

Presumed bilateral branch retinal vein occlusions secondary to antiepileptic agents

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Abstract: A 61-year-old man presented to the ophthalmology department having developed bilateral branch retinal vein occlusions. Baseline blood tests revealed no abnormality; however, subsequent investigations showed a raised plasma homocysteine (HC) level. The patient has been treated for refractory epilepsy for a number of years. Although antiepileptic medications have been shown to reduce folate levels and result in a raised HC level, this has not previously been shown to be to a level causing a retinal vascular event.

Keywords: homocysteine, branch vein occlusions

Introduction

Retinal vein occlusions are the second most common retinal vascular disease following diabetic retinopathy. A combination of hypertensive, atherosclerotic, inflammatory, or thrombophilic conditions may lead to retinal endothelial vascular damage. Hyperhomocysteinemia has been implicated as an independent risk factor for systemic vascular events, including retinal vascular disease. We present a case demonstrating the potential biochemical implications of antiepileptic agents and discuss their role in retinal vascular events.

Case history

A 61-year-old man was referred to the ophthalmology clinic by his optician for fundal changes noted at a routine eye examination. He was completely visually asymptomatic, with no past ocular history of note. His medical history included epilepsy, which had been difficult to control, for which he took phenytoin, topiramate, and pregabalin. There was no history of diabetes, hypertension, or cardiovascular disease, nor any family history of note. He smoked occasionally and drank little alcohol.

On examination, his visual acuity was 6/4 (20/13) in the right eye and 6/5 (20/15) in the left eye; anterior segment examination was normal with intraocular pressures within the normal range. Dilated fundal examination revealed right macular exudates and subretinal fluid, suggestive of a branch retinal vein occlusion (BRVO). In the left eye he demonstrated a few scattered retinal hemorrhages along the superotemporal arcade (Figure 1).

The patient's blood pressure was normal (117/70 mm Hg). He underwent a series of blood tests, revealing a normal full blood count, electrolytes, cholesterol, lipids and triglycerides, fasting glucose, autoantibodies, C3, C4, immunoglobulins, and thrombophilia screen. His only abnormality detected was a high serum homocysteine

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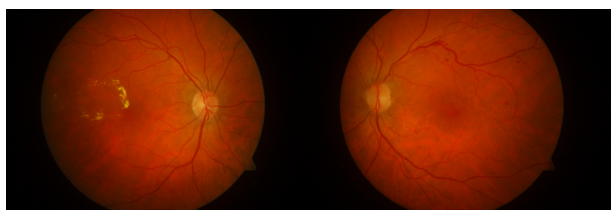


Figure 1 Color fundal photos demonstrating signs of branch vein occlusions in both left and right eyes.

(HC) level (20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$). He was started on folate therapy, as this was considered the most likely cause of his raised HC level secondary to his antiepileptic medication but was subsequently discontinued as he noticed an increase in his seizure rate.

At his review appointment 2 months later, the patient reported a deterioration in the vision in his left eye; examination revealed a visual acuity of 6/24 (20/80), extensive retinal hemorrhages along the superotemporal arcade, and diffuse macular edema. The visual acuity in the right eye remained satisfactory at 6/9 (20/30). His fluorescein angiogram revealed a right superotemporal BRVO with evidence of some macular edema and leakage; the left eye showed evidence of a superotemporal BRVO with extensive retinal hemorrhages and some late leakage around the macular region (Figure 2).

The patient underwent argon macular grid laser therapy to his left eye, which improved his acuity to 6/12 (20/40). He continues to be monitored.

Discussion

Antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) have been shown to be related to atherosclerosis and vascular risk.¹ Even in children utilizing AEDs, cytochrome P450 liver enzyme-inducing agents such as carbamazepine, phenytoin, and phenobarbital have caused rises in cholesterol, triglycerides, and low-density lipoprotein levels. The effects may be reversible, as switching to alternative AEDs such as levetiracetam or lamotrigine has been shown to correct such biochemical abnormalities.²

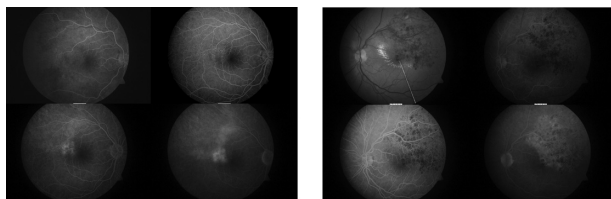


Figure 2 Fluorescein angiograms demonstrating bilateral branch vein occlusions with left macular edema.

The role of plasma HC has been suggested. The use of AEDs such as carbamazepine and sodium valproate have been shown to cause an increase in plasma HC levels,³ most likely due to disruption of folate metabolism. HC itself is well known to be an independent risk factor for vascular events.⁴ The mechanism of action remains uncertain, but suggestions include oxidative damage of endothelial cells, dysregulation of endothelial function due to endothelial nitric oxide synthase impairment, promotion of endothelial thrombotic functions such as platelet activation, and inflammatory processes.¹ The relationship between HC and retinal vascular occlusion has also been well documented, both for central retinal vein occlusions^{5–9} and for branch vein occlusions.^{10,11} Although the false-positive rate for raised serum HC is approximately 5%, making the test unsuitable for screening purposes, the dose-dependent relationship between HC levels and risk of cardiovascular disease is a factor not to be taken lightly in individuals who have had a vascular event.¹²

Cardiovascular events, including retinal vascular diseases, have a multifactorial causality, combining both occlusive and inflammatory parameters. This case demonstrates a potential causal factor involved that is often overlooked. Although HC levels have been related to AEDs, and raised plasma HC has been linked to vascular events, this is the first report of bilateral branch vein occlusion in a patient utilizing such antiepileptic agents. The potential risks of these AEDs ought to be respected and remembered when considering the choice of agents in patients, both young and old, when managing their seizures.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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