

EFFECT OF TOPICAL BROMFENAC IN THE TREATMENT OF CENTRAL SEROUS CHORIORETINOPATHY, A STUDY OF 32 CASES

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It appears that the principle pathway involved in pain and inflammation is the cyclooxygenase-2 pathway where nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) seems to play a significant role.

Materials and Methods: It is an interventional, retrospective as well as prospective study conducted at Indus Medical College Hospital, Tando Mohammad Khan from February 2017 to January 2018 includes 32 patients. Only patients with acute CSC were included while those with chronic or recurrence were excluded. Careful history taken about sensitivity to bromfenac

Abstract

Purpose: To monitor and confirm the effect of topical bromfenac nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) in the treatment of acute central serous chorioretinopathy at our facility.

Introduction: Central serous chorioretinopathy, a disorder mostly an idiopathic ocular disorder characterized by a serous detachment of the neurosensory retina at the macula, caused by active retinal pigment epithelial leakage. Although the exact pathophysiology of CSC has not been clearly elucidated, the primary abnormality leading to RPE disruption and leakage is thought to cause increase choroidal permeability. Studies using different imaging techniques have revealed the possible causes of abnormal permeability of the inner choroid. Ischemia and inflammation might lead to exudative changes within the choroid and the subsequent changes at the RPE. Topical bromfenac, ketorolac, nepafenac and diclofenac all belong to the NSAIDs class of medications. As an anti-inflammatory class, they function by inhibiting the enzyme cyclooxygenase, which blocks the synthesis of prostaglandins. A reduction in prostaglandin formation results a decrease in inflammation.

or any other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). All 32 patients were diagnosed as having acute CSC relying upon visual acuity by standard Snellen chart, dilated fundus exam using slit lamp (SHIN-NIPPON SL-203, Japan) with 90D lens and OCT (ocular coherence tomography by NIDEK, model RS-330 Japan) findings. All patients were treated by bromfenac topical drops twice daily. Patients followed on 5th day, 10th day and 30th day after presentation. Vision was recorded, dilated funduscopy and OCT performed on each visit.

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All 32 patients were male (Table 1), divided into 3 age groups i.e. group A(21-30 yrs) includes 16 (50%) patients, group B(31- 40 yrs) includes 12(37.50%) patients and group C (41-50 yrs) includes 4(12.50%) patient (Table 2). 14(43.75%) were right eyes, 18(56.25%) were left (Table 3). Vision recorded using standard Snellen chart, 16(50%) patients having vision 0.4, 8(25%) were 0.2, 5(15.62%) were having 0.1 while remaining 3(9.37%) were recorded as CF at 1 meter (Table 4). Macular thickness recorded using OCT, patients again divided into 3 groups on OCT findings, group 1, 18(56.25%) patients having macular thickness between 422-485 microns, group 2, 11(34.37%) patients between 535-565 microns, while group 3 includes 3(9.37%) patients having thickness between 657-722 microns (Table 5). All 32 patients received topical bromfenac, one drop twice daily to treat acute CSC for 10 days and monitor for 1 month.

Results: This interventional study includes 32 patients who were diagnosed as acute CSC and followed from the day of presentation to 30th day. All 32 patients were underwent intervention by using topical bromfenac eye drop, one drop twice daily for 30 days. Macular thickness and visual acuity recorded from the day of presentation up to 30th day. Table 6 shows all changes before and after treatment and Figure 1 (a, b, c, d) and 2 (a, b, c, d) shows early resolution of sub-macular fluid in one of these patients treated with topical bromfenac eye drops (one drop twice daily). In group A the macular thickness (CFT) improve from 422-485 microns at onset to 317-382 microns on 5th day becomes 246-295 on 10th day while 210-226 on 30th day. Vision improved from 0.4 to 0.7 at 5th day, improved to 0.8 on 10th day and remained same on 30th day. In group B the CFT reduced from 535-565 microns to 401-440 microns on 5th day becomes 318-310 on 10th day and on 30th day it was 221-232 microns with improvement in visual acuity which was 0.2 at onset to 0.6 at 5th day, 0.7 at 10th day and improved to 0.8 on 30th day. In group C the CFT reduced from 657-722 microns to 456-469 microns on 5th day, 259-366 microns on 10th day while 206-227 microns on 30th day. Visual

acuity improved from CF at onset to 0.4 on 5th day, 0.6 on 10th day and improved to 0.7 on 30th day.

Conclusion: This, simple, safe, affordable and easily available treatment modality in all parts of the world with early rehabilitation of acute CSC patients.

Keywords: Treatment; Bromfenac; Central serous chorioretinopathy (CSC).

Introduction: Central serous chorioretinopathy (CSC) is an idiopathic disorder characterized by a serous detachment of the neurosensory retina at the macula [1], which is caused by active retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) leakage [2,3]. The disease has a favorable natural course with the spontaneous resolution of the neurosensorial detachment in association with improvement of visual function. However, it is very difficult to predict the prognosis of CSC, and in some cases, progressive visual loss may be seen [4,5]. Although the exact pathophysiology of CSC has not been clearly elucidated, the primary abnormality leading to RPE disruption and leakage is thought to be increased choroidal permeability [6]. Studies using different imaging techniques have revealed the possible causes of abnormal permeability of the inner choroid. Ischemia and inflammation might lead to exudative changes within the choroid and the subsequent changes at the RPE [7,8].

Diclofenac, bromfenac, ketorolac and nepafenac all belong to the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) class of medications. As an anti-inflammatory class, they function by inhibiting the enzyme cyclooxygenase, which blocks the synthesis of prostaglandins. A reduction in prostaglandin formation results decrease in inflammation. Inflammation makes the blood-retinal barrier more permeable. It appears that the principle pathway involved in pain and inflammation is the cyclooxygenase - 2 pathways where non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs NSAIDs seems to play a significant role. The current uses

for topical NSAIDs have been somewhat limited to the prevention of intraoperative miosis (small pupil) during Phacoemulsification [9,10], relief of postoperative pain, inflammation and photophobia [11], therapy for ocular atopy [12] and the reduction of post-cataract cystoid macular edema [13].

Materials and Methods: It is an interventional, retrospective as well as prospective study conducted at Indus Medical College Hospital, Tando Mohammad Khan from February 2017 to January 2020 includes 32 patients. Only patients with acute CSC were included while those with chronic or recurrence were excluded. Careful history taken about sensitivity to bromfenac or any other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). All 32 patients were diagnosed as having acute CSC relying upon visual acuity by standard Snellen chart, dilated fundus exam using slit lamp (SHIN-NIPPON SL-203, Japan) with 90D lens and OCT (ocular coherence tomography by NIDEK, model RS-330 Japan) findings. All patients were treated by bromfenac topical drops twice daily. Patients followed on 5th day, 10th day and 30th day after presentation. Vision was recorded, dilated funduscopy and OCT performed on each visit.

All 32 patients were male (Table 1), divided into 3 age groups i.e. group A(21-30yrs) includes 16(50%) patients, group B(31- 40 yrs) includes 12(37.50%) patients and group C (41-50 yrs) includes 4(12.50%) patient (Table 2). 14(43.75%) were right eyes, 18(56.25%) were left (Table 3). Vision recorded using standard Snellen chart, 16(50%) patients having vision 0.4, 8(25%) were 0.2, 5(15.62%) were having 0.1 while remaining 3(9.37%) were recorded as CF at 1 meter (Table 4). Macular thickness recorded using OCT, patients again divided into 3 groups on OCT findings, group 1, 18(56.25%) patients having macular thickness between 422-485 microns, group 2, 11(34.37%) patients between 535-565 microns, while group 3 includes 3(9.37%) patients having thickness between 657-722

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Results: This interventional retrospective as well as prospective study includes 32 patients who were diagnosed as acute CSC and followed from the day of presentation to 30th day. All 32 patients were underwent intervention by using topical bromfenac eye drop, one drop twice daily for 30 days. Macular thickness and visual acuity recorded from the day of presentation up to 30th day. Table 6 shows all changes before and after treatment and Figure 1 (a, b, c, d) and 2 (a, b, c, d) shows early resolution of sub-macular fluid in one of these patients treated with topical bromfenac eye drops (one drop twice daily). In group A the macular thickness (CFT) improve from 422-485 microns at onset to 317-382 microns on 5th day becomes 246-295 on 10th day while 210-226 on 30th day. Vision improved from 0.4 to 0.7 at 5th day, improved to 0.8 on 10th day and remained same on 30th day. In group B the CFT reduced from 535-565 microns to 401-440 microns on 5th day becomes 318-310 on 10th day and on 30th day it was 221-232 microns with improvement in visual acuity which was 0.2 at onset to 0.6 at 5th day, 0.7 at 10th day and improved to 0.8 on 30th day. In group C the CFT reduced from 657-722 microns to 456-469 microns on 5th day, 259-366 microns on 10th day while 206-227 microns on 30th day. Visual acuity improved from CF at onset to 0.4 on 5th day, 0.6 on 10th day and improved to 0.7 on 30th day.

Table 1: Male Female Ratio (n=32).

Male	Female
32(100%)	Nil

Table 2: Age Groups (n=32)

Group A (21-30yrs)	Group B (31-40yrs)	Group C (41-50yrs)
16(50%)	12(37.50%)	4(12.50%)

Table 3: Laterality (n=32).

Right Eye	Left Eye
14(43.75%)	18(56.25%)

Table 4: Vision at onset (n=32).

Patients	Vision
16(50%)	0.4
8(25%)	0.2
5 (15.62%)	0.1
3 (9.37%)	CF at 1 meter

Table 5: Macular Thickness At onset (n=32)

Groups	Patients	Macular Thickness
A	18(56.25%)	422-485 microns (um)
B	11(34.37%)	535-565 microns (um)
C	3(9.37%)	657-722 microns (um)

Table 6: Macular thickness in microns and visual acuity before and after intervention with topical bromfenac eye drop (n=32).

Days	Groups					
	A		B		C	
	CFT (Microns)	Vision	CFT (Microns)	Vision	CFT (Microns)	Vision
At onset	422-485	0.4	535-565	0.2	657-722	CF
5Th	317-382	0.7	401-440	0.6	456-469	0.4
10Th	246-295	0.8	318-310	0.7	259-366	0.6
30Th	210-226	0.8	221-232	0.8	206-227	0.7

Figure 1 (A, B, C and D): Showing reduction of CFT in left eye from 722 microns at onset to 469 microns at 5th day and 366 microns at 10th day while 227 microns at 30th day with only topical bromfenac eye drops.

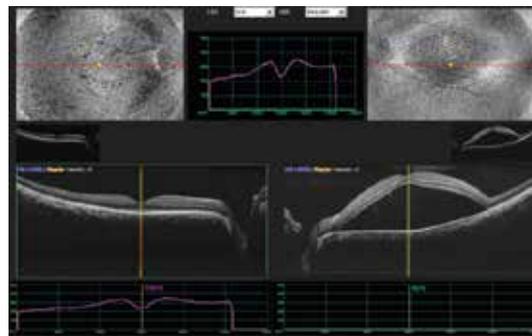


Figure 1 (A): At presentation

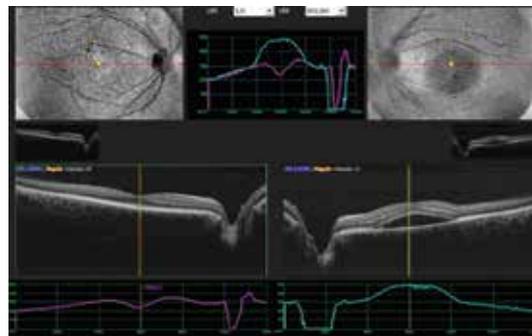


Figure 1 (B): 5th Day

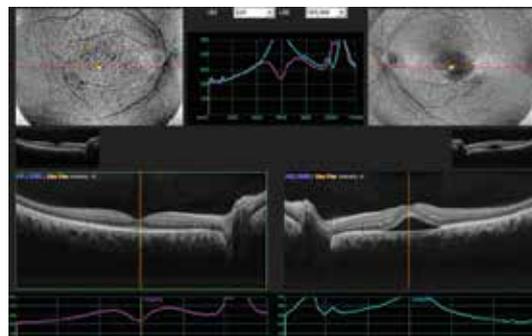


Figure 1 (C): 10th Day

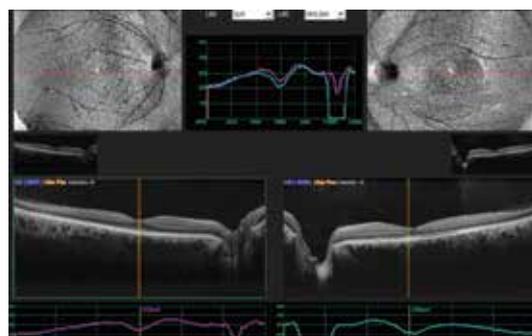


Figure 1 (D): 30th Day

Figure 2 (A, B, C and D): Showing reduction of CFT in right eye from 657 microns at onset to 456 microns at 5th day and 259 microns at 10th day while 206 microns at 30th day with only topical bromfenac eye drops.

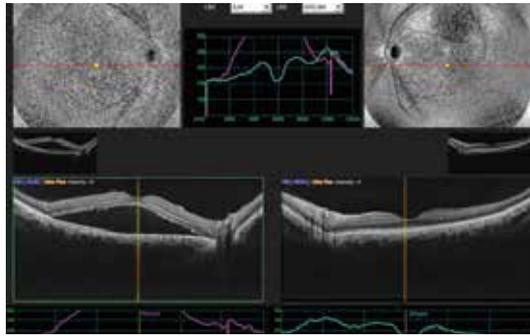


Figure 2 (A): At presentation

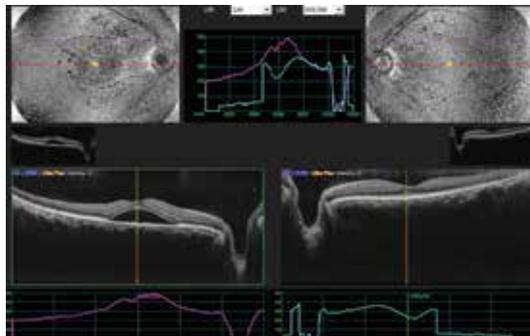


Figure 2 (B) : 5th Day

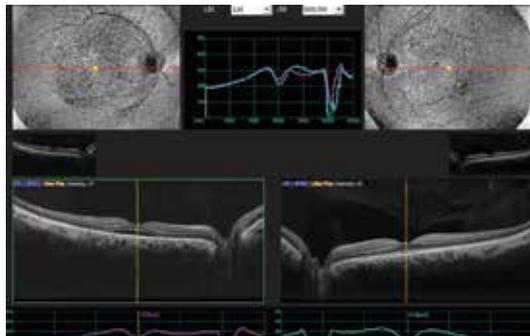


Figure 2 (C): 10th Day

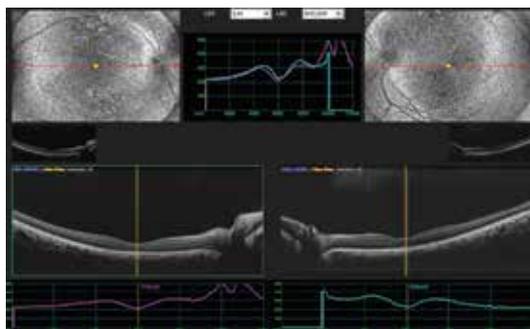


Figure 2 (D): 30th Day

Discussion

Central serous chorioretinopathy is an idiopathic retinal disorder can leads to visual loss because of the accumulation of fluid in retinal layers for longer time that may leads to foveal attenuation, cystoid macular degeneration, and damage of the foveal photoreceptor layer [14- 16] some therapeutic intervention may be helpful to resorb this fluid quickly and avoid dyschromatopsia and metamorphopsia along with other visual problems. Variety of treatment modalities like focal argon photocoagulation, PDT, anti-VEGF, topical non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) are being used. In this study we used only bromfenac, one of the non- steroidal anti-inflammatory drug NSAIDs as topical therapy. We did not use any intravitreal injection, laser or PDT. We found that macular thickness reduced very early and vision returned to normal in those patients who received topical bromfenac.

Lucia Villarroel Salvatierra et al. [17] showed in their study that average macular thickness at center of the fovea before treatment was 431.55 microns, and post treatment macular average thickness was 198.77 microns though they treated CSR with Intravitreal bevacizumab along with laser. We got the same outcomes using bromfenac topical therapy. Zeynep Alkin and co workers [18] used topical nepafenac 0.1%, and they have 82.3% results in resolution of macular sub retinal fluid at six months with the CFT decrease 349 microns to 257 at 1 month, 248 microns at 3 months and 221 at 6 months while in control group resolution was 42.8% with macular thickness reduced from 391 to 320 microns at 1 month 316 microns, at 3 months 301 microns at six months . We got better results using topical bromfenac only and within 10 days though we followed these patients for 1 month. Furthermore, no ocular or systemic side effects were observed in the treatment group during the follow-up period. Chan et al. [19] in their study, 63 patients treated with acute CSC using half-dose verteporfin PDT or placebo PDT in an attempt to demonstrate the safety of PDT. Subsequent to a follow-up time of 12 months,

94% of the eyes exhibited complete resolution of serous macular detachment in the half-dose PDT group versus only 57% of the eyes in the placebo group. Again, our results prove bromfenac topical therapy is more effective. While Artunay O et al. [20] Ober et al. [21] and Lim JW et al. [22] showed in their studies that treatment of acute CSC with intravitreal injections of anti-VEGF agents has variable outcomes. Our results with topical bromfenac were excellent and consistent. Pikkal et al. [23] demonstrated limited recovery in CSC patients with acetazolamide. In addition, its use is limited because of its potential side effects. It has been proposed that corticosteroid antagonists could be used for treatment of acute CSC such as mifepristone and ketoconazole. However, trials with these drugs have proven unsuccessful [24,25]. Metoprolol and propranolol, another treatment strategy with adrenergic receptor inhibitors, should be used very cautiously because of its significant side effects and potential morbidity [27,28]. In our experience bromfenac shows better results without any side effects. This somehow proves that bromfenac topical therapy like other NSAIDs has its role for early rehabilitation of these patients suffering with acute CSC.

Conclusion

Number of studies being conducted by renowned researchers all over the world to treat acute central serous chorioretinopathy using many modalities of treatment like argon photocoagulation for leaking spot, PDT, anti-VEGF injections, topical anti inflammatory (NSAIDs) etc, all are having their worth but in this study, we used only topical bromfenac drops (one drop twice daily) and within 10 days, macular thickness as well as visual acuity came to almost at normal level. This treatment modality is safe, affordable and easily available.

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