Lasting Resolution of Diabetic Macular Edema and Stable Improvement of Visual Acuity after Treatment with Pars Plana Vitrectomy

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Background

We refer to our earlier publication in this journal [1] in which we – in agreement with the results obtained by many other investigators – reported a short-term beneficial effect of pars plana vitrectomy (PPV) on the morphological and functional characteristics of eyes with diabetic macular edema. Since the duration of a beneficial effect of PPV on diabetic macular edema is not exactly known at present, we would like to add our long-term observations made in this cohort.

Patients and Methods

During the course of the study, 8 of initially 21 patients (30 consecutive eyes) died and 3 patients were unavailable for examination, resulting in 10 patients available for the long-term follow-up. Basic clinical evaluations, including fluorescein angiography and optical coherence tomography in selected cases, were carried out.

Fig. 1. a, b Decrease in leakage of fluorescein 64 months after PPV in the eye of a patient who was 60 years old when he underwent PPV.
Results

The macula was flattened or attached in 17/22 (77%) eyes at 12 months, in 12/14 (86%) eyes at 48 months and in 8/10 (80%) eyes at ≥ 60 months after PPV.

Compared to the time of surgery, leakage during fluorescein angiography was decreased or had disappeared in 11/14 (79%) eyes which we examined 30–60 months after PPV (fig. 1a, b). Optical coherence tomography in 5/5 eyes tested 60–82 months after PPV showed absence of macular edema (fig. 1c).

Mean visual acuity increased markedly from 0.13 ± 0.09 before PPV to 0.30 ± 0.21 during the 12 months after PPV and was still 0.25 ± 0.23 after an interval of 60 months following PPV.

Discussion

We saw that as a result of PPV all outcome measures examined remained essentially stable at an improved level during the extended period of observation. We conclude that the positive effect of PPV on diabetic macular edema lasts for the long run, which is important since half of the patients in this cohort needed treatment that is efficacious for more than 5 years.

Reference