

Endogenous fungal endophthalmitis

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Financial interests: none

Background:

Fungal endophthalmitis is a sight-threatening disease. Intraocular fungal infections may be either exogenous or endogenous. The main aim of this study was to evaluate the outcome of early intervention in immunocompromized patients with endogenous fungal endophthalmitis.

Patients & Methods:

A retrospective review of the clinical records of five patients with confirmed diagnosis of fungal retinitis has been conducted. The clinical diagnosis of fungal endophthalmitis was confirmed in all patients by culture and cytology of vitreous specimens or blood cultures. Three patients were treated with systemic antifungal agents, one patient was treated with intravitreal and systemic antifungal and one patient was treated with vitrectomy and intravitreal antifungal agent.

Results:

There were three male and two female patients with an age range of one month to 65 years and a mean age of 34 years. Intraocular inflammation was brought under control in all five patients. All patients had complete resolution of vitritis and the chorioretinal lesions. The visual acuity was improved in four patients and one patient lost his vision due to a delay in the initiation of proper antifungal treatment.

Conclusions:

Endogenous fungal endophthalmitis can affect any age group. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment may lead to control of the intraocular inflammation and good visual outcome.