



# Air-Fluid Exchange for Vitreous Cavity Hemorrhage after Pars Plana Vitrectomy in Diabetic Eyes

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# Abbreviations

- AFX: Air-Fluid Exchange
- PDR: Proliferative diabetic retinopathy
- PPV: Pars plana vitrectomy
- TRD: Traction retinal detachment
- VH: Vitreous hemorrhage
- VCH: vitreous cavity hemorrhage

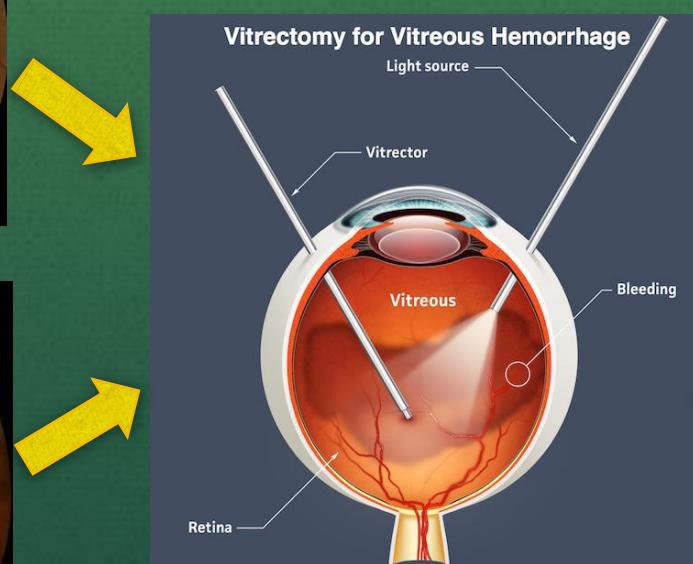
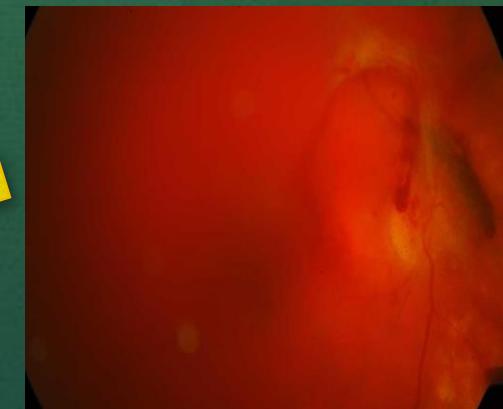
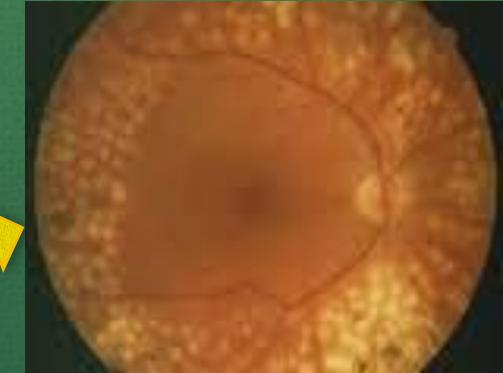
# Background

Vitreous hemorrhage  
without TRD



Vitreous hemorrhage  
with TRD

Clearance of VH



6% to 49% develop  
Post-PPV VCH

# Background



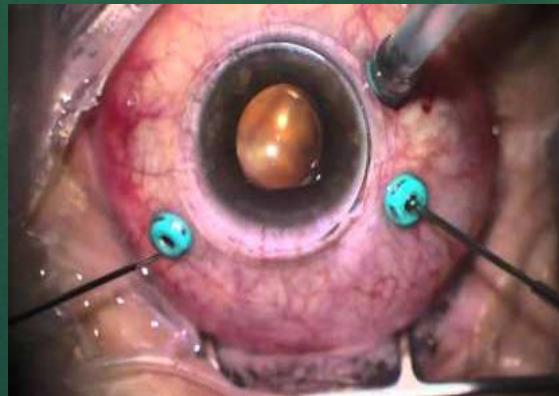
# Background



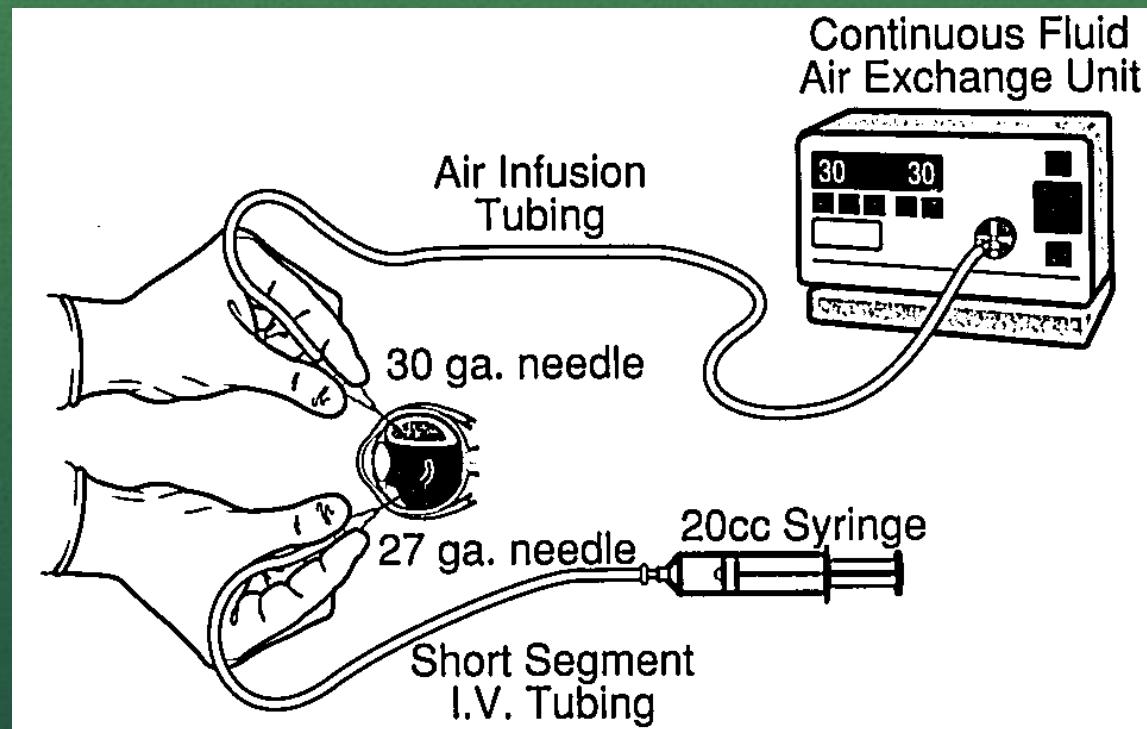
Spontaneous  
Clearing



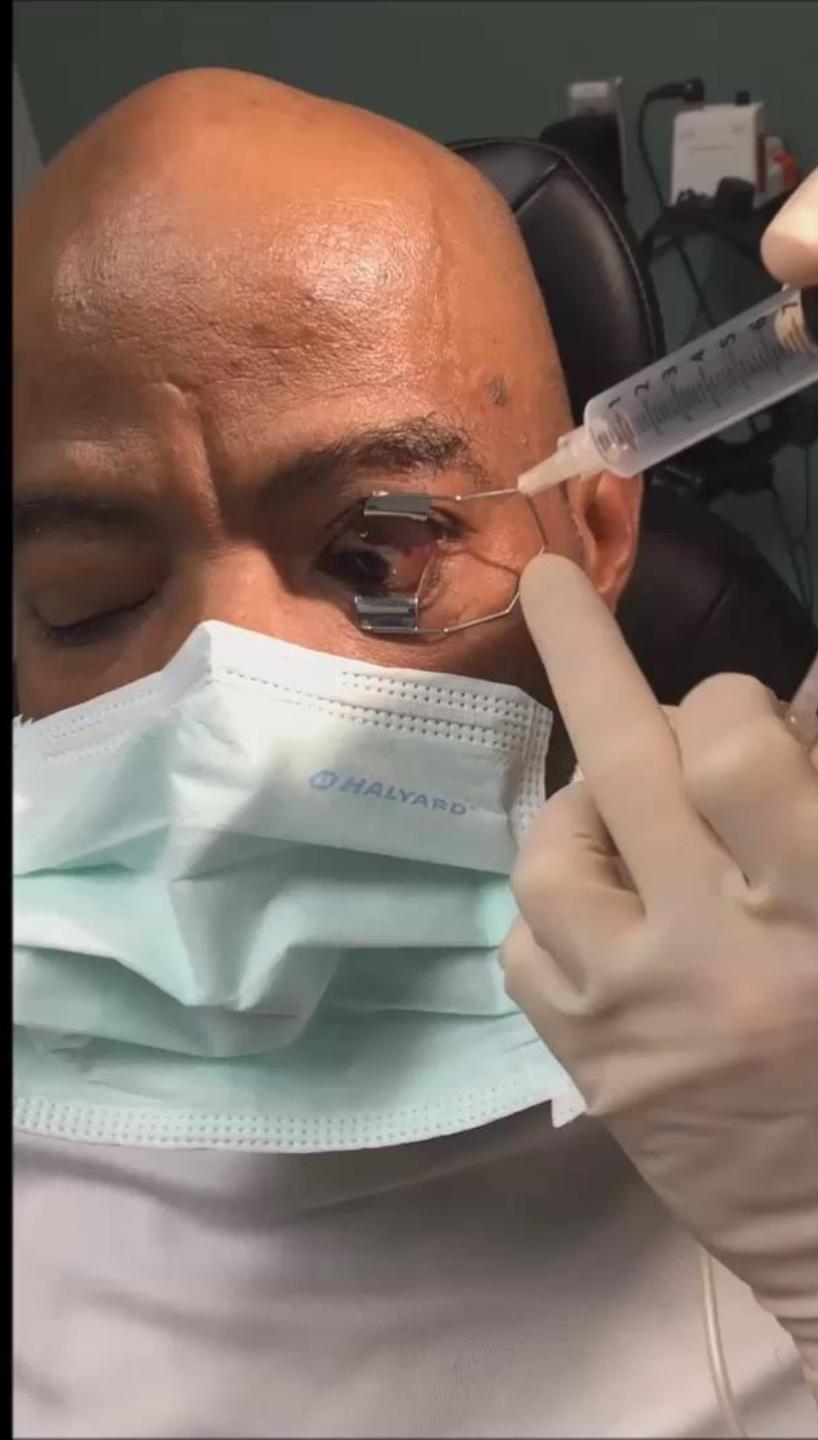
5.6-15%  
Non-clearing  
VCH



# Air/Gas-fluid exchange device/set-up



Operative apparatus for Two-needle pars plana injection/aspiration technique  
Han et al. Retina 1991: 11 (3)



# Background

- **Advance in vitreoretinal surgery**
  - Less intraoperative macular ischemia
    - Use of Oxygenated Perfluorocarbonate fluid
  - Less fibrovascular growth/proliferative vitreoretinopathy
    - Better viewing system
    - Use of 5-FU
- **There is paucity of data on visual outcome of office based Air-Fluid Exchange since 1990s**

1. Mason JO. et al. *Current opinion in ophthalmology*. 2006; 17 (3): 281-5.
2. Freeman WR. *International ophthalmology clinics*. 1992; 32 (2): 15-33.
3. Lane RG, et al. *Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol* 2005; 243: 701-705
4. Quiroz-Mercado H, et al. *Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology*. 1986;93:39-44.
5. Blankenship GW. *Ophthalmology*. 1986;93:39-44.
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7. Martin DF, McCuen BW. *Am J Ophthalmol*. 1992 Oct;114(4):457-63

# Aim of the Study

- To analyze the visual outcome and complications of office based AFX for management of diabetic post vitrectomy VCH
- Compare the cost effectiveness of office-based AFX vs. repeat PPV

# Methods

- 10-year Retrospective chart review (January 2006 to November 2016)
- CPT code of air fluid exchange (67025)
- Post PPV VCH in eyes with PDR
- Post AFX follow-up 3-8 months

# Methods

- Collected data
  - Visual acuity pre-AFX, post AFX
  - Complication of AFX
  - Cost review of AFX based on Medicare Physician Fee Schedule 2016

# Results

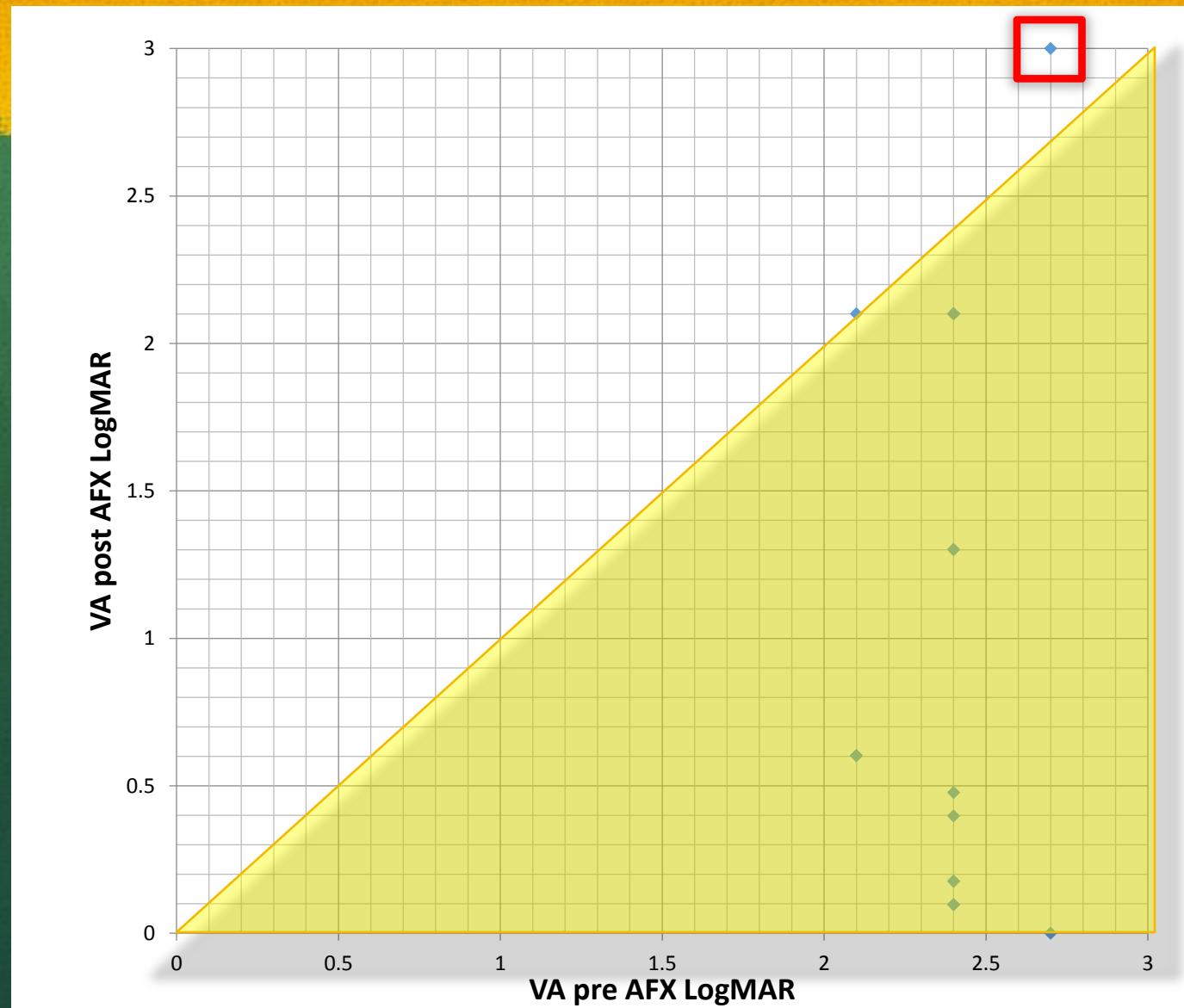
## Patient Characteristics (N=16)

Gender	Male: 7 (44%) Female 9 (56%)
Ethnicity	Black: 9 (56%) White: 5 (31%) Hispanic: 1 (7%)
Laterality	Right: 7 (44%) Left: 9 (56%)
Lens status prior to AFX	Phakic: 5 (31%) <b>Pseudophakic: 11 (69%)</b> Aphakic: 0
Indication for initial PPV	<b>VH: 7 (44%)</b> <b>VH w/ TRD: 9 (56%)</b>

# Results

	Mean	Range
<b>Onset of VCH (months)</b>	<b>5.79 (<math>\pm 7.15</math>)</b>	<b>0.07-23</b>
<b>Duration of VCH (weeks)</b>	<b>5.30 (<math>\pm 9.20</math>)</b>	<b>1.00-39.4</b>

# Post-AFX BCVA vs. Pre-AFX BCVA (LogMAR)



# No TRD vs. TRD

	VH w/o TRD	VH w/ TRD
Mean Pre-VA	$2.40 \pm 0.17$	<b><math>2.37 \pm 0.18</math></b>
Mean Final VA	$0.39 \pm 0.46$	$1.54 \pm 0.97$
Improvement of VA	<b><math>2.09 \pm 0.53</math></b>	<b><math>0.82 \pm 0.91</math></b>

# Prognostic Factors

- Eyes w/o TRD has greater VA improvement than eyes w/ TRD
- Later onset of VCH has greater improvement of VA after AFX (  $p=0.02$ )\*
- Earlier intervention of VCH leads to greater VA improvement (  $p=0.02$ )\*

\*Spearman's Rho test

# Cost review

	AFX (CPT code 67025)	PPV (CPT code 67036 without modifier)
<b>Total RVU *</b>	<b>20.53</b>	<b>25.54</b>
<b>Professional fee</b>	<b>\$700.96</b>	<b>\$914.44</b>
<b>Facility fee</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$976.17</b>
<b>Anesthesia fee (CPT 00145-1hr VR surgery)</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$219.94</b>
<b>Total fees</b>	<b>\$700.96</b>	<b>\$3024.99</b>

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. CY 2016 Physician Fee Schedule.  
CY 2016 PFS Final Rule Calculation of the National Average Anesthesia Conversion Factor

# Complications

Complications	No. of cases
<b>Hypotony</b>	1 (7%)
<b>Elevated IOP (1wk post AFX) *</b>	1 (7%) IOP (30-40) 2 (13%) IOP (22-30)
<b>Hyphema</b>	2 (13%)
<b>Worsening Cataract</b>	5/5 (100%)
<b>Cataract surgery post AFX</b>	5 (100%)
<b>Recurrent TRD**</b>	4/9 (44%)
<b>NVI**</b>	1/16 (7%)
<b>NVG**</b>	1/16 (7%)

- \*IOP in all three cases after AFX lower than pre-AFX
- \*\* Complication of PDR

# Discussion/Conclusions

- This study is the first contemporary study evaluating visual outcome of AFX for diabetic VCH
- Office based AFX is effective for VCH in eyes without co-existing TRD
- Office based AFX is cost effective and has acceptable adverse effect

# Discussion/Conclusions

- Limitations of this study:
  1. Retrospective, non-randomized design
  2. Short follow-up
  3. Small Sample size

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# Thank you

- Dr. Ahmed Sallam
- Dr. Sami Uwaydat
- Summar Tackett, COMT