ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FEATURES IN STAPHYLOCOCCUS EPIDERMIDIS, PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA AND CANDIDA ALBIANS ENDOPHTHALMITIS IN RABBITS

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Synopsis

Endophthalmitis is a potentially sight-threatening complication following intraocular surgery, penetrating ocular trauma, bacterial keratitis and endogenous infection. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment help to salvage the eye and vision. Ultrasound plays a major role in assisting the diagnosis. Thus, ultrasound features especially on the common causative organisms is very helpful in making early diagnosis. The definitive microbiology diagnosis usually takes few days to weeks. Our aim in this study is to identify the ultrasonographic features of endophthalmitis induced by different types of microorganisms in rabbits and to correlate it with the clinical presentation and pathology findings.

Endophthalmitis was induced by intravitreal inoculation of microorganism into the right eye of 18 New Zealand white rabbits. Group A comprised of 6 rabbits was inoculated with Candida albicans, Group comprised of another 6 rabbits innoculated with Staphylococcus epidermidis and another 6 was inoculated with Pseudomonas aeruginosa (Group C). Clinical examination and ultrasonographic findings was performed as baseline prior to inoculation. Serial ultrasonographic and clinical examination was conducted during 10 days observation period. Enucleation was done on the tenth day and vitreous was sent for culture as well as the enucleated eyes were sent for histopathological evaluation.

Track records

Ultrasonographic features in Staphylococcus epidermidis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Candida albicans endophthalmitis in rabbits
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( Best free paper presentation)