A case of perforating ocular injury with a retrobulbar foreign body and a large full-thickness posterior pole defect near the optic disc was scheduled for vitrectomy after primary corneal suturing. Because it was difficult to remove the retrobulbar foreign body by orbitotomy and perform the outside suture, the retrobulbar foreign body was removed through the posterior hole by a transocular approach, and an autologous Tenon capsule flap was used to internally patch the large full-thickness posterior pole defect, thus enabling silicon tamponade. After 3 months of follow-up, there was no immune response around the patch. The retina remained mostly attached with a maintained peripheral visual field, normal intraocular pressure, and good cosmetic appearance. This surgical technique may be valuable in patients with a perforating retrobulbar foreign body and a large full-thickness posterior pole defect.

body through the posterior hole by a transocular approach (Figure 2D). We gradually put the tip of a light pipe and a back-flush into the orbit through the posterior hole and moved the retrobulbar foreign body bimanually into the eyeball. Inside the eye, the foreign body was put on the surface of a thick preretinal blood clot. Finally, the intraocular foreign body was removed by pars plana sclerotomy in a circumferential direction and the enlarged sclerotomy was sutured.

After retrobulbar foreign body removal, the eye was hypotonic owing to fluid exiting from the large posterior pole defect. However, the location of the wound made suturing from the outside difficult. The Tenon capsule was chosen as a suitable substitute for a plug in the posterior hole, as it had been expanded by the flow of fluid. Thus, we used a larger flap with twice the size of the first one and achieved a final closure after reducing the infusion pressure. Subretinal hemorrhages as well as all incarcerated tissue and debris were removed. Remaining retina reattached after drainage of the subretinal liquid, endotamponade with silicone oil, and endolaser at the edges of the wound. There was no silicon oil leakage from the hole and IOP returned to normal. The metallic nature of the foreign body was confirmed using a magnet. There were no signs of iron accumulation in the patient’s eye. Postoperative antibiotics and corticosteroids were administered.

On the first postoperative day, the enlarged pupil area was covered by a thick fibrinous membrane with exudates, and fundus details were not visible owing to the media opacities (Figure 3A). After 2 months, there was partial resolution of the fibrinous membrane and sutured corneal opacities, enabling visualization of the fundus. The full-thickness posterior pole defect was closed and anatomical reattachment was mostly achieved. The pale, pink plugged Tenon capsule was firmly located to the posterior wound and was gradually absorbed and fiberized over time (Figure 3C). Three months later, a white fibrous lesion was still seen at the site of the penetrating wound under the retina, and the size of the patched Tenon capsule had decreased significantly. There were a few subretinal membrane proliferations causing traction with fixed retinal folds around the patch (Figure 3D). The visual acuity was always limited to hand motion perception. The IOP was 9 mm Hg, 8 mm Hg, 10 mm Hg, 16 mm Hg, 15 mm Hg, and 16 mm Hg after 1 day, 1 week, 2 weeks,
1 month, 2 months, and 3 months postoperatively, respectively.

**COMMENT**

In our case report, the patient had a perforating injury of the eyeball where we were unable to suture the posterior wound from the outside. Although a good result can be achieved in some cases by leaving the second posterior penetrating wound unsutured, this was not an option because the full-thickness defect was too large to seal itself or maintain sufficient silicone oil endotamponade. In previous studies, the ab interno intravitreal suturing of a large traumatic posterior scleral perforation at the posterior pole has been used. Still, it is controversial because of the serious damage it causes to the retina and choroid. Thus, we decided to use a substitute material as a patch for the large posterior wound. In another study, an absorbable gelatin sponge was placed as a plug over the tissue defect. However, gelatin sponges are synthetic, artificial substrates and could induce immune response when used as an intraocular plug substitute. Thus, it would be better to repair the posterior eye-wall wound with autologous tissue such as the Tenon capsule as performed in our case. It was a simple and effective surgical performance with no extra wound suturing needed, and damage to the eye-wall tissue was avoided, leaving an eye with a good cosmetic appearance, normal IOP, and maintained hand motion visual acuity.

As epithelial cells only exist on the surface of the conjunctiva, a meticulous surgical separation between Tenon capsule and the conjunctiva is necessary to avoid the placement of epithelial cells into the eyeball during a surgical procedure. Care was also taken not to damage the conjunctival layer, as this is important for ocular surface repair or reconstruction. The Tenon capsule is a thin layer of elastic connective tissue, and it is not suitable to serve as a patch substitute for closure of large full-thickness posterior pole defects unless saturated with fluid, which leads toswelling and expansion as in this case. Owing to its flexible character, the trans-

![Figure 2](image1.png) **Figure 2.** Temporal papillary border. A, A large posterior wound was found during vitrectomy. B, After removing the retrobulbar foreign body in a transocular approach, a Tenon capsule flap was isolated and used as an internal autologous patch of the large posterior pole wound. This is the initial flap that was too small to patch the wound and was flushed into the orbit. Schematic illustration of the perforating ocular injury (C) and the transocular approach with the retrobulbar foreign body (arrow) moved into the eye and placed on a preretinal blood clot (D).

![Figure 3](image2.png) **Figure 3.** Enlarged pupil area. A, On the first postoperative day, a thick fibrinous membrane covered the entire pupillary area, disabling view to the fundus. B, Three months later, this fibrous membrane was fully absorbed. C, Fundus examination 2 months after the vitrectomy. The Tenon capsule patch in the posterior pole wound remained stable. D, Fundus examination 3 months after the vitrectomy. The Tenon capsule flap was significantly absorbed. A subretinal peripapillary proliferation occurred. Fundus details were obscured owing to optical media opacities (C and D).
ferred Tenon capsule should be significantly larger than the full-thickness posterior pole defect. Because the Tenon capsule is an extracocular tissue, it could stimulate fibrous proliferation around the plug. At the end of the follow-up period, we observed local subretinal bands causing traction with fixed retinal folds. However, with the effective silicon oil endotamponade, most of the retina remained attached. Despite achievement of waterproof closure of both anterior and posterior perforations, the IOP was still less than 10 mm Hg in the early postoperative stage. This was probably owing to temporary ciliary body shutdown by the severe perforating injury combined with complicated surgical intervention.

Although it is not necessary to surgically remove inert extraocular foreign bodies, based on the risk of an iron foreign body and its close proximity to the optic nerve, we decided to remove the retrobulbar foreign body. Lateral orbitotomy, one possible surgical choice, does not afford a good view of the retrobulbar foreign body and might apply excessive pressure to the perforated eyeball when attempting to localize the foreign body. Others have reported a transcranial approach in removing a retrobulbar foreign body, but this calls for neurosurgical competence and increases the risk for serious intracranial complications. Thus, the transocular approach was a more feasible and effective method for removal of a retrobulbar foreign body that was difficult to reach.

Although there were significant fibrous proliferations and scarification around the plug and limited hand-motion perception acuity in this case, the surgical result is still positive; the retina remained mostly attached and the patient had a good cosmetic appearance and normal IOP as well as maintained peripheral visual function.

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