

Outcome of intra-arterial chemotherapy in retinoblastoma, our 3.5 years' experience

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ABSTRACT

Objective: In recent years, Intra-arterial chemotherapy (IAC) has emerged as a promising treatment of Retinoblastoma (RB), with its utmost precision of drug delivery and proven efficacy, as well as safety. The study objective is to report Hospital Kuala Lumpur's experience using IAC in the treatment of RB; the patients and disease demographics; as well as the treatment outcome. **Method:** Single institution, retrospective, case series of 14 consecutive retinoblastoma patients who were managed with IAC, over a 3.5 years period (December 2014 to June 2018). **Results:** Mean age of the patient when they received IAC was 31 months old. 14 eyes (14 patients) were included in this study but only 13 eyes successfully underwent IAC. The mean number of IAC each eye received was 1.4 (range 1-4). Our radiologist had performed a total of 30 IAC procedures, with 21 of them (70%) successfully cannulated and chemotherapy drug Melphalan delivered. Our rate of IAC in tumour control was good, with 62% of the eyes showed tumour regression (complete and partial response). Our globe salvage rate was 46% (6 eyes of 13), while 54% ultimately underwent enucleation. IAC was found to be safe, with few systemic adverse effects. Most of the adverse effects were local, mild and self-limited. No long-term systemic adverse effect, metastasis or secondary cancer was reported. **Conclusion:** IAC provides an alternative to salvage globe, especially in advanced, bilateral retinoblastoma. Our IAC experience showed promising treatment outcome and a good safety profile. We are moving forward to consider IAC as the first line treatment of retinoblastoma.

KEY WORDS:

Retinoblastoma, eye tumour, intra-arterial chemotherapy, IAC, oncology, paediatric, radiology

Retrospective study of involitional lower eyelid entropion correction

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate the 10-year results of surgery for lower eyelid involitional entropion and identify factors associated with its outcomes and recurrence. **Method:** Retrospective series of 66 consecutive eyelid surgeries in 56 patients who underwent lower eyelid entropion repair from 2007 to 2017 in Hospital Serdang, Malaysia's oculoplastic centre. Various methods of surgical technique were employed - Weiss procedure, Quickert procedure, everting suture, transcutaneous retractor plication, Jones procedure, lateral tarsal sling (LTS) and combined methods, for example Weiss procedure combined with LTS, and Jones procedure combined with LTS. Outcomes of surgery, complications and recurrence were evaluated during follow ups, up to 12 months post-op. **Results:** There were 66 eyelids involved, which were followed up for a minimum period of two weeks up to twelve months. 56 eyelids were successfully cured. Various methods of correction were performed; mainly Jones procedure combined with LTS (72.7%), followed by Jones procedure alone (7.6%). Five eyelids (7.6%), three patients were overcorrected by Jones procedure combined with LTS, and two patients were undercorrected after Weiss and Jones procedure. Five other patients (7.6%) had recurrence, two cases after Weiss procedure, two cases after Jones procedure, and one post-Jones combined with LTS. Only two patients required revision surgery. **Conclusion:** Lower eyelid involitional entropion repair can be achieved via various methods of surgical correction. Combined methods for example Jones procedure with LTS is becoming more popular nowadays and has the least recurrence. Surgical methods and surgeon's skills play a role in determining the success of surgical outcomes.

KEY WORDS:

Lower lid involitional entropion, lateral tarsal sling, Jones procedure