

Management of Infected Anophthalmic Socket: A Case Report

Rani Himayani, MD , Helmi Ismunandar, MD
Medical Faculty of Lampung University
Abdul Moeloek Teaching Hospital Lampung, Indonesia
Contact : rani.himayani@fk.unila.ac.id / [r a n ee@yahoo.com](mailto:r_a_n_ee@yahoo.com)

Introduction :

Anophthalmia is generally an acquired condition. The most common reason for surgical removal of the eye or its contents is blinding trauma; painful blind eyes, prevention of sympathetic ophthalmia, intra ocular tumor or endophthalmitis. Discharge is a common complaint of the anophthalmic patient. Orbital pain in the anophthalmia socket can be difficult to diagnose as the etiology can range from prosthetic irritation or migration of the implant to depression

Case Illustration :

A case report a 66-year-old woman was referred with a infected of the eye socket after 3weeks of evisceration surgery et causa endophthalmitis post cataract surgery, hiperemia socket, mucoid discharge in the right socket with painful and exposure sclera. The examination found the loss of suture in conjungtiva and sclera, there was involvement of infection in the sclera. Performed debridement in the infected eye socket area before planning the next operation.

Discussion :

The indication for surgery is usually clear, the choice between enucleation and evisceration is often less clear and more controversial. The socket should be evaluated for inflammation, excessive mucous, giant papillary conjunctivitis under the upper eyelid and pyogenic granulomas. Patient was taken a dermis fat graft (DFG) offers the advantages of relative availability and safe and stable orbital volume replacement following the infected sclera was remove. At 4 month postoperatively her socket remains healthy with minimal loss of orbital volume.



Picture 1. Infected Eye Socket



Picture 2. Post Debridement Eye Socket



Picture 3. 1 Week Postoperative Dermis Fat Graft (DFG)



Picture 4. 8 Weeks Postoperative Dermis Fat Graft (DFG)

Conclusion :

The anophthalmic socket has a unique set of problems and requires a different clinical and surgical approach than a socket with a globe. The management of these patients should be carried out with close communication to achieve optimal comfort for patient.

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