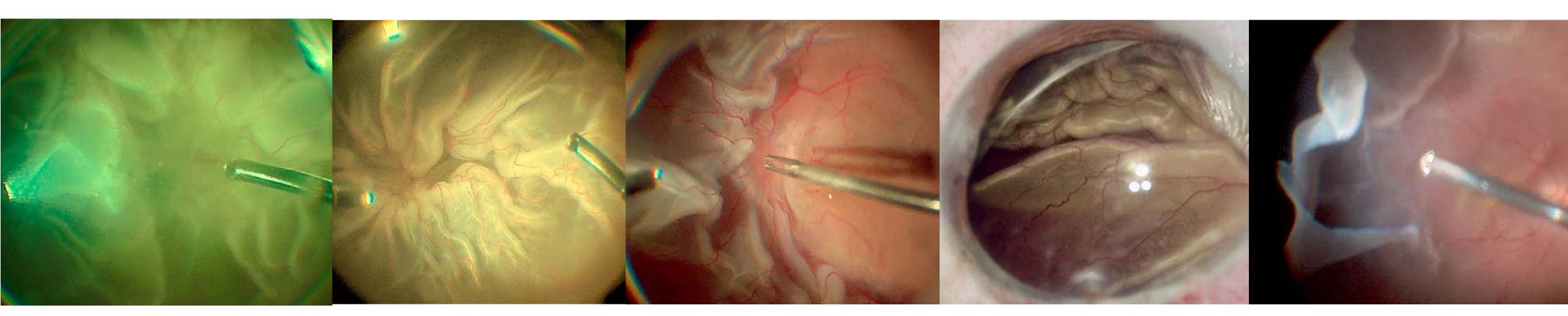






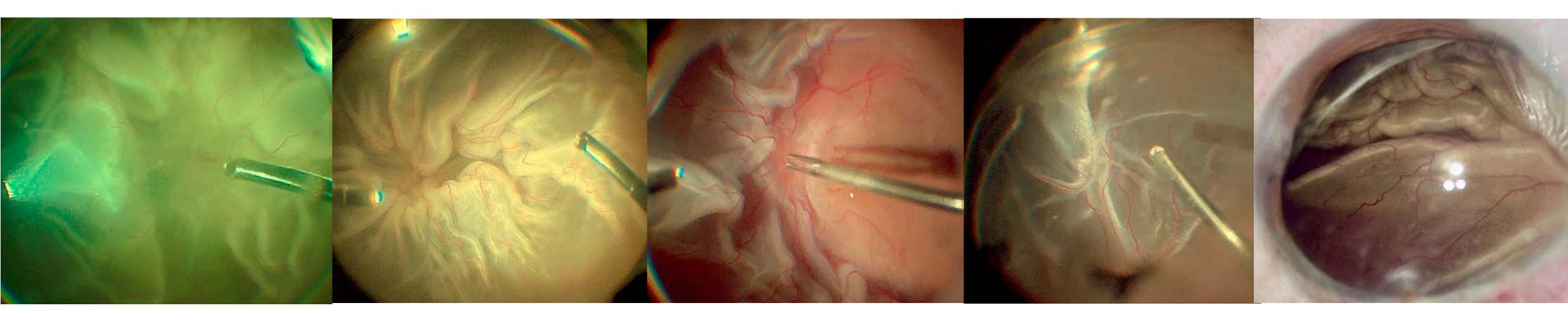
#### Introduction & Aim of Work:

- **PVR** accounts for 75% of all 1ry surgical failures
- <u>Methotrexate (MTX)</u> is a folate analogue with anti-proliferative & anti-inflammatory properties, recently shown promise for PVR when given as a series of intravitreal injections.
- <u>The purpose of this study</u> is to report preliminary results, concerning the efficacy & tolerability of a series of intravitreal MTX injections as a surgical adjunct for the prevention of recurrent RD related to PVR, in high risk cases.



## Surgical Technique:

- SiO removal in recurrent cases
- PPL / Phaco + PCIOL, 23G Vx, membrane peeling, Extended ILM Peeling, PFC, retinotomy/retinectomy, endolaser, direct PFC/SiO exchange.
- MTX (400mg / 0.05 ml) 4 intravireal injection, starting intraoperative & then every 2 weeks.

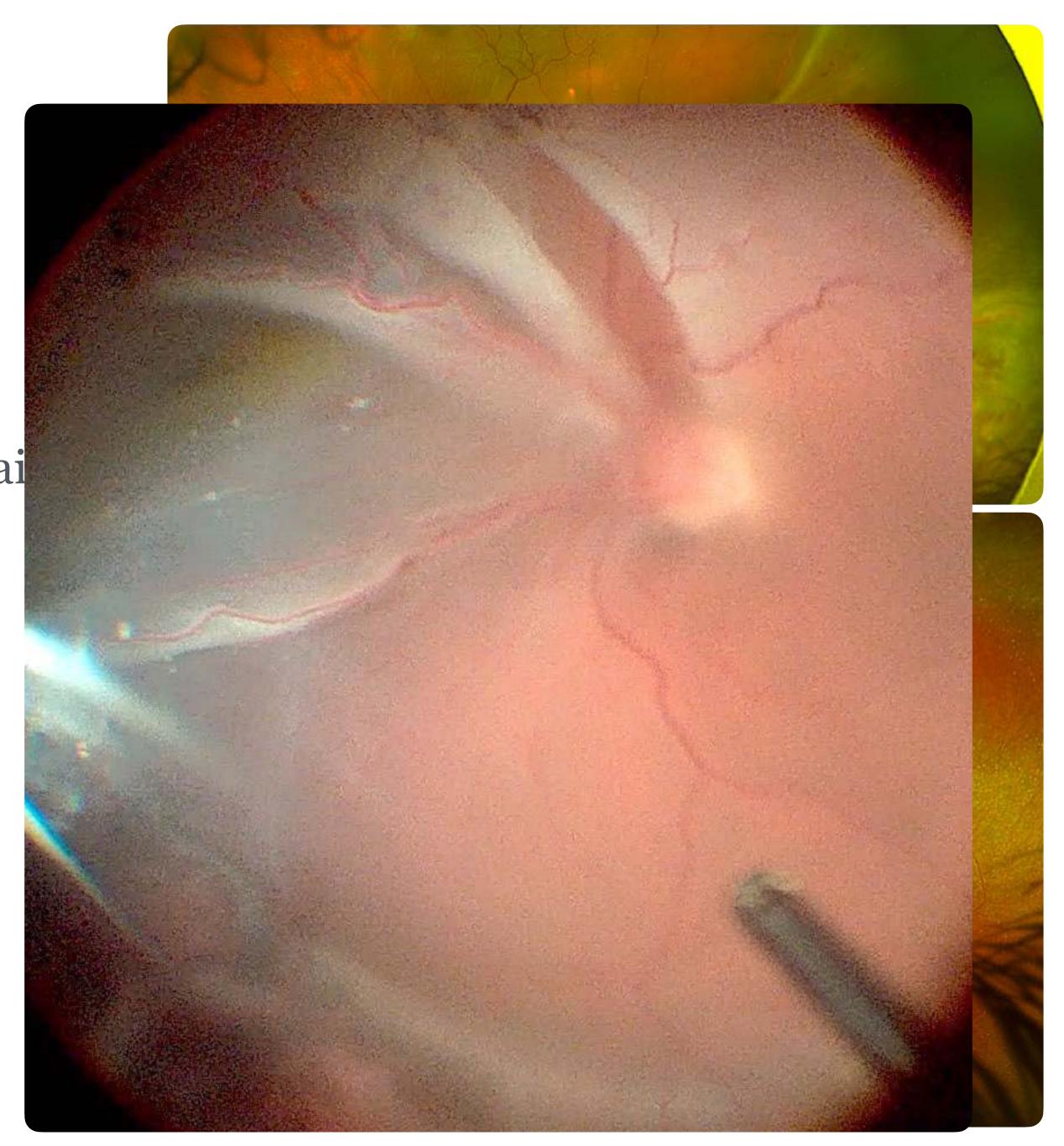


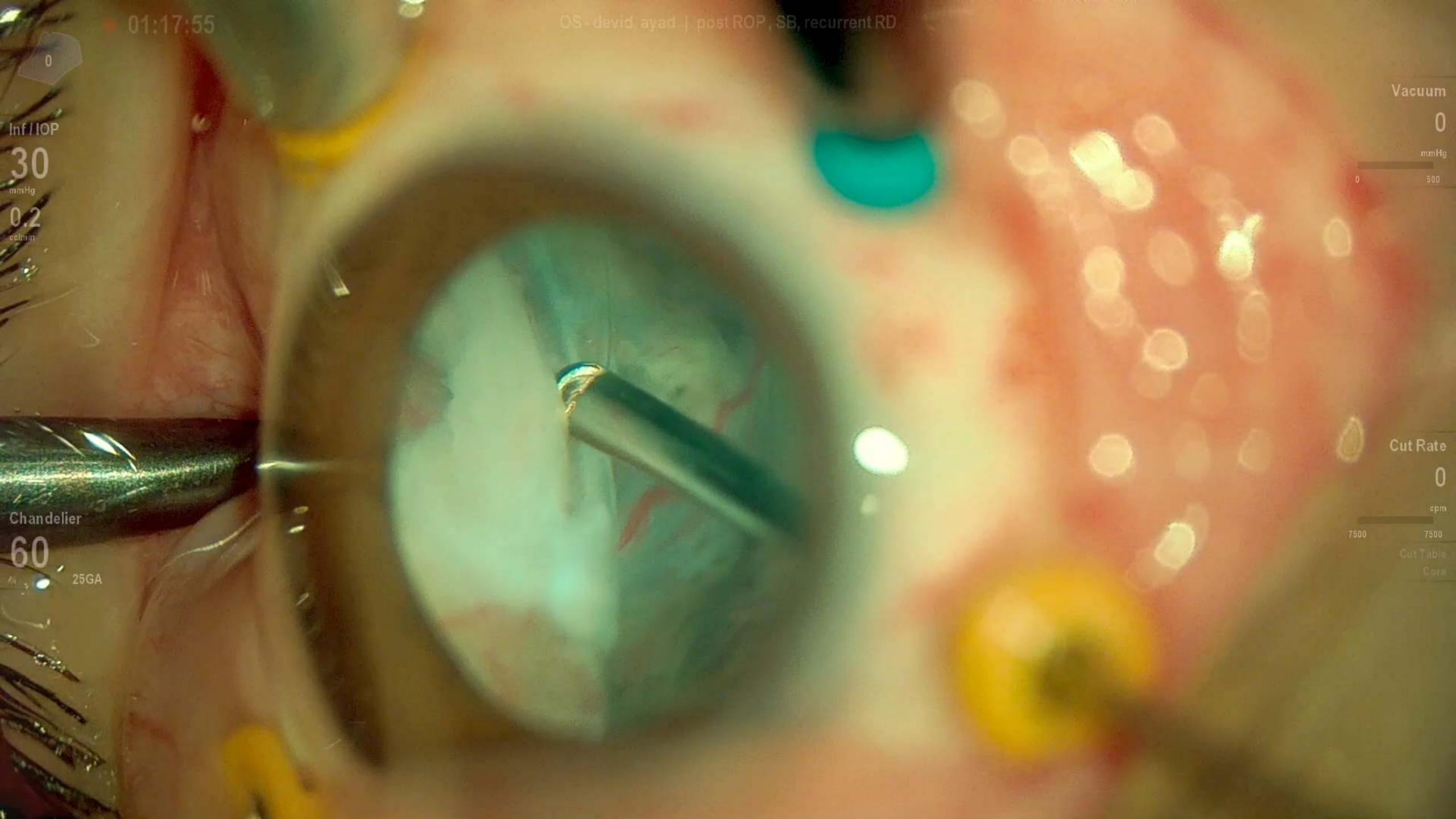
## Pediatric RRD & PVR

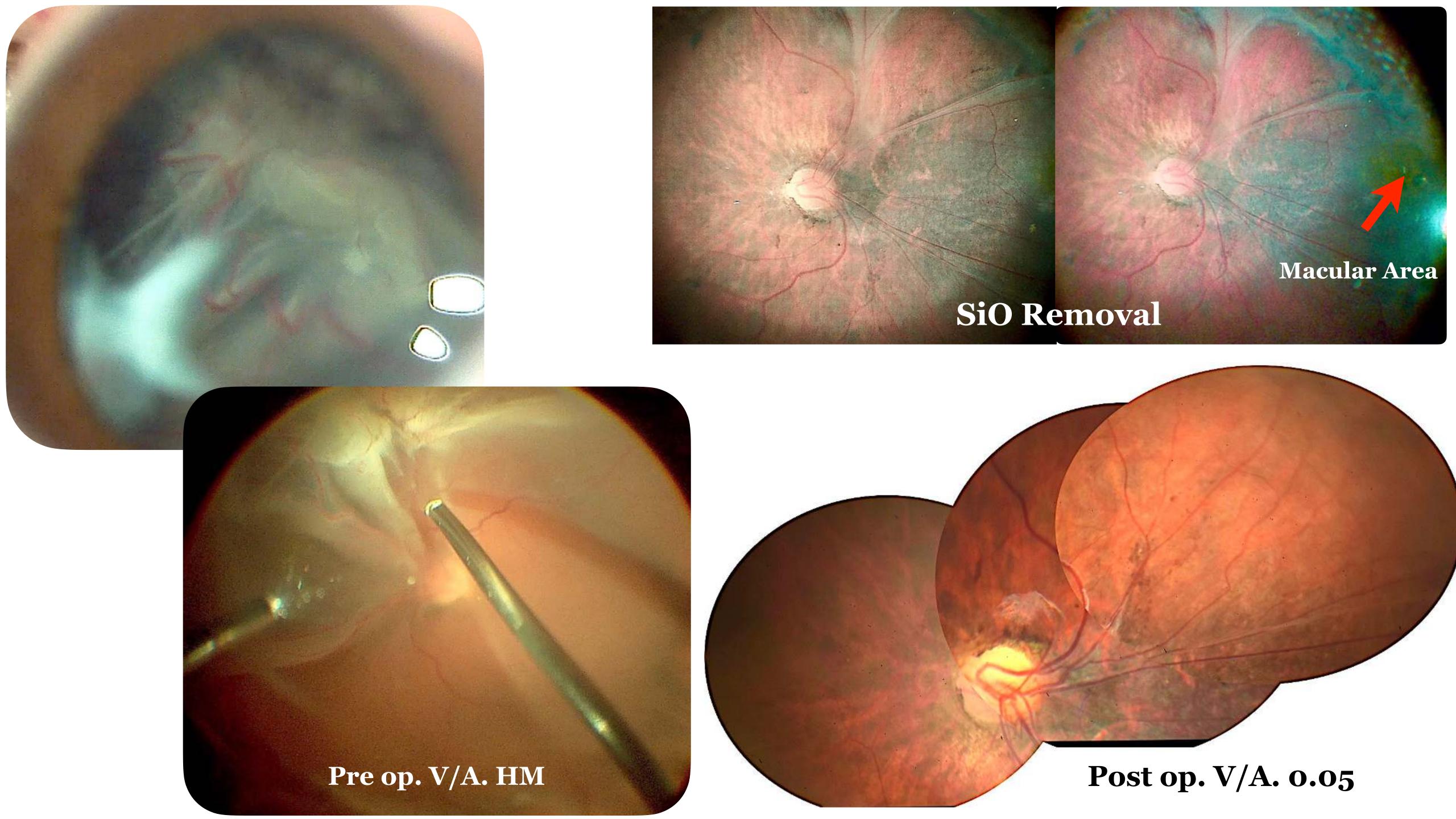
- 10 year old boy,
- History of prematurity & incubator
- C/O: Diminution of vision since 7 days, CF 1 m
- Temporal RRD
- SB (#287 tyre & # 240 band) + External SRF drai
- 3 weeks later: Recurrent RD & PVR

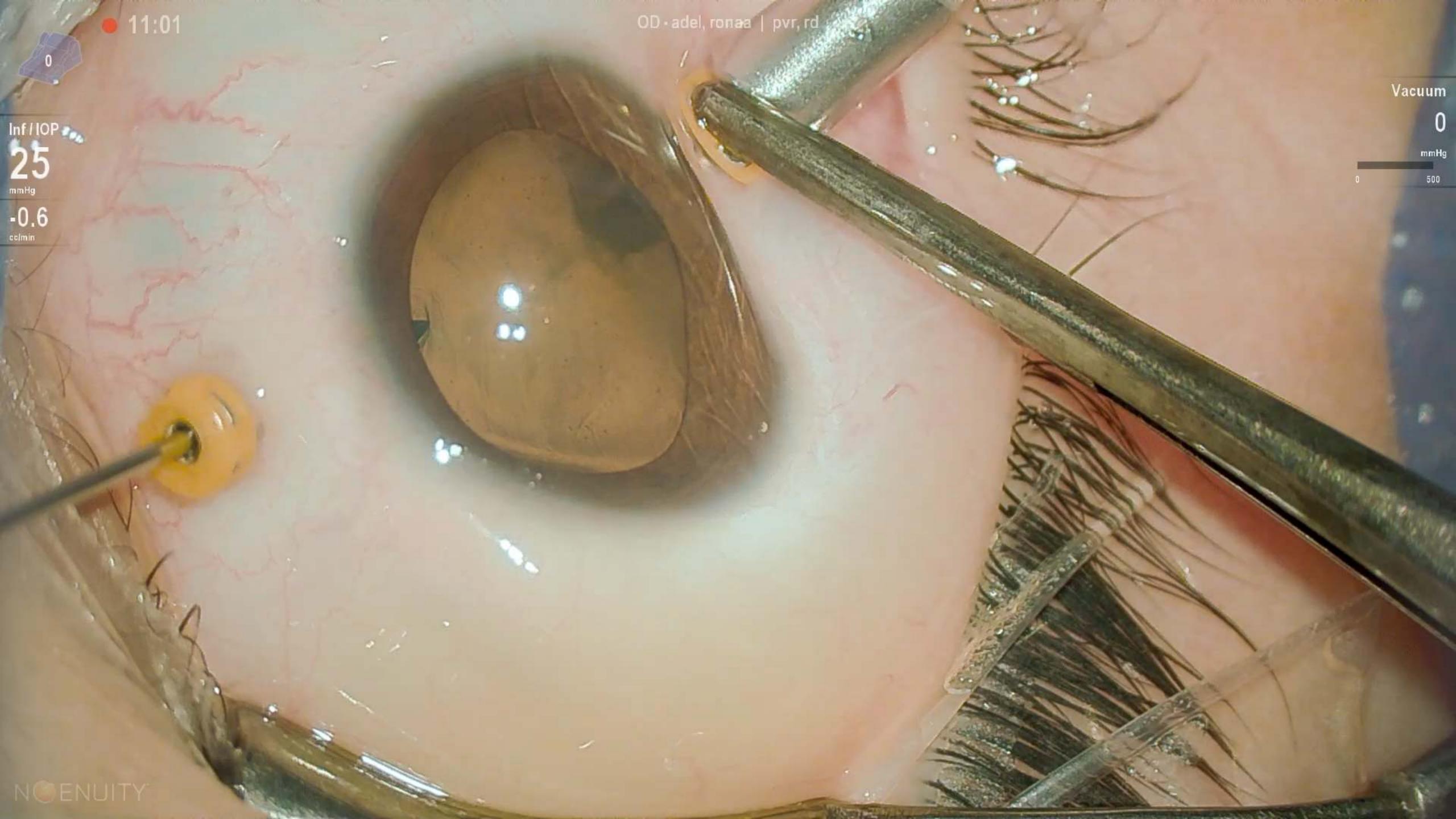


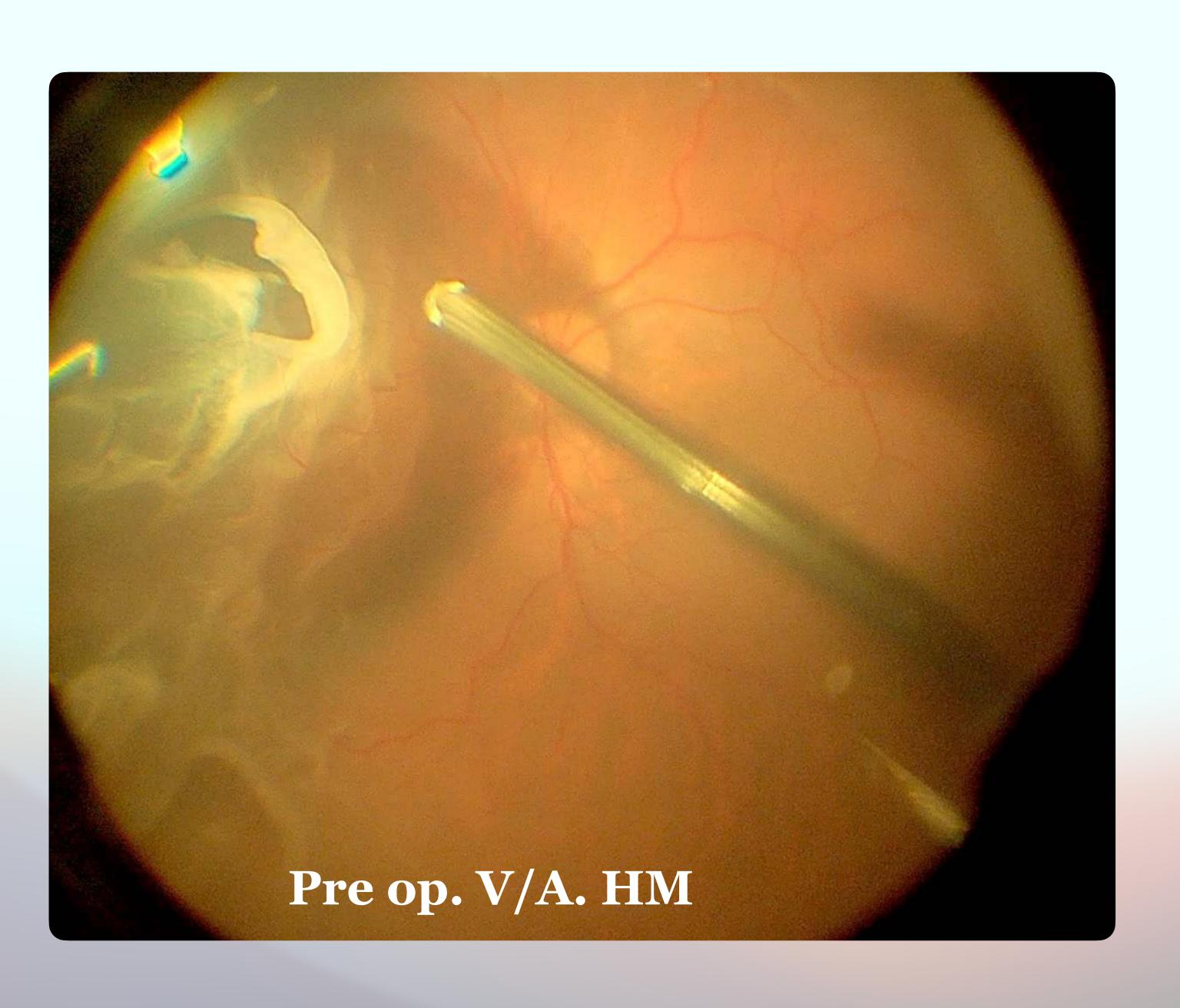
- 23G PPL Vx, PH & ERM peeling
- Bimanual dissection of anterior PVR
- Temporal 180° retinotomy/retinectomy
- SiO tamponade
- Intravitral MTX (400μ/0.05 mL)

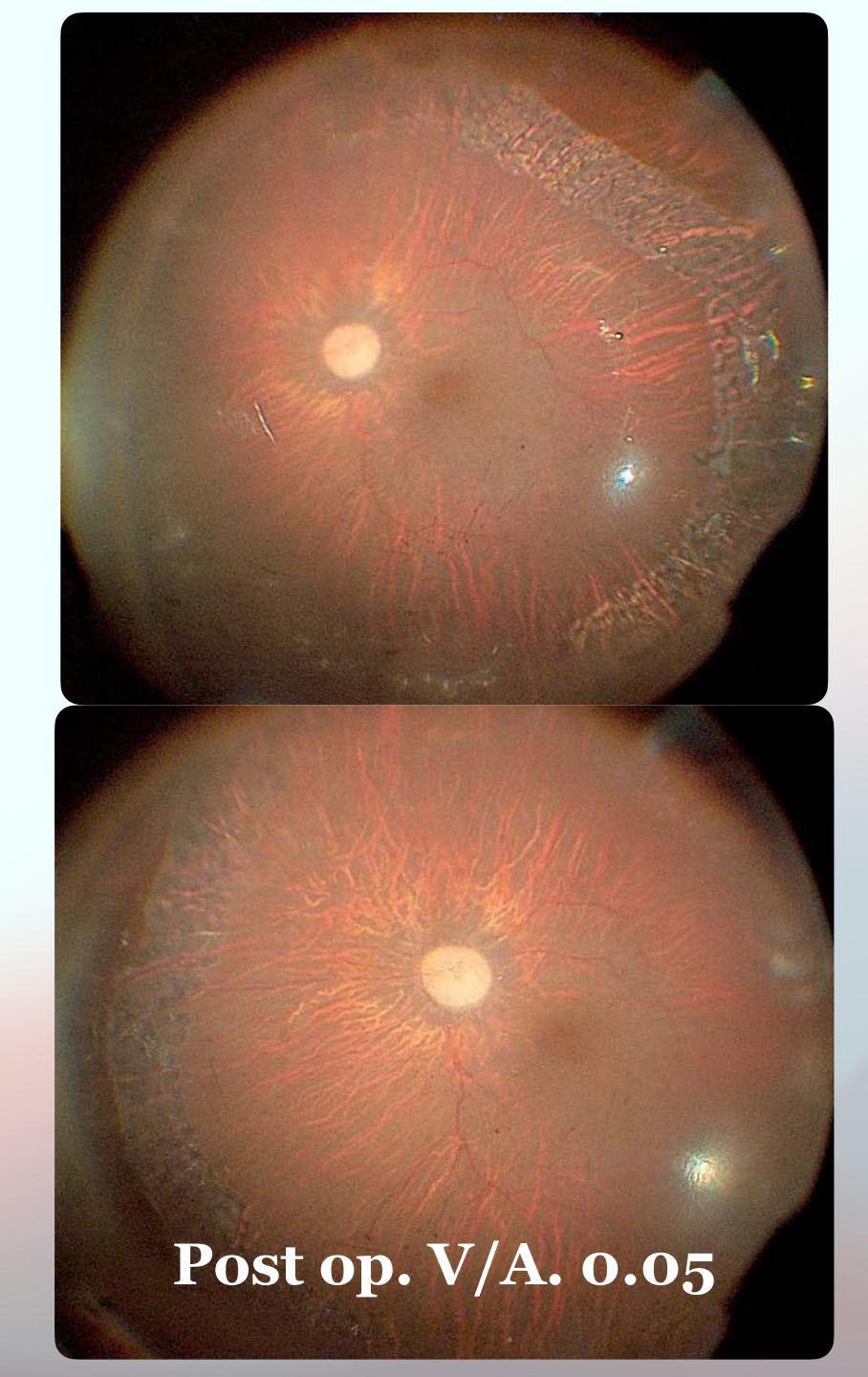














Shave

## 3 months later at SiO removal

Inf / IOP

JU

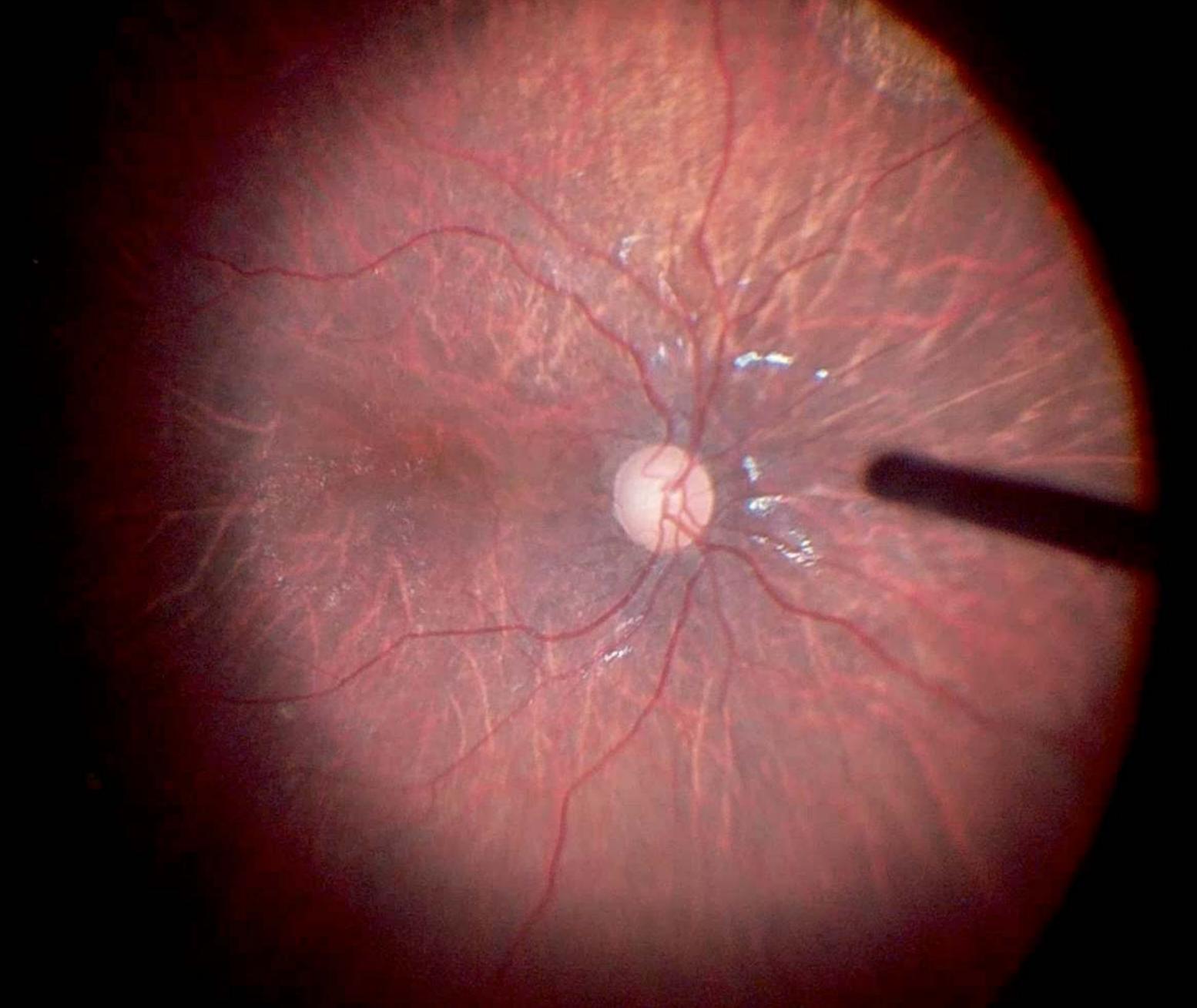
nmHg

21

Straight 7 ∩

23GA

N ENUITY

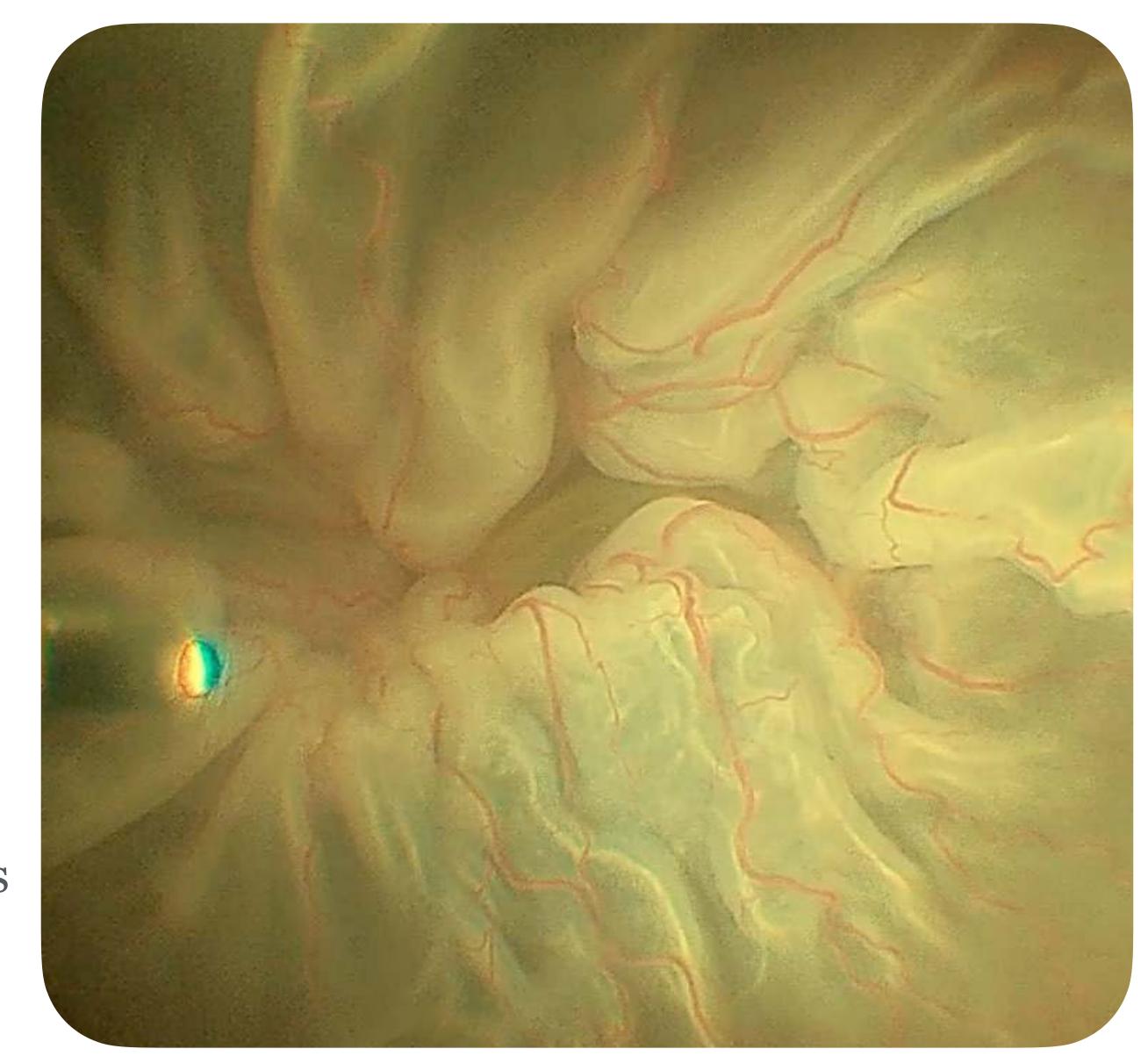


Vacuum 373

mmHg

50

- 6 year old boy
- History of blunt trauma since 8 months
- C/O: Accidentally discovered diminution of vision , CF
- Long standing RD + PVR, closed funnel
- Phaco + PC IOL, 23G Vx, Peeling, SiO.
- Intraoperative 1st MTX injection.
- 3 post operative injections, once every 2 weeks



nfusion 0.8 Chandelier 10 25GA Straight 60 23GA

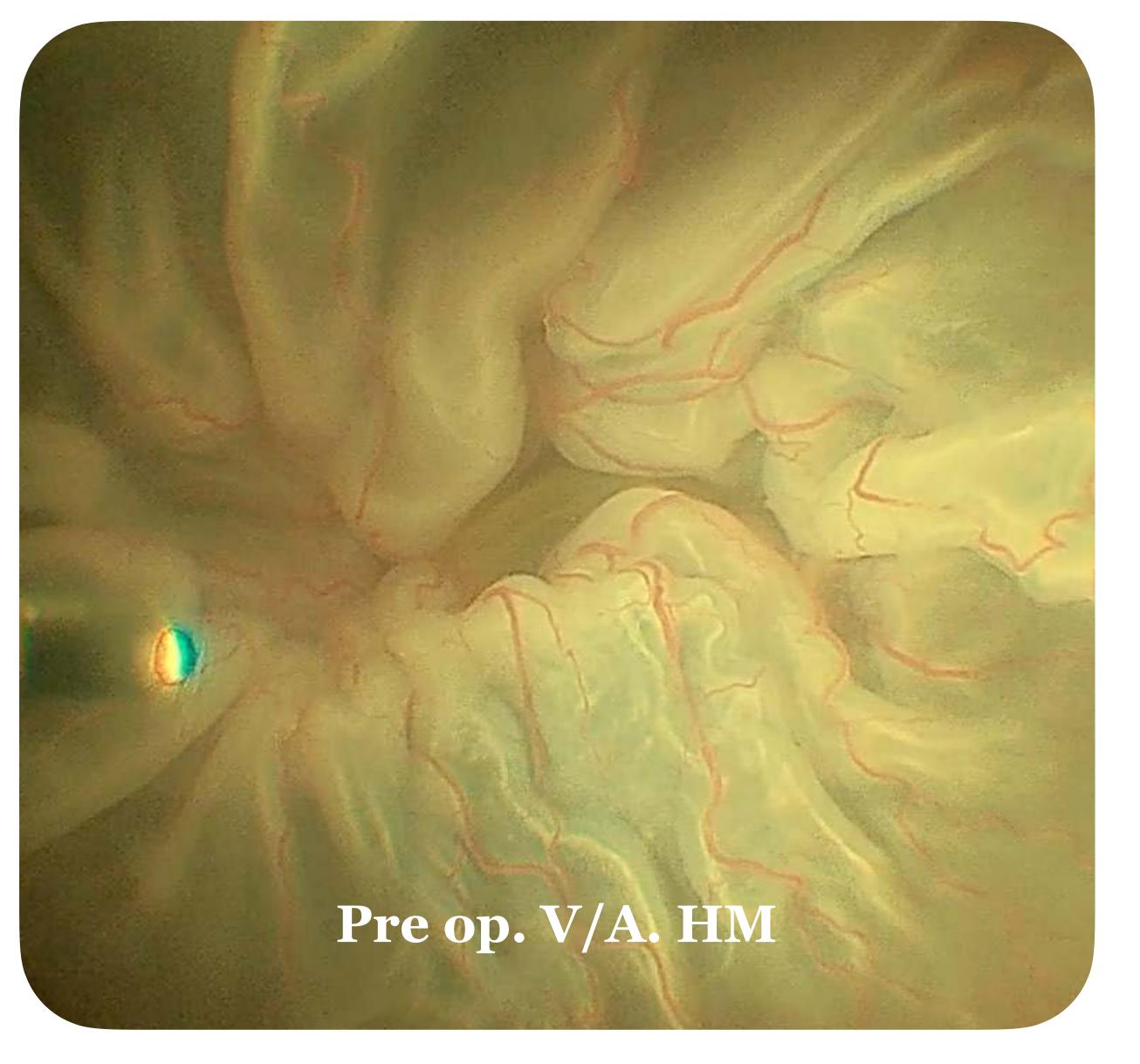
Vacuum

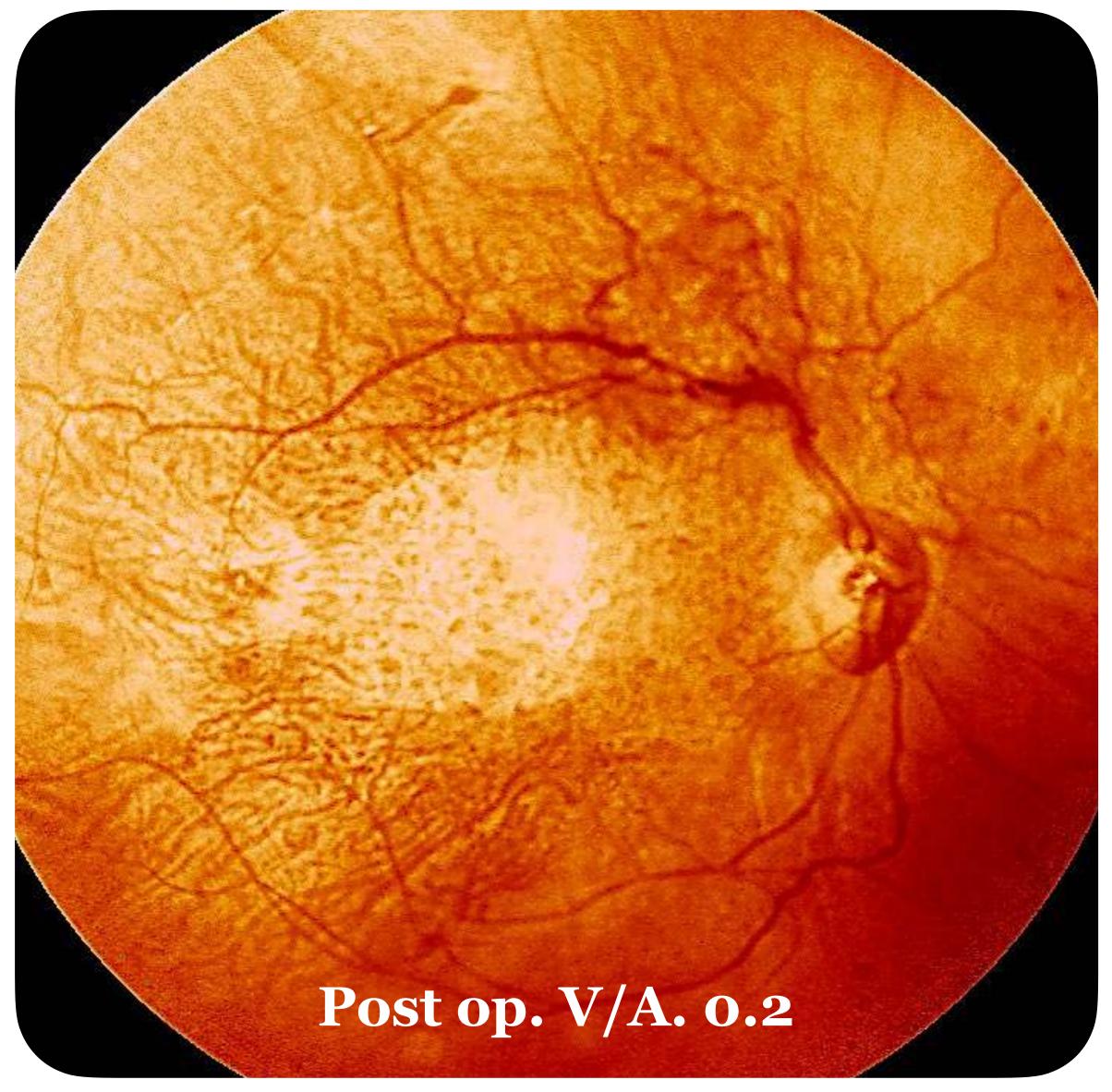
mn

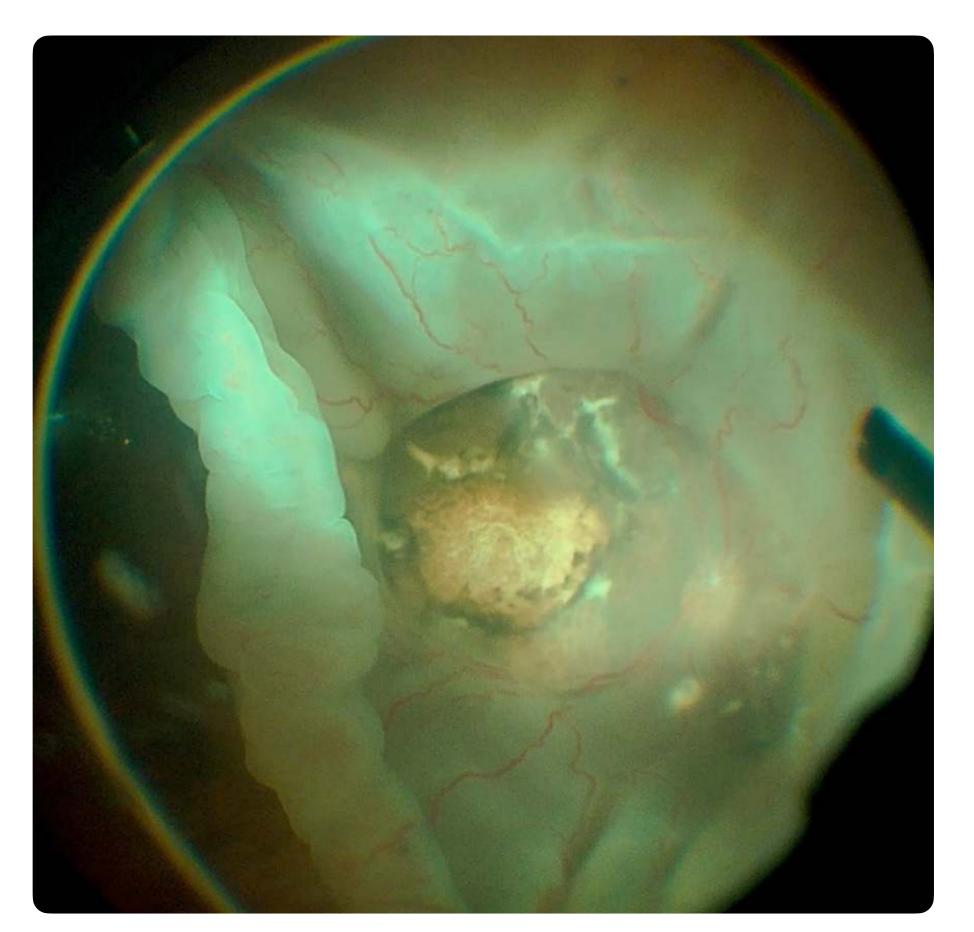
Cut Rate

10

Sha









- 20 year old boy, congenital coloboma, choroidal scarring
- 180 degrees GRT complicated with severe PVR
- Phaco + PCIOL, 23G Vx., peeling, SiO.
- Intraoperative MTX injection, 4 consecutive injections at 2 weeks intervals.



**02:21:46** 

Inf / IOP

25<sub>mmHg</sub>

0.3

Chandelier

30

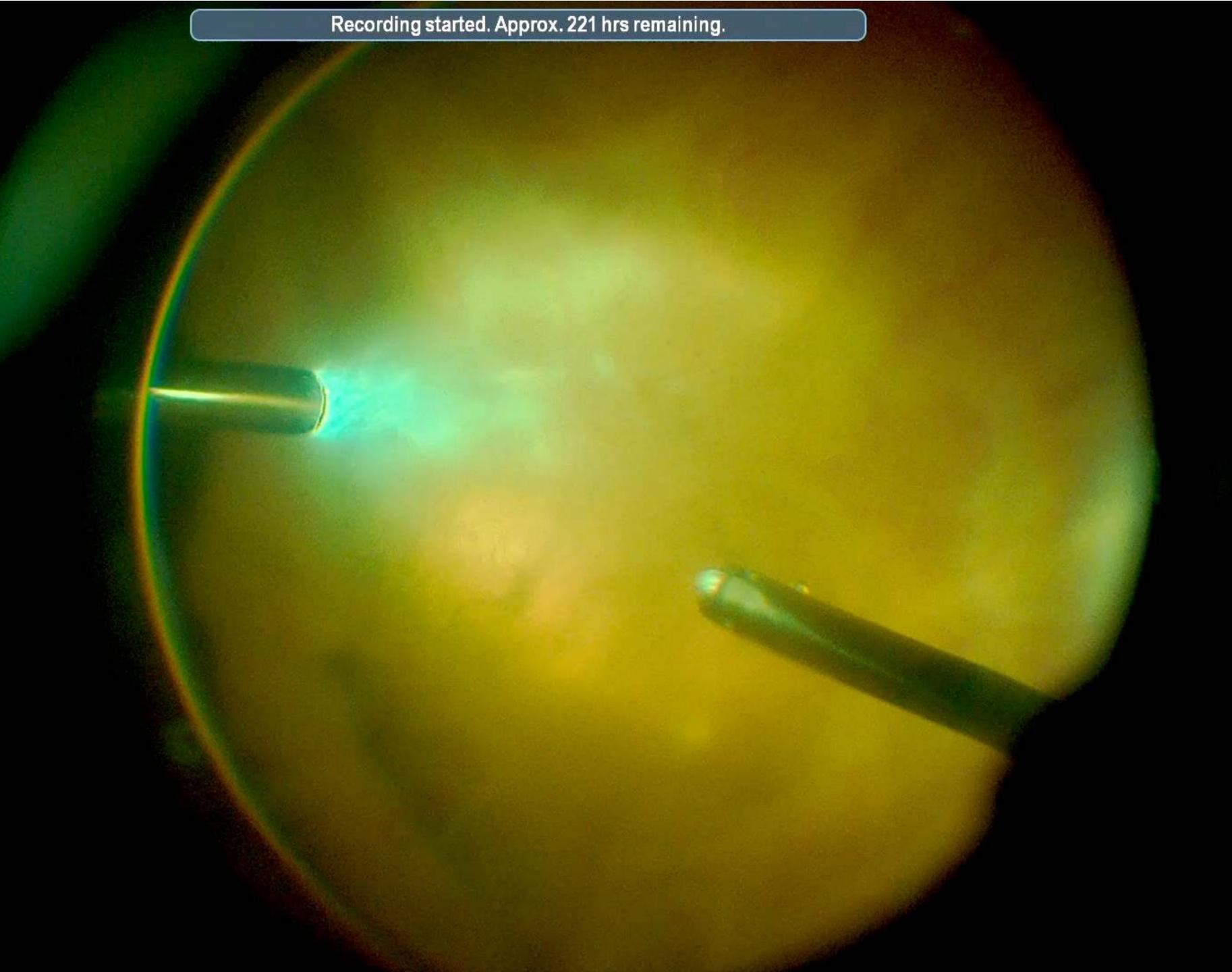
25GA

Straight

80

23GA

NENUITY



Vacuum

mmH

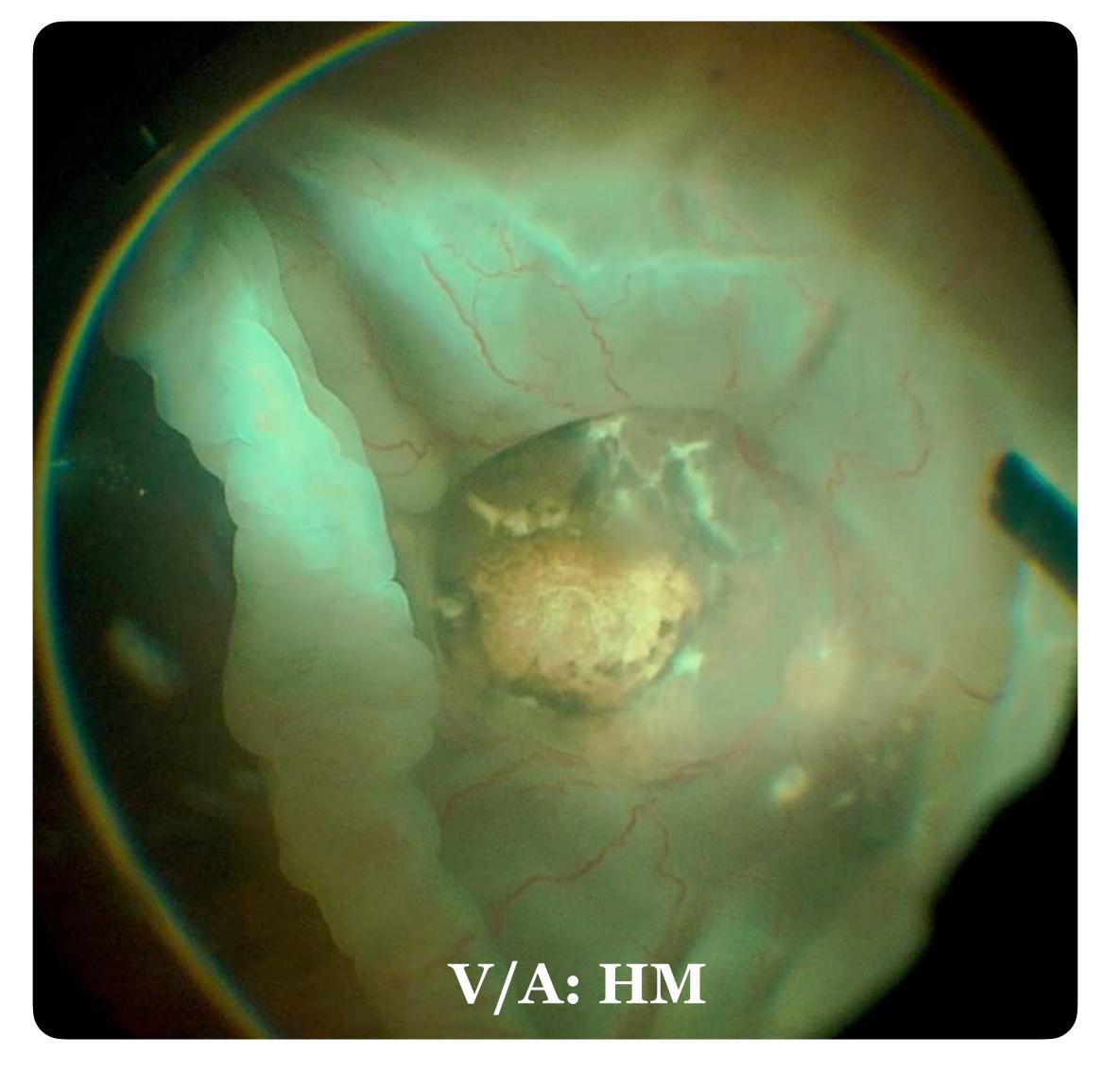
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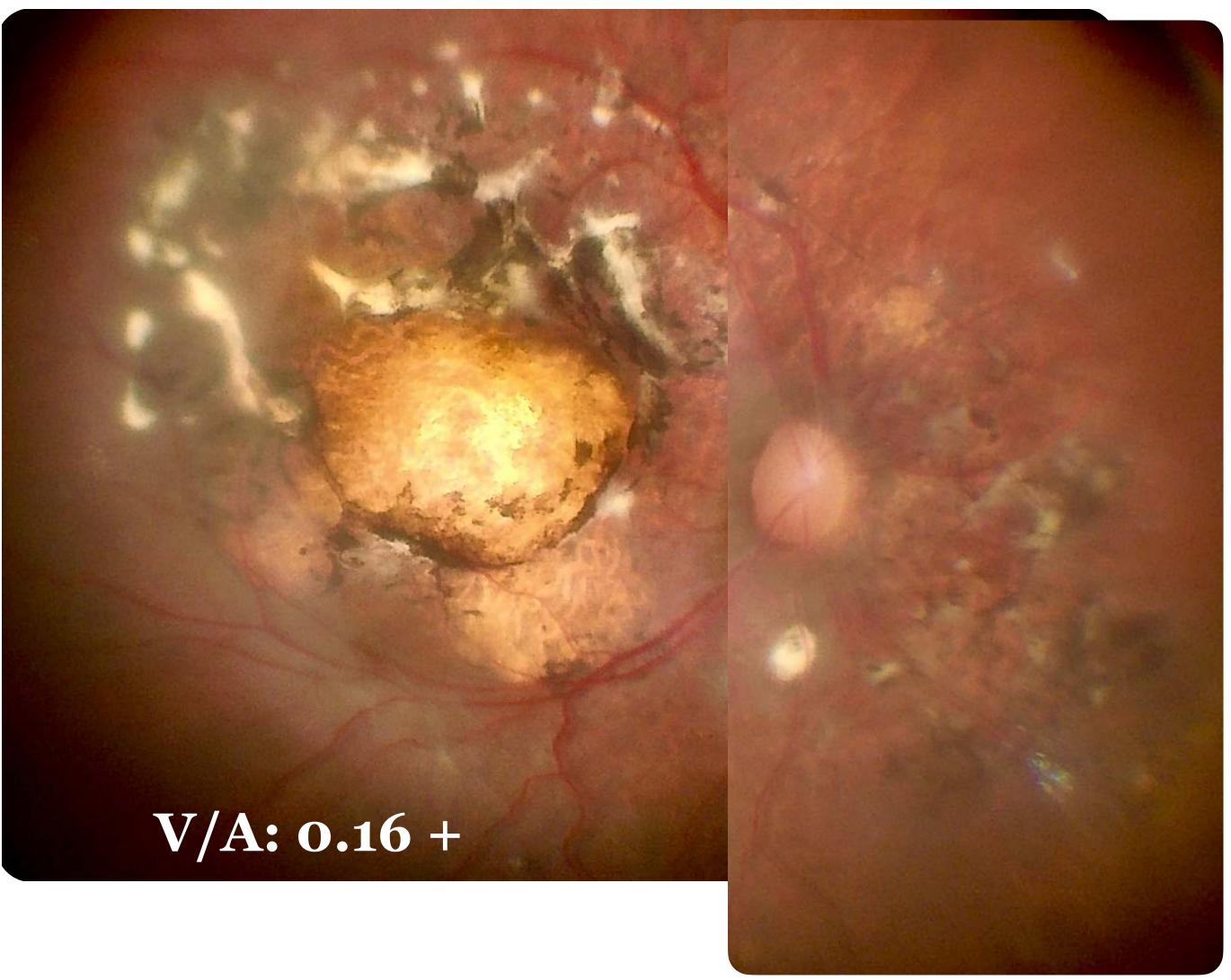
500

7500 cpm

7500 Cut Table Shave

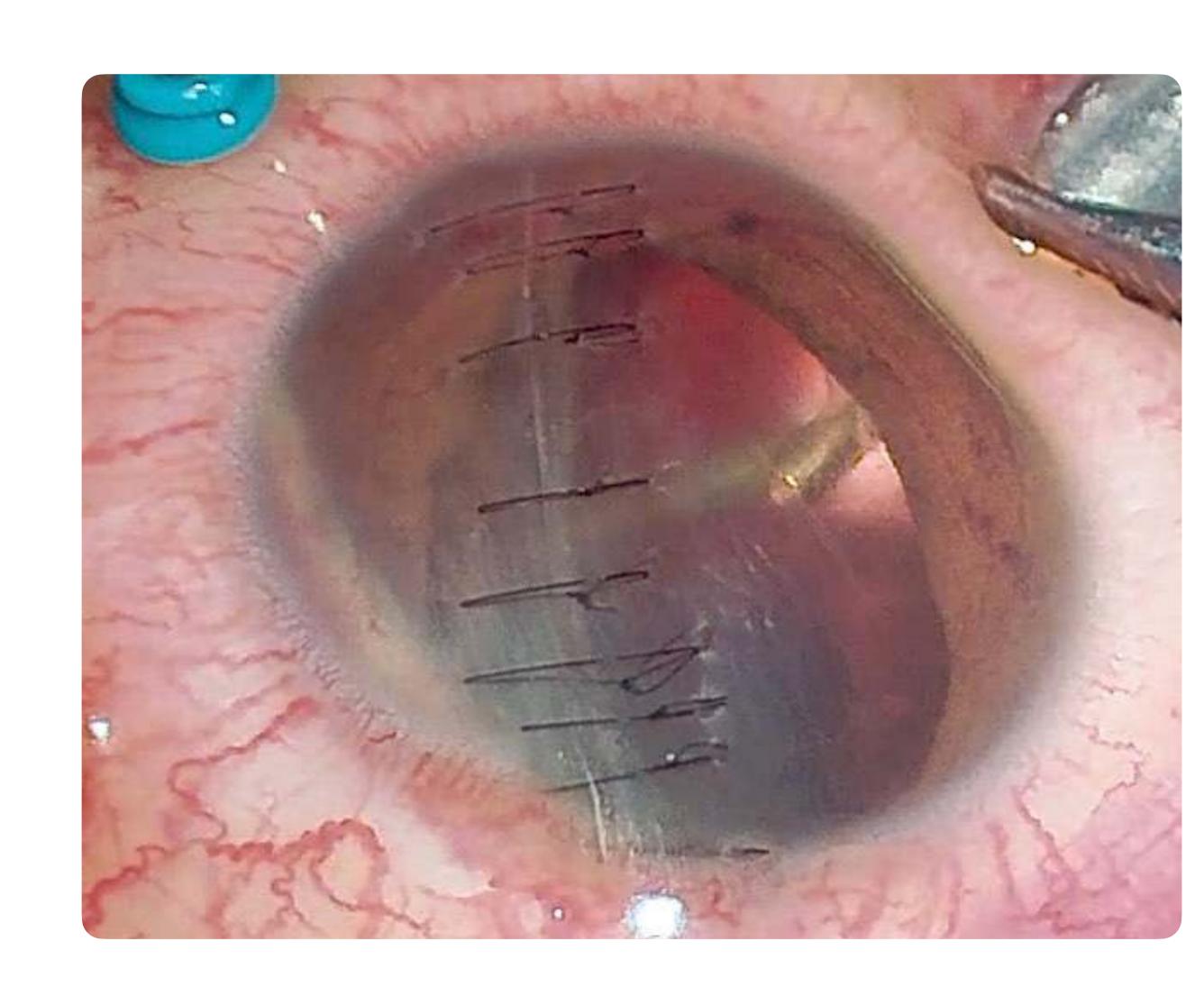
7500





## Severe Open Globe Injuries & RD.

- 18 year old boy
- History of severe blunt trauma since 2 weeks
- 1ry repair of corneal wound, V/A: HM
- Torn iris, extruded crystalline lens, massive vit. Hge, RD (U/S)
- 23G Vx, Extended ILM peel, endolaser, SiO.
- No intraoperative MTX injection.
- 6 weeks later: recurrent nasal RD, extensive SR proliferation





Inf / IOP

30 mmHg 8.9

Chandelier

25GA

Straight

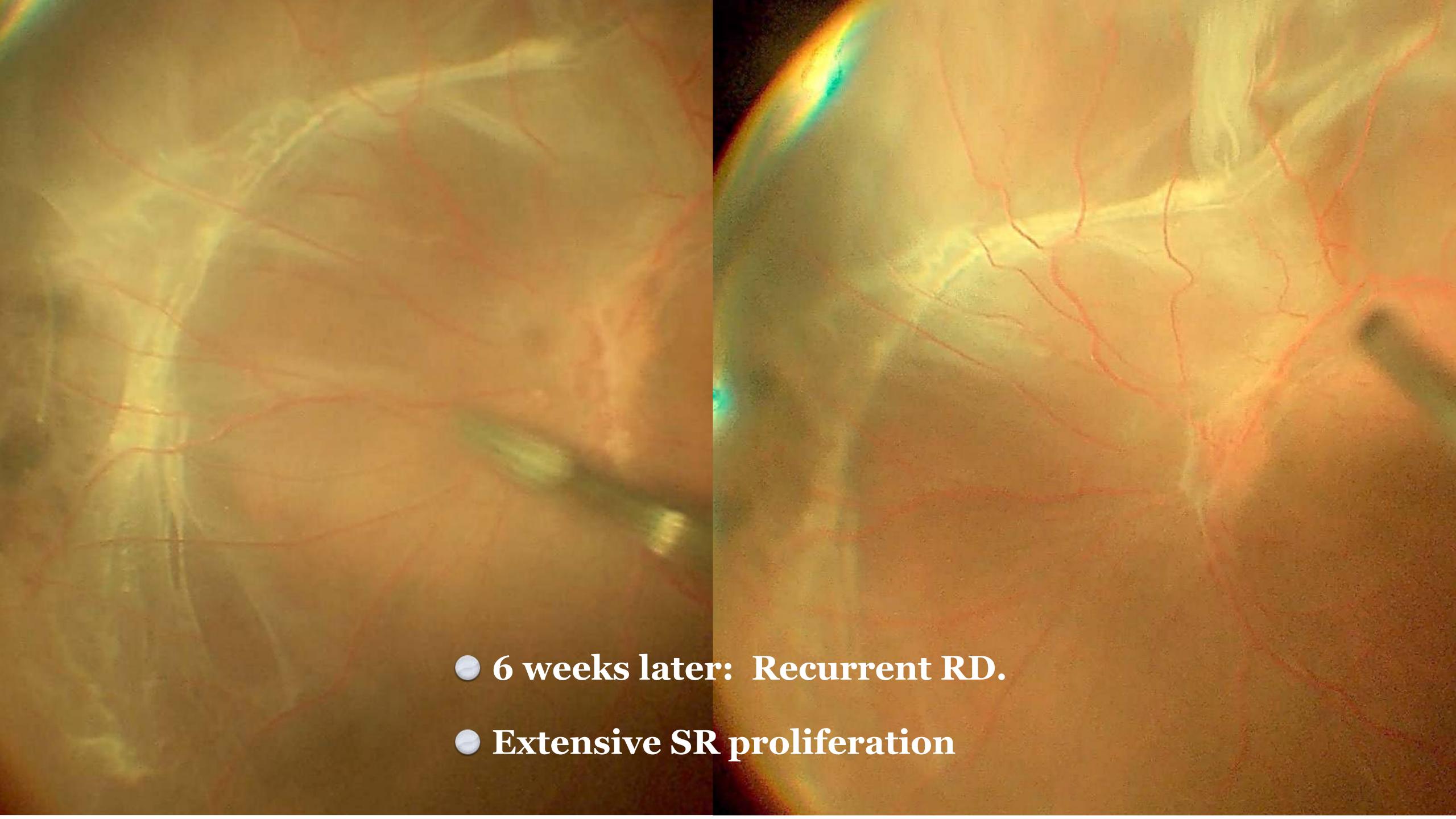
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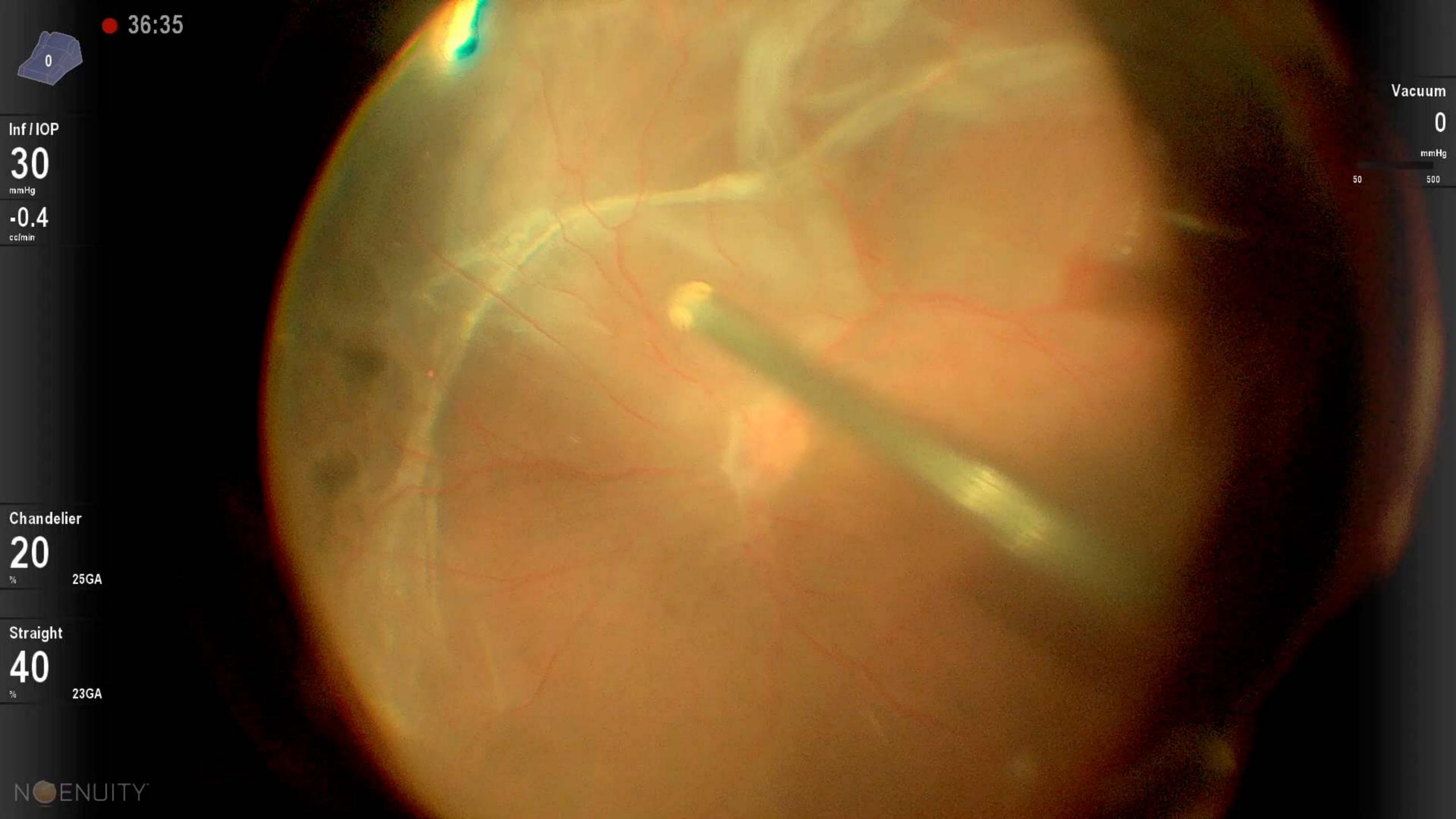
23GA

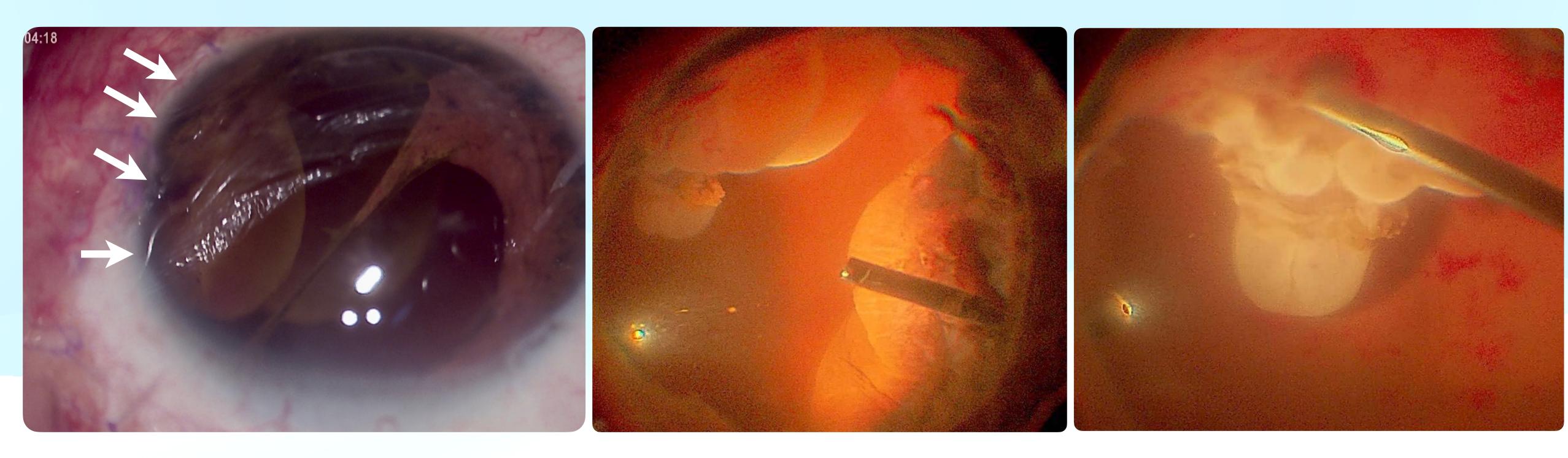


7500

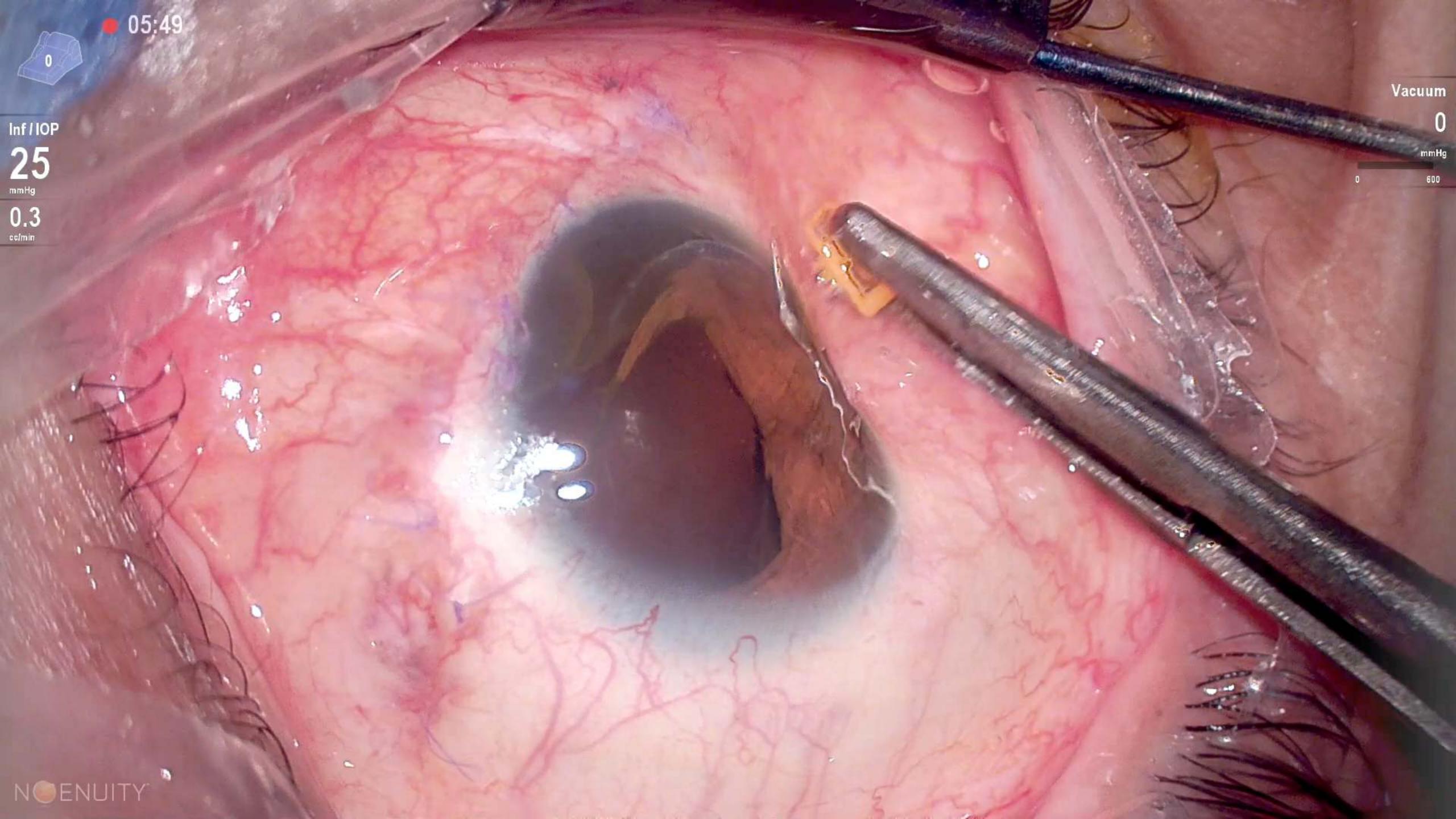




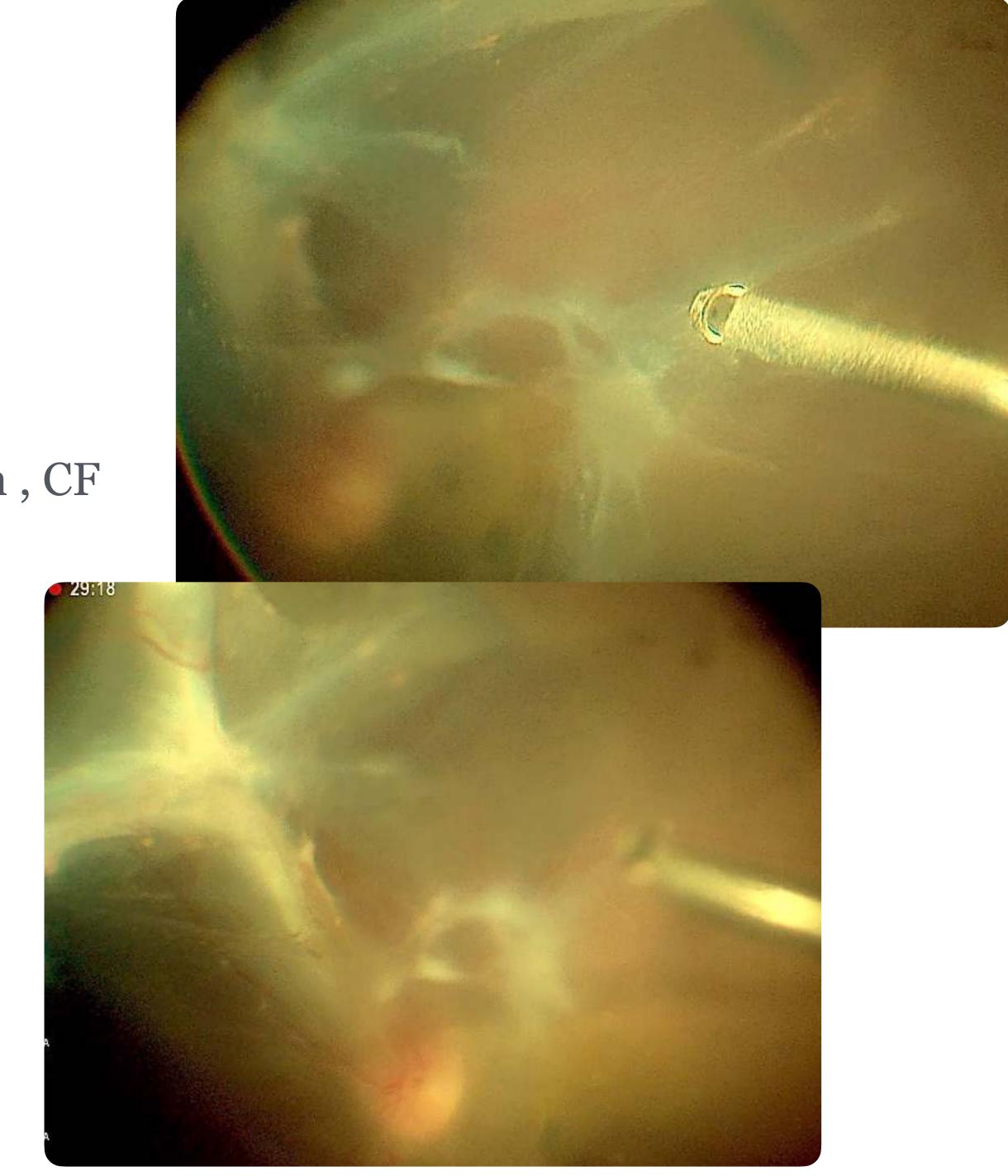


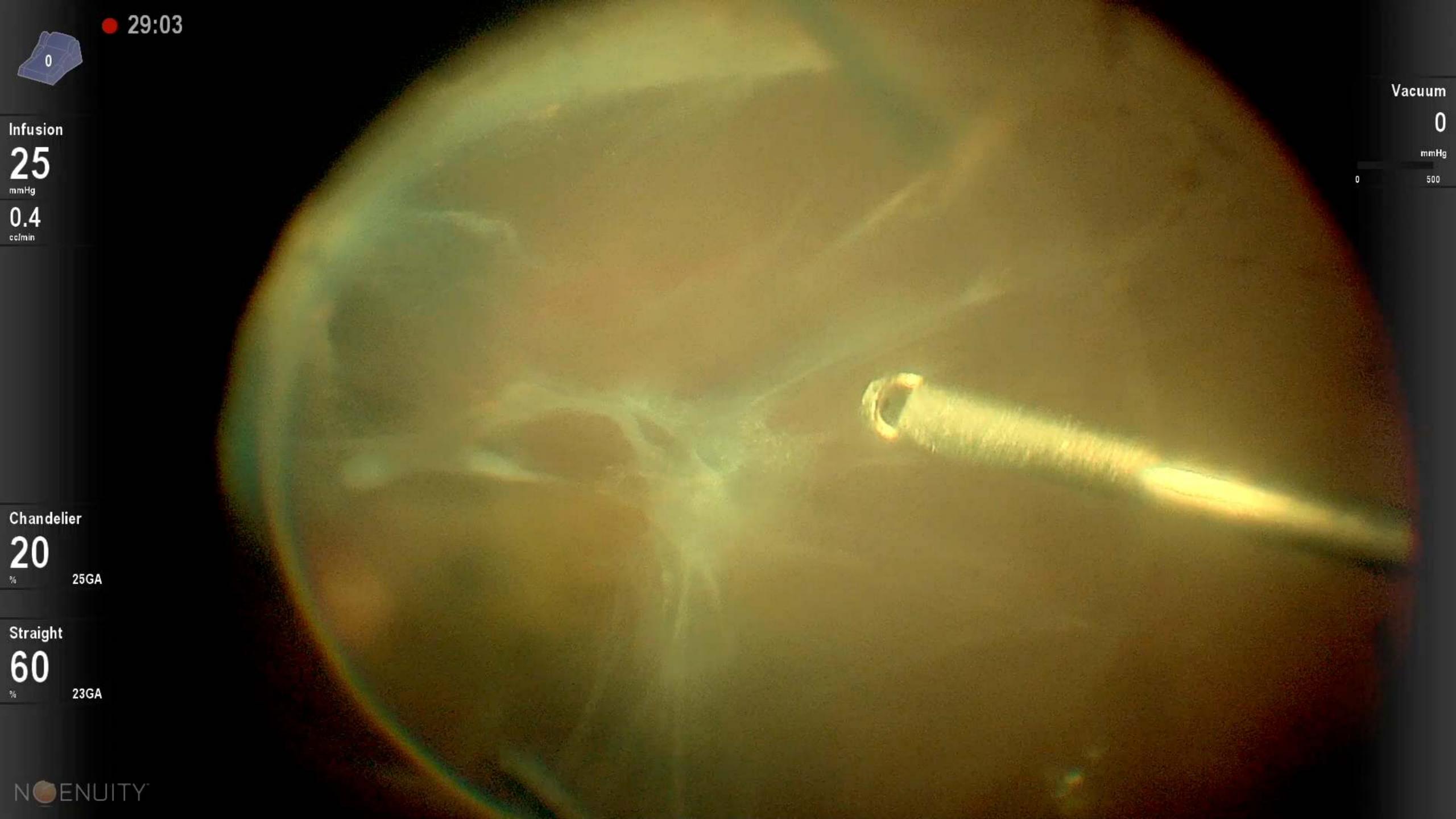


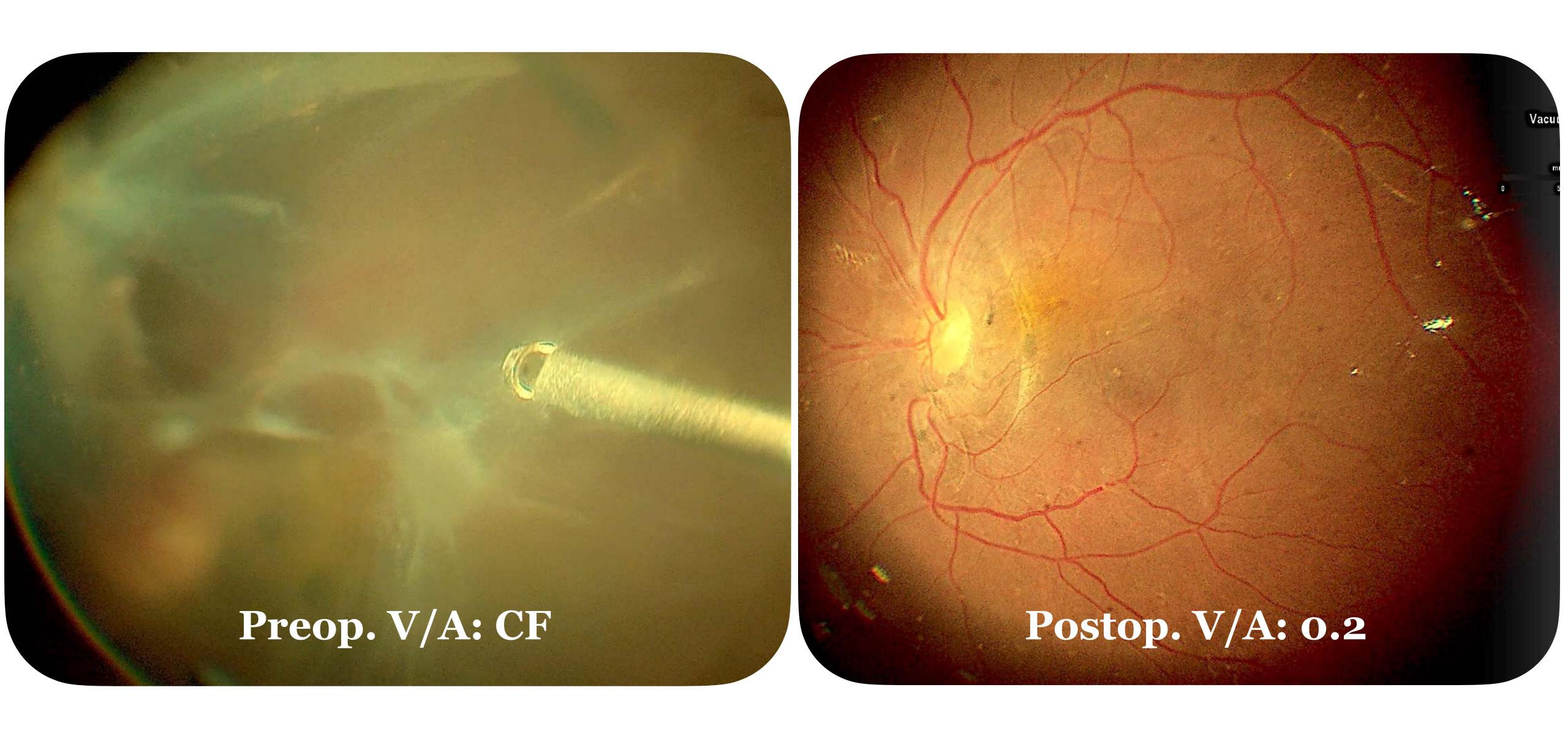
- 35 year old male
- History of severe blunt trauma since 3 weeks
- 1ry repair of limbal corneoscleral wound, V/A: HM
- Torn iris, extruded crystalline lens, massive vit. Hge, choroidal hgic RD (U/S)

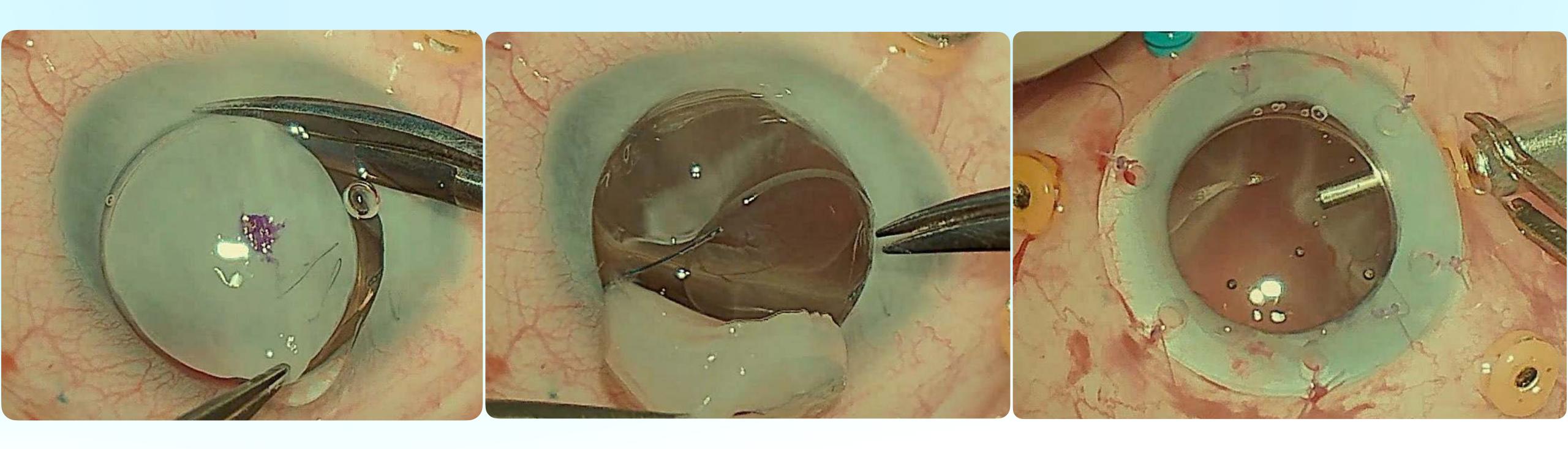


- 8 year old girl
- History of blunt trauma since 6 months
- C/O: Accidentally discovered diminution of vision, CF
- Long standing RD + PVR
- Phaco + PC IOL, 23G Vx, Peeling, SiO.
- Intraoperative 1st MTX injection.
- 3 post operative injections, once every 2 weeks

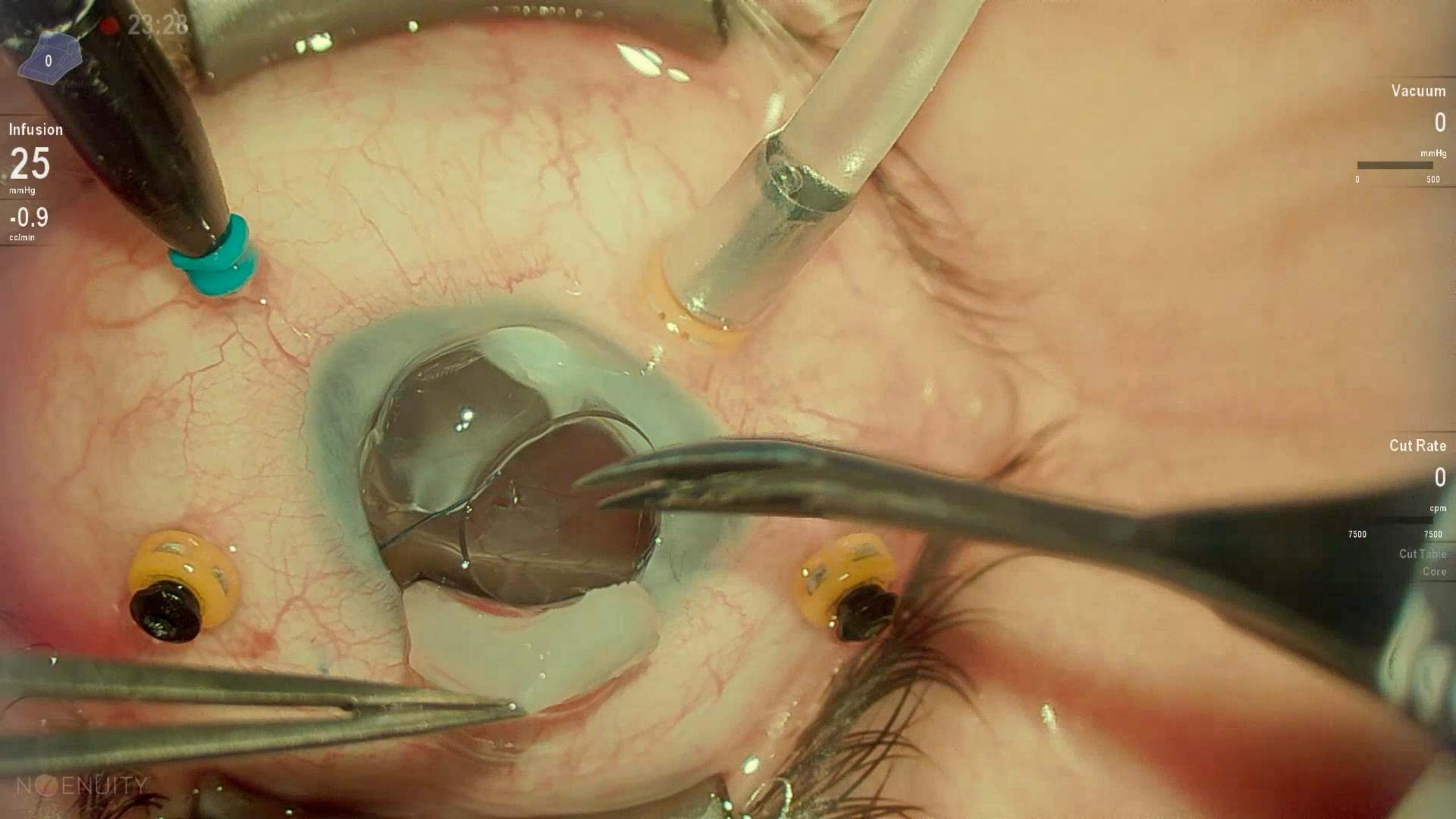








- 40 year old male, sustained car accident
- 1ry corneal repair, followed by cataract surgery & 2ry scleral fixation IOL (Yamane Technique)
- Presented with total corneal opacification & decompensation, marked diminution of vision (HM, bad projection), severe hypotony.
- U/S: Total RD of limited mobility, narrow funnel configuration
- UBM: IOL optic in contact with back of the cornea



## Severe PVR

27:50 Infusion 25 mmHg 14 cc/min Straight 50 23GA Chandelier 25 25GA N ENUITY

Vacuum

## Patient Demography & Results

Eye	Etiology	Age	Sex	No. Of VR surgeries prior to MTX injection	Baseline V/A	No. Of MTX injections	Final Attachment status	Final PVR status	Final V/A
1	Stickler/ GRT.	9	F.	4 (Vx, SiO)	НМ	4	Attached	Absent	0.05
2	Late RD complicating Aborted ROP	10	M.	1 (SB.)	CF	4	Attached	Absent	0.05
3	Globe rupture, vit. Hge, GRT, SR Hge	18	M.	1 ( Vx, SiO)	HM	4	Attached	Absent	0.1
4	Buphthalmos, GRT + PVR	8	M.	1 (PPL, Vx, SiO)	PL	4	Attached	Absent	НМ
5	Blunt trauma, Dialysis, Closed Funnel	6	M.	O	HM	4	Attached	Scattered ERMs	0.2
6	Congenital, coloboma, GRT, PVR	20	M.	0	HM	4	Attached	Scattered ERMs.	0.05
7	Blunt trauma, choroidal rupture, giant dialysis, PVR	8	F.	O	HM	4	Attached	Absent	0.2

#### Discussion & Conclusion:

This retrospective study suggest that MTX, given in multiple intravitral injections over 2 months, may be safe and effective adjunct to surgery for reducing/preventing recurrent PVR and RD in high risk cases

- Eyes at risk to develop recurrent ER & SR proliferation & RD includes:
  - Pediatric RRD + PVR/GRT (Syndromic & Non-Syndromic)
  - Traumatic RD (Open globe injuries)
  - PVR + GRT, multiple retinal tears, large tears
  - Recurrent RD (ER, SR proliferation & intrinsic retinal shortening)
  - RD + hypotony & choroidal detachment

## Study Limitations & Recommendations:

- Small sample size
- Retrospective design
- Short follow up (6 24 months), ?? Long term safety & effectiveness
- Multiple factors & variables

#### Recommendations:

- Multicentral & Prospective Study
- Large no. of patients & Control group(s)
- Longer follow up period

