Late Capsular Block Syndrome Associated With Propionibacterium acnes

Late capsular block syndrome (CBS) is a postoperative complication of cataract surgery. It occurs in cases in which there is a 360° adhesion between the continuous curvilinear capsulorrhexis and the anterior surface of the optic of a posterior chamber (PC) intraocular lens (IOL). This adhesion creates the potential for the formation of a sequestered space between the IOL and the posterior lens capsule. In late CBS, a turbid or milky fluid may form within this space, causing posterior distention of the capsular bag. We describe 3 cases of delayed CBS in which the milky fluid was aspirated from the capsular bag and submitted for bacterial culture. Propionibacterium acnes was identified in 2 of these cases.

Report of Cases. Case 1. A 64-year-old woman presented for a routine eye examination. Her ocular history was remarkable for an uncomplicated phacoemulsification cataract extraction with a PC IOL, which was performed 40 months earlier in the left eye. Her best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) was 20/25. On examination, she was found to have a distended capsular bag in her left eye, which contained white material inferiorly without any sign of inflammation (Figure 1).

Treatment with a diagnostic aspiration of the fluid from the capsular bag followed by antibiotic injection was recommended, and informed consent was obtained. The eye was prepped with a povidone-iodine solution, 5%. A sterile eyelid speculum was placed, and anesthesia was obtained with a subconjunctival injection of lidocaine, 2%. At the slit lamp biomicroscope, measuring 3.5 mm posterior to the limbus, a 30-gauge needle was directed into the capsular bag via the pars plana, and the milky fluid was aspirated (Figure 2). This process was followed by an injection of vancomycin hydrochloride (1 mg) into the capsular bag. The specimen was placed in enriched thioglycolate broth (Becton, Dickinson and Co, Franklin Lakes, New Jersey) for culture and submitted to the Campbell Ocular Microbiology Laboratory (UPMC Eye Center, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) for analysis. The culture was positive for P. acnes. The patient’s visual acuity remained unchanged during 49 months of follow-up, without intraocular inflammation.

Case 2. A 64-year-old woman was referred for an Nd:YAG capsulotomy in her left eye. She had undergone phacoemulsification surgery with PC IOL 62 months earlier. On examination, her BCVA was 20/50, and her anterior chamber was quiet, with a well-positioned PC IOL. The posterior lens capsule was distended with milky fluid and white fluffy material inferiorly. The results of the rest of her eye examination were normal. As described in case 1, the fluid was aspirated from the capsular bag, and a sample was placed in thioglycolate broth followed by a vancomycin hydrochloride (1 mg) injection. The culture yielded P. acnes. During the ensuing 52 months, there was no sign of inflammation, and the patient’s vision remained 20/20.

Case 3. A 66-year-old woman, 35 months after uncomplicated phacoemulsification cataract extraction with a PC IOL, which was performed 40 months earlier in the left eye. Her best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) was 20/25. On examination, she was found to have a distended capsular bag in her left eye, which contained white material inferiorly without any sign of inflammation (Figure 1).

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flammation. Again, the milky fluid was aspirated and plated for culture, and vancomycin hydrochloride (1 mg) was injected. The culture was negative for organisms. The patient's eye remained quiet for the following 35 months, and her vision has remained stable.

**Comment.** *Propionibacterium acnes* is a slow-growing aerotolerant anaerobic gram-positive pathogen. Classically, it is associated with a chronic endophthalmitis, in which patients present with symptoms of anterior uveitis and a characteristic plaque is seen on the posterior lens capsule. In contrast, all 3 eyes described herein were completely quiet, without any clinical evidence of inflammation. We propose that the pronounced inflammatory reaction seen in chronic endophthalmitis secondary to *P. acnes* is attributable to access of the organism to the anterior chamber, allowing the eye to react with an inflammatory response. In late CBS, there is an absence of inflammation, as the *P. acnes* in the turbid fluid is sequestered within the capsular bag owing to the tight seal of the anterior capsule to the IOL. Interestingly, when this type of case is treated with an Nd:YAG laser, Lindstrom and Harris3 introduced a technique for creating a posterior capsulotomy by inserting a needle through the pars plana to open the capsule. In our series, this technique was adapted for sampling the milky fluid and injecting an antibiotic into the capsular bag. It has the advantage of leaving the anterior chamber and the IOL undisturbed and can be easily performed at the slit lamp. Because intravitreal injections for macular degeneration have become commonplace, the technique can be performed safely, with minimal discomfort to the patient. On rare occasion, there may be a role for the application of this technique in other conditions.

Late CBS typically presents with blurred vision months after uncomplicated phacoemulsification cataract surgery with an IOL. On examination, there is distention of the posterior lens capsule, which contains a milky fluid with particulate debris. We have shown that this fluid may contain *P. acnes*; however, in our experience, it has not been associated with inflammation or an infectious process. Therefore, this condition may be treated with Nd:YAG capsulotomy, but caution is warranted, as there may be a slight risk for endophthalmitis.

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**Temporal Macular Thinning on Spectral-Domain Optical Coherence Tomography in Proliferative Sickle Cell Retinopathy**

Sickle cell retinopathy is associated with retinal ischemia due to sickling of red blood cells in retinal arterioles that supply nutrients to the inner retinal layers.1 2 Proliferative sickle cell retinopathy (PSR) results in neovascularization caused by occlusion of the peripheral arteriole, typically at the branching points of the arterioles.3 Although neovascularization may be seen at the optic disc and the macula, PSR is primarily a peripheral ischemic retinal disease that results in vitreous hemorrhage and retinal detachment.1 However, peripheral ischemia can easily be missed on clinical examination, and invasive techniques such as wide-field angiography are required to identify these changes in asymptomatic individuals.4

Spectral-domain (SD) optical coherence tomography (OCT) provides high-resolution cross-sectional images that have a high correlation with the histologic features of various vitreomacular disorders.5 In this case series, we describe the features on SD-OCT images of the macula in patients with PSR.

**Report of Cases.** Case 1. A 21-year-old African American man with a history of sickle cell disease (SS variant) was referred for an ocular evaluation. His visual acuity was...