

Strong topical steroid, NSAID, and carbonic anhydrase inhibitor cocktail for treatment of cystoid macular edema

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Purpose: To report the combination cocktail of strong steroid, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), and carbonic anhydrase inhibitor drops for treatment of cystoid macular edema.

Methods: This is a retrospective case series of patients with cystoid macular edema managed with a topical combination of strong steroid (difluprednate), NSAID, and carbonic anhydrase inhibitor drops. The patients were followed with optical coherence tomography and fluorescein angiography.

Results: In our six cases, resolution of the cystic edema with improvement in visual acuity was achieved with the use of a combination cocktail of drops. Leakage on fluorescein angiography and cystic edema on optical coherence tomography both responded to treatment with the topical cocktail of drops.

Conclusion: A topical cocktail of strong steroid, NSAID, and carbonic anhydrase inhibitor drops are effective for managing cystoid macular edema. Further studies comparing this combination with more invasive treatments should be undertaken to determine the efficacy of this cocktail over other treatment options.

Keywords: birdshot chorioretinopathy, diabetic macular edema, retinal vein occlusion

Introduction

Cystoid macular edema (CME) is associated with a variety of ocular conditions, including postoperative inflammation, retinal vein occlusions, uveitis, and diabetic retinopathy. It continues to be a blinding disorder and indeed is also termed cystoid macular degeneration, since chronic CME leads to macular atrophy and vision loss to the 20/200 level.¹ Even mild cases can erode vision line-by-line over many years, so early diagnosis and aggressive treatment is often warranted.

First-line therapy for CME is topical anti-inflammatory drops, namely, steroids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) with greater gains of visual acuity, faster recovery, and greater likelihood of improvement in contrast sensitivity compared to monotherapy with either agent alone.² When CME is recalcitrant to topical drops alone, periocular and intravitreal steroid injections may be effective.³ Furthermore, in select cases, oral acetazolamide, a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor (CAI), has been effective in the management of CME.⁴

Here we report a combination cocktail of strong steroid (difluprednate 0.05%), NSAID, and carbonic anhydrase inhibitor (CAI) drops for the treatment of CME associated with a variety of conditions, including recalcitrant cases previously treated with other methods. Difluprednate 0.05% is regarded as a strong steroid as it has been reported to be 56 times more effective at binding glucocorticoid receptors than the 1% formulation of prednisolone acetate which is routinely used for

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the treatment of CME and ocular inflammation.^{2,5} CAIs have been utilized in treatment of macular edema in a number of ocular disorders, and the addition of a CAI to a strong steroid and NSAID can help advance treatment, particularly when other topical regimens have failed and more invasive therapy is being considered. IRB approval was deemed not applicable for this case series. Patients in this review provided signed voluntary and informed consent to the described treatment and for publication of their results. Patients in this review displayed appropriate capacity to provide consent. Patients understood the risks, benefits, and alternatives for the triple therapy treatment and understood they were entitled to withdraw previous consent at any time during the treatment.

Case reports

Cases 1–3: Irvine-Gass syndrome

Case 1

A 70-year-old female noted progressive vision loss 2 weeks following uncomplicated cataract surgery in the right eye. Best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) measured 20/100, intraocular pressure (IOP) was 16 mmHg, and fluorescein angiography (FA) studies revealed CME with disc leakage (Figure 1A). Optical coherence tomography (OCT) studies revealed cystic edema with a central macular thickness (CMT) of 424 μm (Figure 1A). She had been treated with prednisolone acetate three times a day

(TID). We switched the patient to difluprednate 0.05%, nepafenac 0.1%, and brinzolamide 1%, all TID, in the right eye. After 13 days, BCVA measured 20/20 with an IOP of 15 mmHg. CMT decreased 97 μm (Figure 1B). We slowly tapered off the difluprednate and brinzolamide over a period of 7 months given the recurrence noted after discontinuing the drops. She is now maintained on nepafenac twice daily (BID) with a BCVA of 20/20 and CMT of 293 μm (Figure 1C).

Case 2

A 75-year-old female with a history of epiretinal membrane (ERM) removal approximately 1 year prior to presentation to the office noted progressive vision loss 5 months following uncomplicated cataract surgery in the right eye. BCVA measured 20/40–2 and IOP was 7 mmHg. FA studies showed CME with disc leakage (Figure 2A) and OCT studies revealed cystic edema with a CMT of 461 μm (Figure 2A). She was started on bromfenac 0.07% once daily (QD) for 9 months prior to her presenting visit given her history of ERM. Given the increased edema on bromfenac alone, we switched her to difluprednate, nepafenac, and brinzolamide TID in the right eye. After 14 days, BCVA measured 20/25 with a CMT of 294 μm , a 167 μm improvement (Figure 2B), and her IOP was controlled at 13 mmHg. The difluprednate was tapered weekly and stopped after 4 weeks, and the nepafenac and brinzolamide were continued BID. At week 6, however, her

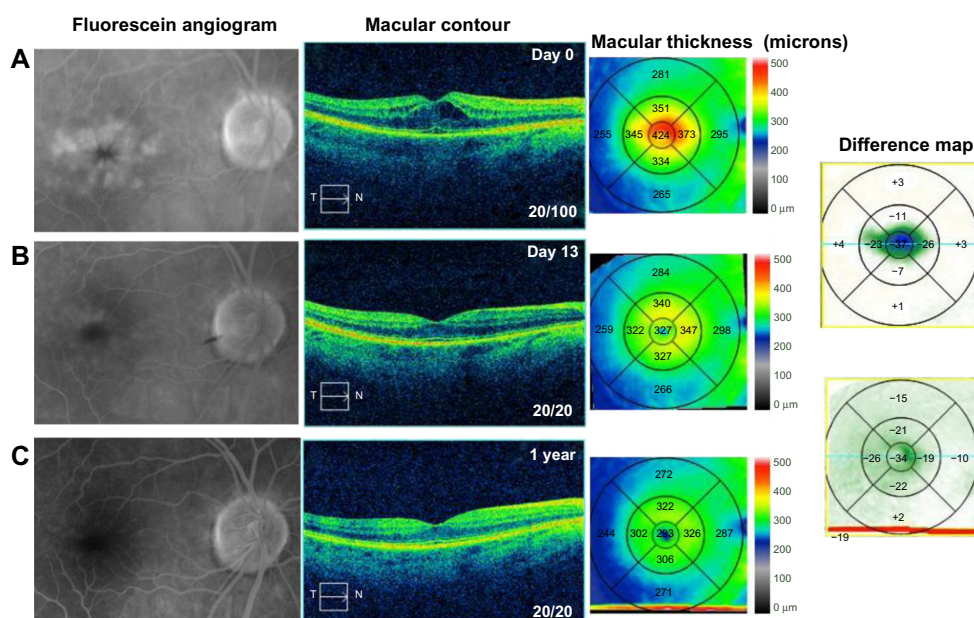


Figure 1 Fluorescein angiography and optical coherence tomography studies for case 1 (Irvine-Gass syndrome).

Notes: (A) Cystoid macular edema, macular contour, and macular thickness at presentation. (B and C) Reduced macular leakage on the fluorescein angiogram; reduced macular contour and thickness; and macular change analysis (B) 13 days following treatment and (C) 1 year following treatment. The difference maps are made between the intervals between the figures. The first difference map shows the difference between day 13 and day 0. The second difference map shows the difference between 1 year and day 13.

Abbreviations: T, temporal; N, nasal.

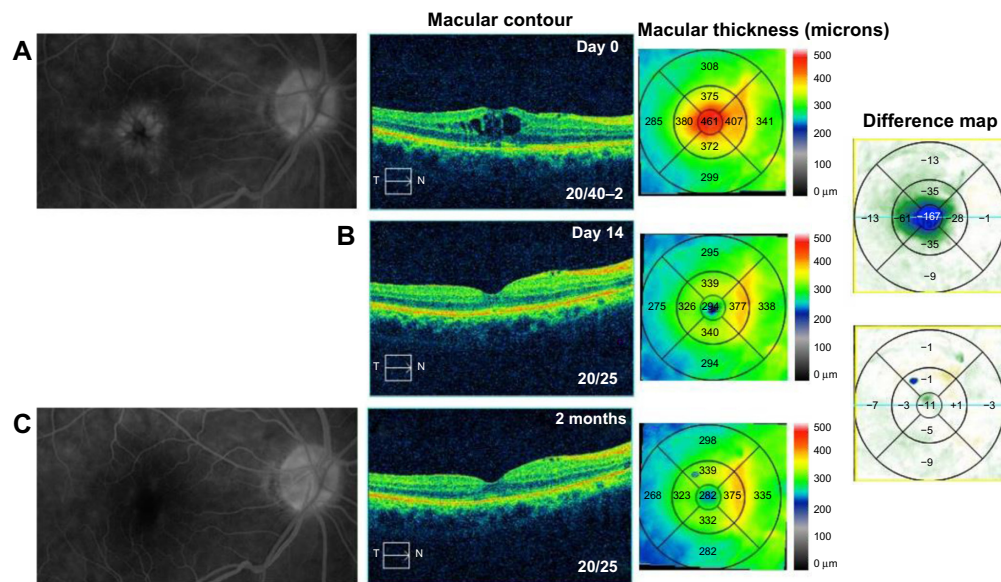


Figure 2 Fluorescein angiography and optical coherence tomography studies for case 2 (Irvine-Gass syndrome).

Notes: (A) Cystoid macular edema, macular contour, and macular thickness at presentation. (B) Macular contour and thickness and macular change analysis 14 days following treatment. (C) Decreased macular leakage; decreased macular contour and thickness; and macular change analysis 2 months following treatment.

Abbreviations: T, temporal; N, nasal.

vision decreased to 20/30 and the CME had recurred. She was once again started on a tapering course of difluprednate and asked to continue nepafenac and brinzolamide TID. After 3 additional months of continued treatment, her BCVA improved to 20/25 with CMT of 282 μ m and reduction in CME (Figure 2C). She continues to be maintained on nepafenac and dorzolamide–timolol 2%/0.5% BID given her history of ERM removal. The highest measured IOP was 18 mmHg and no additional glaucoma medications were added.

Case 3

An 81-year-old male noted painless progressive decreased vision 2 weeks following uncomplicated cataract surgery in the right eye. BCVA measured 20/40–2 and IOP was 13 mmHg. OCT studies revealed cystic edema associated with a mild ERM and CMT of 375 μ m (Figure 3A). He was started on difluprednate, nepafenac, and brinzolamide TID in the right eye. After 14 days, BCVA measured 20/25 with CMT of 302 μ m, a 73 μ m improvement (Figure 3B), and IOP was unchanged at 13 mmHg. He continued to improve

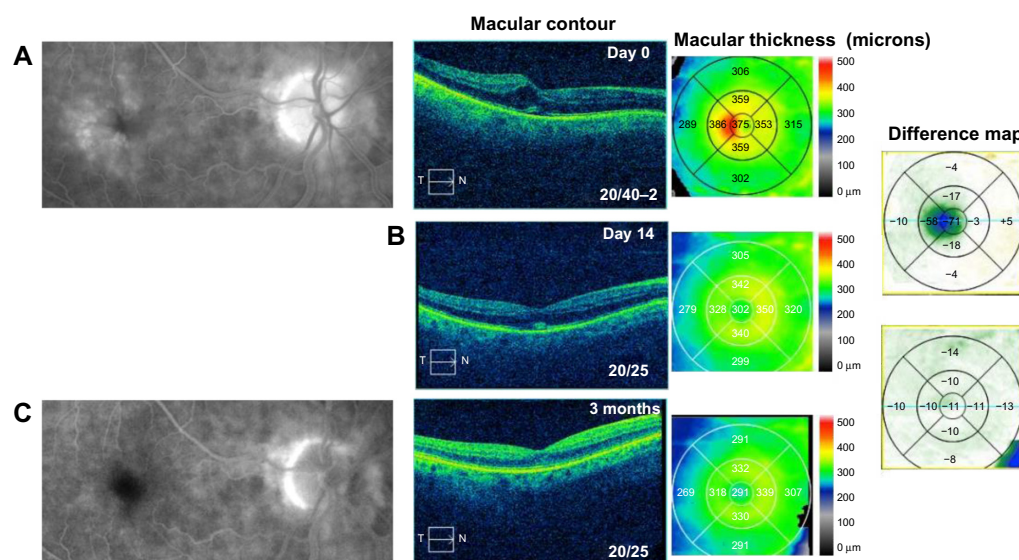


Figure 3 Fluorescein angiography and optical coherence tomography studies for case 3 (Irvine-Gass syndrome).

Notes: (A) Cystoid macular edema, macular contour, and macular thickness at presentation. (B) Macular contour and thickness and macular change analysis 14 days following treatment. (C) Decreased macular leakage; decreased macular contour and thickness; and macular change analysis 3 months following treatment.

Abbreviations: T, temporal; N, nasal.

coverage reasons, and has been 20/20 in the left eye for the past year on ketorolac BID.

Case 5: uveitis

A 73-year-old pseudophakic female noted severe progressive vision loss in both eyes, the left eye greater than the right eye, and was diagnosed with CME secondary to birdshot chorioretinopathy with panuveitis and a positive HLA-A29. BCVA measured 20/50+2 in the right eye and 20/200 in the left eye with IOP of 12 mmHg in the right eye and 13 mmHg in the left eye. OCT studies revealed CME in both eyes with CMT of 343 μ m in the right eye and 372 μ m in the left eye (Figure 5). Clinical exam revealed 1+ cells in the anterior chamber and 3+ in the vitreous in both eyes. CME was also confirmed with FA studies. She was started on difluprednate four times a day and dorzolamide–timolol and nepafenac BID in both eyes. After 2 weeks, BCVA was 20/40–2 in the right eye and 20/80–1 in the left eye, and CMT had decreased by 82 μ m in the right eye and 93 μ m in the left eye (Figure 5). IOP measured 12 mmHg in the right eye and 10 mmHg in the left eye. She has been maintained on difluprednate TID, dorzolamide–timolol TID, and nepafenac BID, all in both eyes, for the past 2 months; her BCVA remains stable, and her edema continues to improve.

Case 6: branch retinal vein occlusion

A 53-year-old male noted progressive pericentral blurring in the right eye for 4 days associated with pain in the right eye. Uncorrected visual acuity (UCVA) measured 20/25 in the right eye and 20/20 in the left eye with an IOP of 11 mmHg in both eyes. Fundoscopic exam revealed macular edema and retinal hemorrhages associated with a branch retinal vein occlusion in the right eye. OCT studies revealed CME with CMT of 356 μ m (Figure 6A). FA studies were performed and confirmed branch retinal vein occlusion with CME. He was started on difluprednate, nepafenac, and brinzolamide,

all TID, in the right eye. After 7 days, the patient reported an increase in vision with decreasing blurriness. UCVA remained 20/25 in the right eye and 20/20 in the left eye with IOP of 12 mmHg in the right eye and 10 mmHg in the left eye. OCT studies showed a 49 μ m reduction in CMT and 74 μ m reduction in perifoveal thickness with near resolution of the CME (Figure 6B). He continued brinzolamide and nepafenac, while slowly tapering off of the difluprednate (BID for 1 week, QD for 1 week, thrice weekly for 1 week, twice weekly for 1 week, then discontinue). UCVA ultimately recovered to 20/20 in both eyes with IOP of 16 mmHg in the right eye and 14 mmHg in the left eye 3 months following treatment (Figure 6C). At that time, the patient was deemed stable and nepafenac and brinzolamide were discontinued.

The patient was lost to follow-up for 1 year and returned noting progressive blurring in the right eye. UCVA measured 20/30 in the right eye and 20/25 in the left eye. IOP measured 14 mmHg in the right eye and 13 mmHg in the left eye. OCT study showed recurrent CME with a 44 μ m increase in CMT and 82 μ m increase perifoveally (Figure 6D). The patient was started on bromfenac 0.07% QD and brinzolamide/brimonidine 1%/2% BID in the right eye, as well as difluprednate BID in the left eye. One month following treatment, the patient recovered to 20/20–1 in the right eye and 20/20 in the left eye (Figure 6E). IOP was elevated at 24 mmHg in the right eye and 18 mmHg in the left eye, so the brinzolamide/brimonidine was increased to TID in the right eye and the difluprednate was reduced to QD in the left eye.

Discussion

Among the several etiologies of CME in macular disease, they all have the common underlying mechanism of inflammation. Prostaglandins (PGs) are the classic inflammatory mediators generated through the arachidonic acid cascade. They act directly to increase vascular permeability and cause leakage by binding PG receptors on capillary endothelial cells and

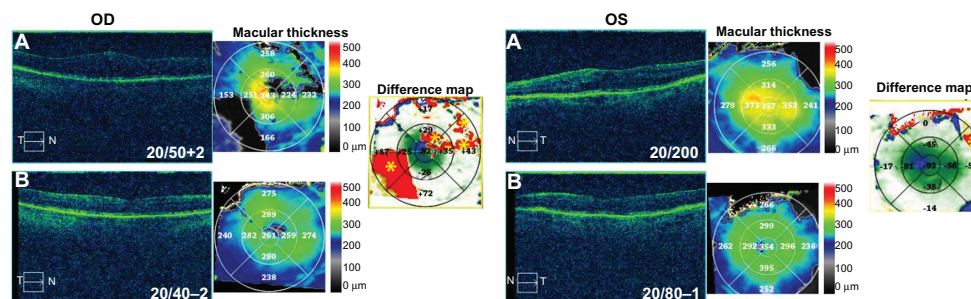


Figure 5 Optical coherence tomography studies for case 5 (uveitis).

Notes: (A) Macular contour and thickness at presentation. (B) Macular contour, thickness, and macular change analysis (difference map) following treatment. Yellow asterisks indicate artifacts.

Abbreviations: T, temporal; N, nasal; OD, oculus dexter; OS, oculus sinister.

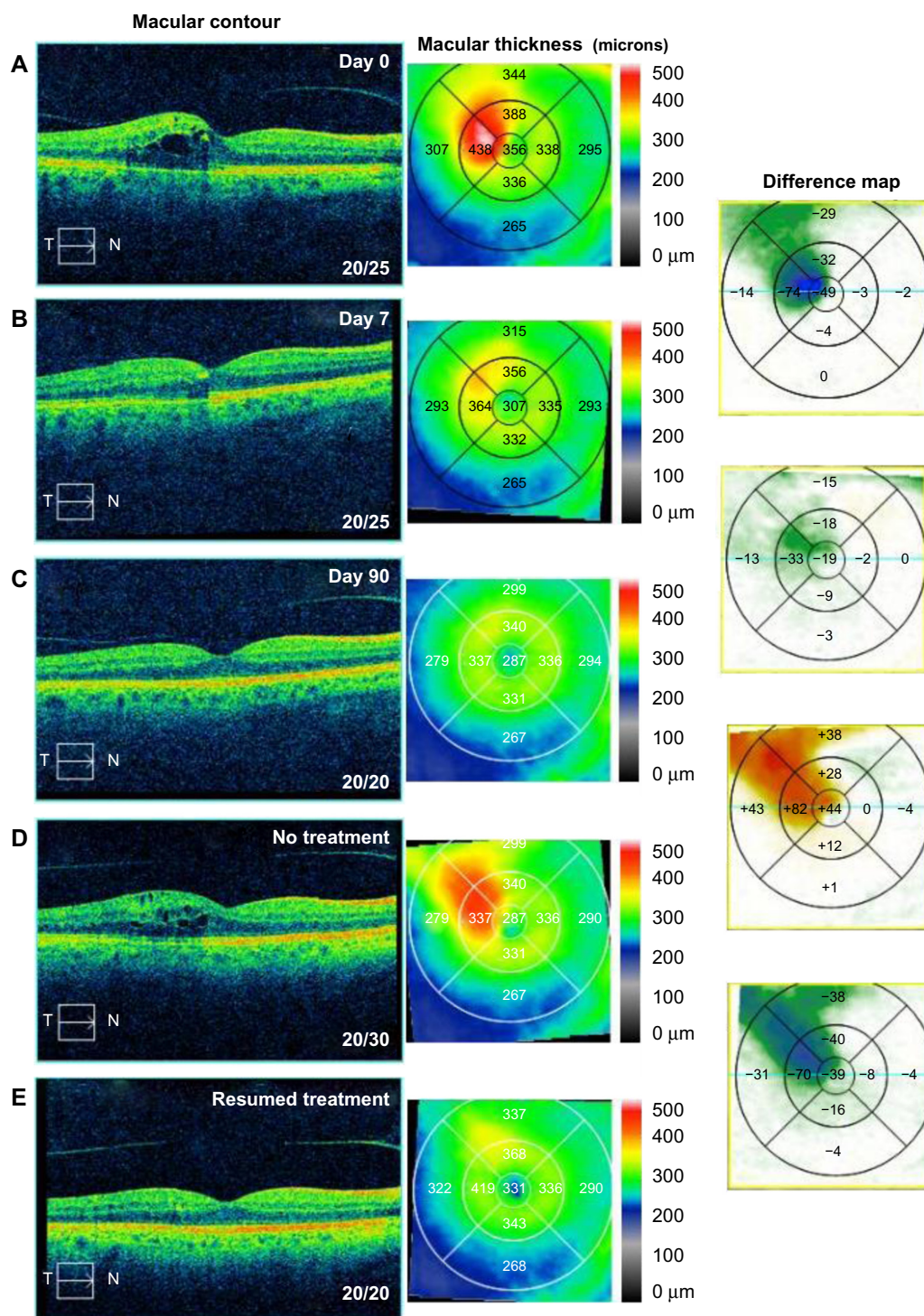


Figure 6 Optical coherence tomography studies for case 6 (branch retinal vein occlusion).

Notes: (A) Macular contour and thickness at presentation. (B and C) Macular contour and thickness and macular change analysis (B) 7 days and (C) 90 days following treatment. (D) Increased cystoid macular edema with cessation of treatment and (E) improvement with resumption of treatment.

Abbreviations: T, temporal; N, nasal.

facilitating the opening of the tight junctions between them, and indirectly by upregulation of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and carbonic anhydrase-1 (CA-1) expression and downregulation of K⁺ channels in Müller cells.⁶ This causes cystic edema by increasing the influx and reducing

the efflux of ions and fluid from the inner nuclear layer and Henle fiber layer in the macular region.⁷

Currently, topical nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drops and topical corticosteroids are used as the primary form of management of CME, as these agents are directed at

decreasing intraocular PG levels, which are implicated in the pathogenesis of CME as described above.³ Oral acetazolamide, a CAI, has been utilized in select cases where topical treatment has failed.⁷ Intravitreal and subtenon injections of corticosteroids have also been utilized in the treatment of CME; however, their use remains limited by side effects, duration of effect, and risks associated with the procedure itself.⁷ Heier et al demonstrated in their study that treatment of acute CME was best accomplished with combination therapy of corticosteroids and NSAIDs, and additional previous works have demonstrated this synergism.²

The present study evaluated the efficacy of a combination cocktail of drops, the “strong” steroid difluprednate, an NSAID, and a CAI, all of which have been used as monotherapy in the management of CME.⁴ This combination of medications works not only to reduce the levels of PG synthesized within the affected eye, but also to reverse the associated hyperpermeability of the blood–retinal barrier.

Difluprednate ophthalmic emulsion 0.05% is a very potent (“strong”) corticosteroid, which inhibits the enzyme phospholipase A2, lowering the amount of arachidonic acid available to COX-1 and -2 for conversion to PGs. It has greater potency than prednisolone acetate, and its formulation as an emulsion allows for better dose uniformity when compared to prednisolone.⁵ This can account for the equal efficacy of difluprednate four times a day to prednisolone acetate every 2 hours in the treatment of anterior uveitis and associated macular edema.⁸ Topical NSAIDs synergize with steroids in the treatment of CME by inhibiting the activity of COX-1 and COX-2.⁹

CAI drops alone have long been known to be effective for treatment of macular edema in several ocular conditions.¹⁰ They have been shown to reduce edema in patients with chorioideremia,¹¹ and more recently were included in a treatment regimen for Vogt–Koyanagi–Harada disease.¹² CAIs induce acidification of the subretinal space, which is responsible for increasing fluid resorption from the retina through the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) in the choroid plexus.¹⁰ CAIs also increase fluid transport across the human RPE, thus reducing edema,^{13,14} and it is hypothesized that the site of action for CAIs in the treatment of CME is the RPE rather than fluid movement across retinal vessels.¹⁰ Carbonic anhydrase is also an inflammatory mediator, so a secondary benefit may be suppression of the inflammatory process underlying the vascular and RPE leakage causing the CME.

Topical CAIs were also selected for the cocktail to counter IOP spikes, which can occur with topical steroids such as difluprednate.⁵ Glucocorticoids have long

been associated with elevated IOP, with 30%–40% of the general population showing a measurable increase in IOP. In case 2, the patient experienced an IOP increase from 7 mmHg to 18 mmHg, an increase of 11 mmHg, over a 4-month period of treatment. The IOP increase was likely associated with the pulses of high-dose steroids, but was managed and remained stable with reduction of the strong steroid and use of the CAI.

Caution is advised with the long-term use of topical medications as they can exacerbate or create corneal surface disease.¹⁵ Toxic responses often occur because of the preservatives or excipients in the formulations, rather than the drugs themselves.¹⁵ In case 3, the patient developed an iatrogenic keratopathy due to long-term use of topical medications. Invasive therapy was thus initiated for this patient in order to continue management of the CME. This illustrates one caveat in using combination topical therapy, and further studies could be undertaken to more clearly delineate the side effect profile of this treatment modality; however, it does not detract from the efficacy of the combination therapy, as the patient’s BCVA did improve from 20/40 to 20/25 in the right eye prior to his developing a keratopathy.

There are some limitations to our case series, the first being lack of an appropriate control group. We did not want to withhold treatment in any of our patients, as untreated CME can lead to permanent deficits in visual acuity, thus a control arm was not utilized. While we did note a dramatic improvement in CME in patients undergoing treatment with other medications prior to addition of the cocktail, spontaneous resolution of CME has been reported in previous studies, and it is impossible to state with certainty that a combination treatment is efficacious without a placebo-controlled arm and without a standardized dosing regimen.² Future studies could address this weakness by comparing our combination treatment to either placebo or to the standard of care. The second weakness of our study is the small sample size. Although we only present six cases in this review, clinical experience has clearly demonstrated the efficacy of triple therapy compared to monotherapy and observation. While the relative contribution of each agent to the treatment of CME is not defined in this study, clinical experience and prior studies suggest that the effects would be additive.²

Controlled and randomized studies comparing this combination against placebo, topical monotherapy, and more invasive treatments such as subtenon or intravitreal steroid injection should be undertaken to determine the efficacy of this triple-therapy combination over other treatment options.

Conclusion

The topical cocktail of “strong” steroid (difluprednate), NSAID, and CAI drops is efficacious against complex cases of CME. The individual elements may have a synergistic effect on decreasing CME, and this cocktail may even rival an intravitreal injection over time (Gallemore, unpublished data 2014). We recommend this topical cocktail as a noninvasive local therapy for more severe cases of severe CME, particularly when other topical regimens have failed.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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