Patients’ tolerance of bimanual lid retraction versus a metal speculum for intravitreal injections

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**Objective:** To compare patients’ acceptance of and correlate their pain level for bimanual versus metal speculum fixation in intravitreal injections.

**Design:** Prospective analysis.

**Participants:** Seventy-three eyes of 56 patients.

**Methods:** A questionnaire indicating patients’ discomfort and pain grading immediately after intravitreal injections using either bimanual fixation or metal speculum fixation (Barraquer Wire Speculum).

**Results:** Fifty-six patients who underwent intravitreal injections were enrolled in this study for various conditions. Patients’ overall pain and discomfort were as follows, right eye – bimanual was 0.3 on our grading scale with a standard deviation of 0.54, right eye – metal was 1.6 on our grading scale with a standard deviation of 1.5, left eye – bimanual was 0.41 on our grading scale with a standard deviation of 0.87, and left eye – metal was 1.91 on our grading scale with a standard deviation of 1.14 ($P=0.003$).

**Conclusion:** Patients who underwent bimanual fixation had a much more comfortable experience with less pain in comparison to patients who underwent metal speculum fixation.

**Keywords:** AMD, diabetic retinopathy, Avastin, eye injection

**Introduction**

As ophthalmic care has been progressing in recent years with the breakthrough of intravitreal injections, and as more and more patients are having that procedure and causing an increase in the number of these procedures, ensuring the patient has the best possible experience with minimal pain and discomfort has become essential. Fineman et al’s $^1$ study emerged comparing patients’ pain and discomfort threshold correlated with their eye fixation method – bimanual fixation or metal fixation, here we discuss patients’ reactions comparing these two entities together. The speculum has the advantage of freeing the physician’s hands and is able to function in a better, wider field, while keeping the eyelids and possible pathogens away from the injection site, using a modified grading scale from Rahimy et al’s $^2$ study, as Tailor et al $^3$ found that a metal speculum can lead to patient discomfort.

**Methods**

A single center prospective questionnaire grading the patients’ discomfort and pain levels in a step-wise approach to the procedure, ranging from eyelid retraction to the end of the intravitreal injection procedure was employed. Approval from King Abdulaziz University Hospital ethics board was obtained for this study. All participants provided written informed consent to be included in the study. Seventy-three eyes of 56 patients were enrolled in this study, 46 patients underwent injections to
Results
Our results showed a great majority of patients preferred the bimanual technique (75.4%) in comparison to the metal speculum (15%) with the remainder having no particular favorite. Of the patients, 86.2% had undergone a previous injection, 87.9% of the patients were injected for diabetic macular edema. The overall pain scale is shown in Table 1, metal speculum eyelid retraction in the right eye scored a low pain score but scored zero in the bimanually fixated eye with a P-value of less than 0.003, povidone iodine 5% and anesthesia application were comparable in both eyes, intravitreal injection showed a significant P-value with a lower pain score in the bimanually fixated eye (0.94±0.84) compared to the metal speculum fixated eye (1.6±1.5) with a P-value less than 0.001.

Metal speculum eyelid retraction in the left eye scored a low pain score, but the pain score was even less in the bimanually fixated eye with a P-value of less than 0.04; povidone iodine 5% and anesthesia application were comparable in both eyes, intravitreal injection showed a significant P-value with a lower pain score in the bimanually fixated eye (0.53±0.62) compared to the metal speculum fixated eye (1.91±1.14) with a P-value less than 0.001 being statistically significant; for detailed description see Tables 2 and 3.

Conclusion
Patients preferred injections using the bimanual fixation method much more than the metal speculum method, a larger study sample is needed in future studies, although according to our study it appears to be statistically significant.

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Disclosure
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References