

# Eye Injuries: Surgical Management and Outcomes

MAJ Marcus Colyer, MD

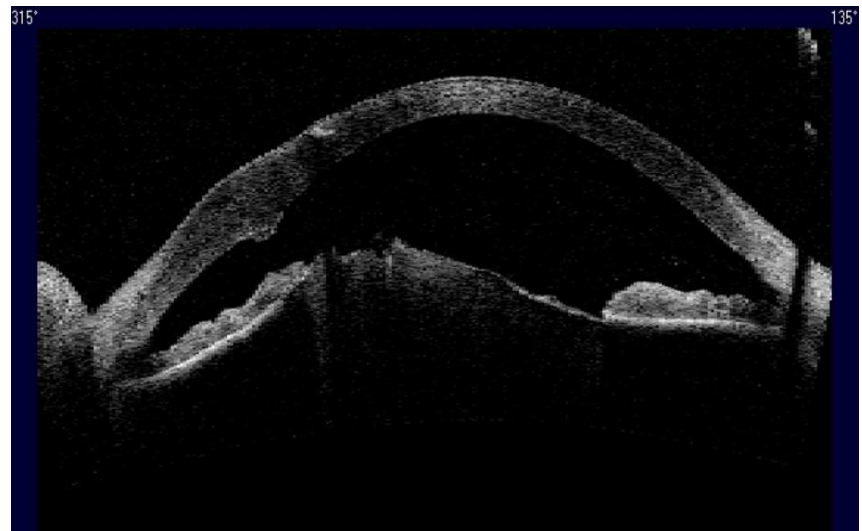
Ophthalmology Service, WRNMMC



Disclaimer: The views expressed in this poster are those of the authors and do not reflect the official policy of the Department of the Army/ Navy/ Air Force, Department of Defense or the U.S. Government

# Background

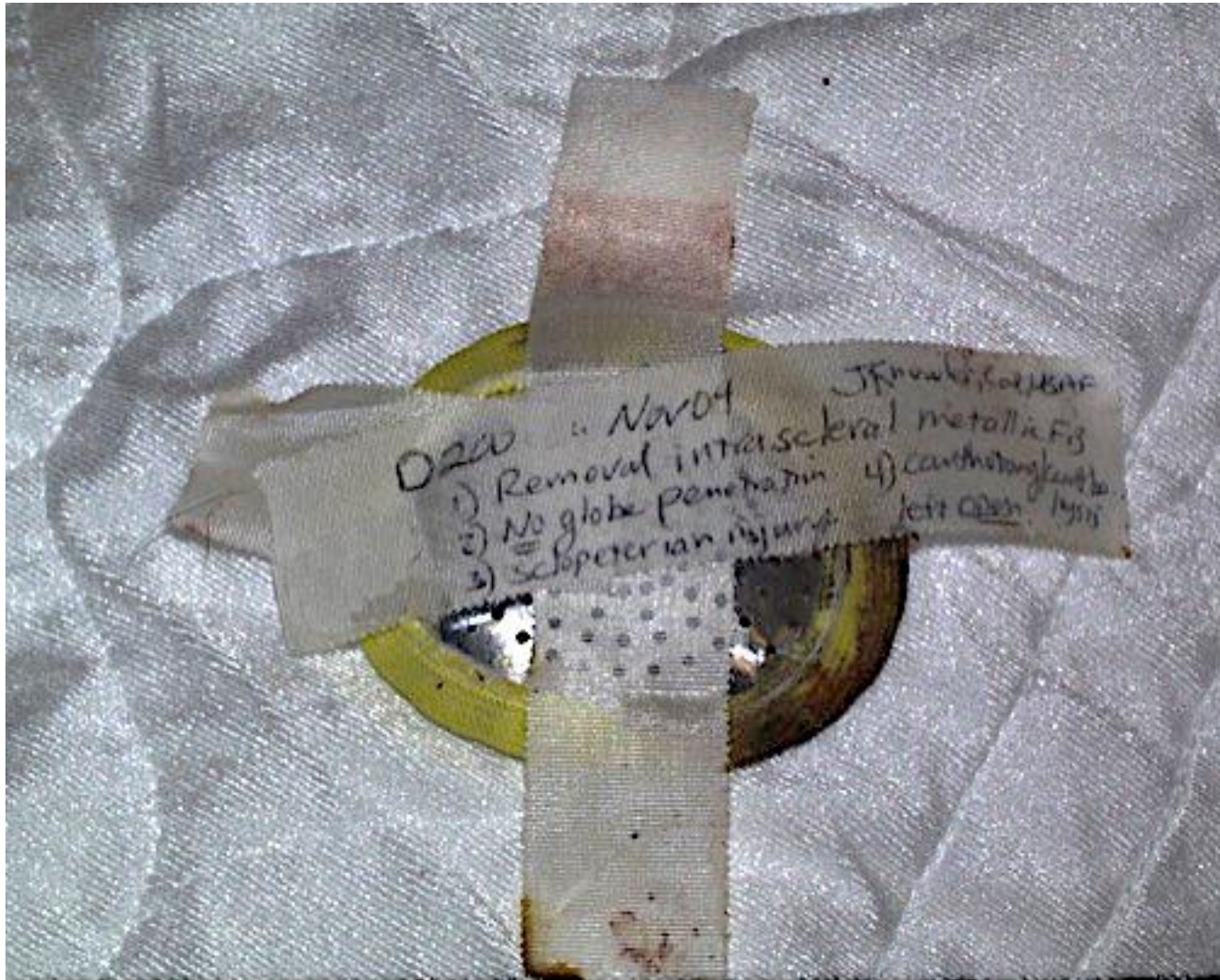
- IRB approved retrospective consecutive case series of all eye trauma cases evaluated at Walter Reed Army Medical Center between 2001-August 2011
- Does not include National Naval Medical Center or Walter Reed National Military Medical Center cases UNLESS patient was evaluated to WRAMC at some point after injury (NNMC has ~350 eye casualties during same interval)
- Does not include “TBI-related Vision loss” or “TBI-related visual dysfunction”. Includes eye injury and/or neurologic injury
- Eye injuries classified according to the Birmingham Eye Trauma terminology





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# The “Battlefield Ophthalmic Medical Record” (Nov 2004)





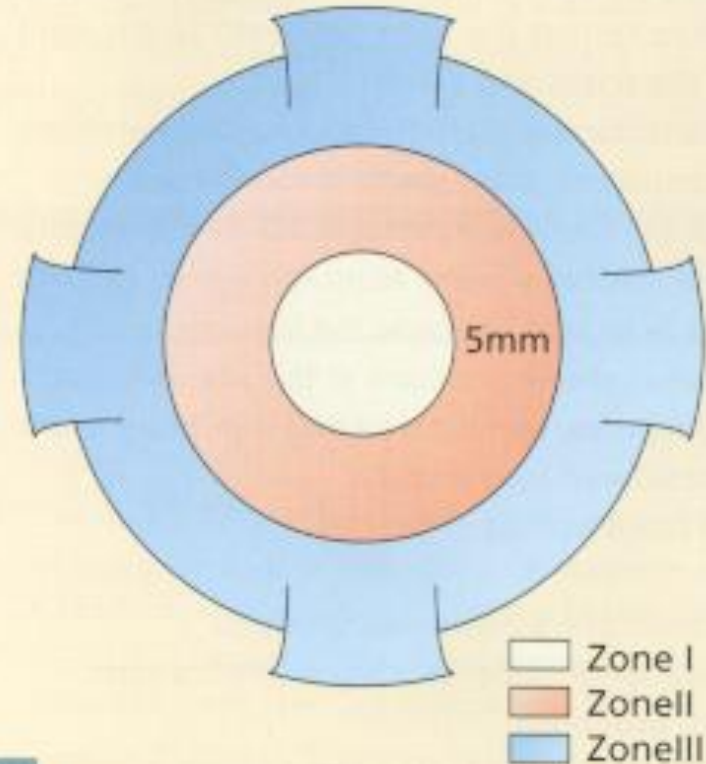
# Open-Globe Injury

## B. OPEN-GLOBE INJURY CLASSIFICATION

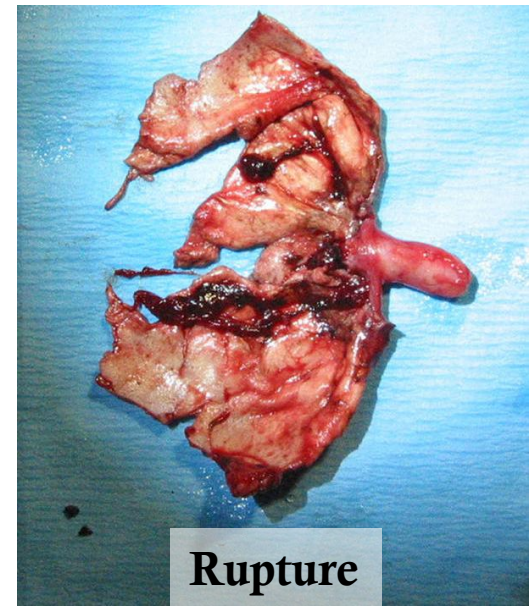
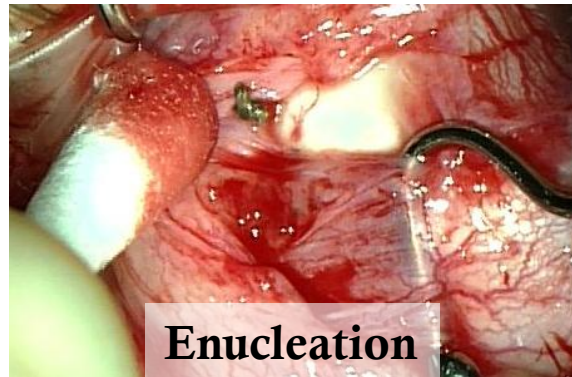
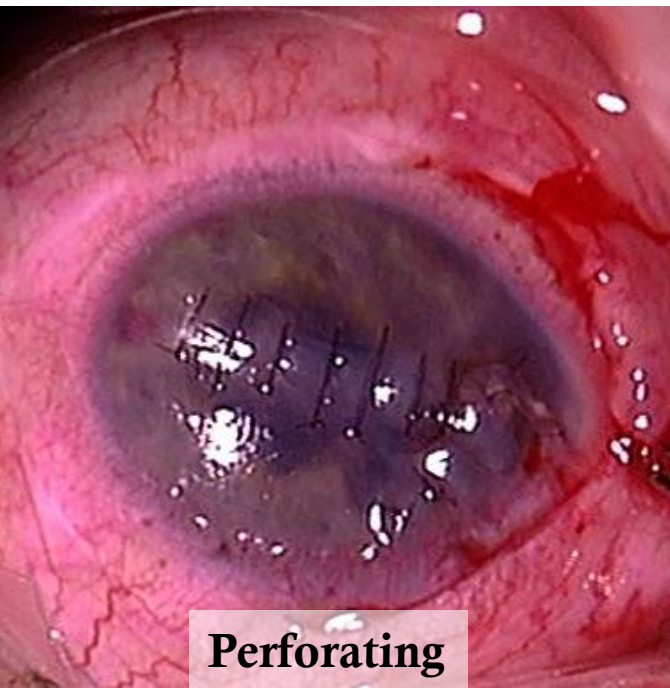
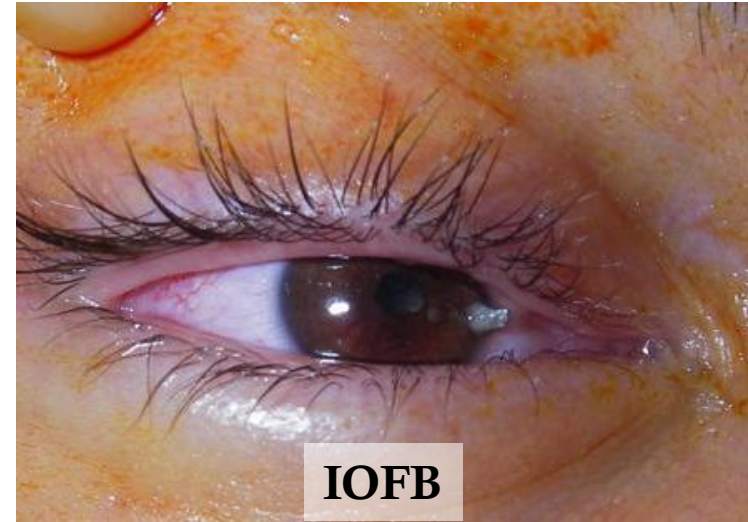
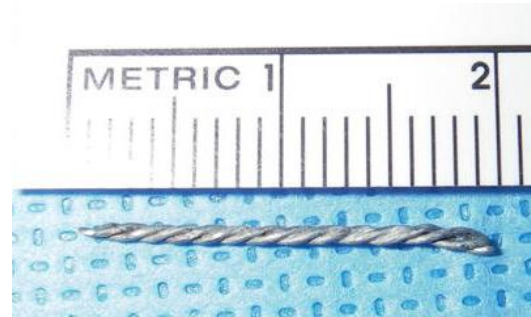
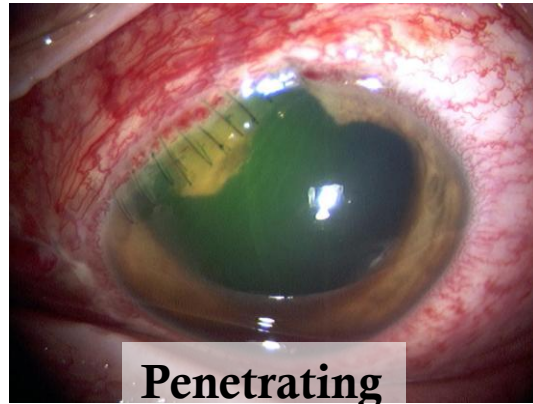
Type	Pupil
A. Rupture	Positive: relative afferent pupillary defect present in affected eye
B. Penetrating	Negative: relative afferent pupillary defect absent in affected eye
C. Intraocular foreign body	
D. Perforating	
E. Mixed	Zone
Grade	I. Isolated to cornea (including the corneoscleral limbus)
Visual acuity*	II. Corneoscleral limbus to a point 5 mm posterior into the sclera
1. $\geq 20/40$	III. Posterior to the anterior 5 mm of sclera
2. 20/50 to 20/100	
3. 19/100 to 5/200	
4. 4/200 to light perception	
5. No light perception†	

\*Measured at distance (20 ft or 6 m) using Snellen chart or Rosenbaum near card, with correction and pinhole when appropriate.

†Confirmed with bright light source and fellow eye well occluded.

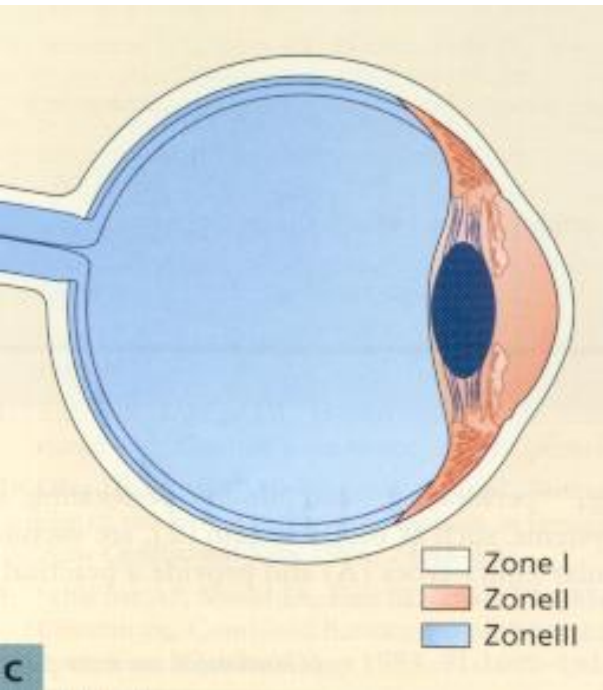


# Open Globe Injuries





# Closed-Globe Injury



## D. CLOSED-GLOBE INJURY CLASSIFICATION

Type	Pupil
A. Contusion	Positive: relative afferent pupillary defect present in affected eye
B. Lamellar laceration	Negative: relative afferent pupillary defect absent in affected eye
C. Superficial foreign body	
D. Mixed	
Grade	Zone <sup>†</sup>
Visual acuity*	I. External (limited to bulbar conjunctiva, sclera, cornea)
1. $\geq 20/40$	II. Anterior segment (involving structures in anterior segment internal to the cornea and including the posterior lens capsule; also includes pars plicata but not pars plana)
2. 20/50 to 20/100	III. Posterior segment (all internal structures posterior to the posterior lens capsule)
3. 19/100 to 5/200	
4. 4/200 to light perception <sup>†</sup>	
5. No light perception <sup>†</sup>	

\*Measured at distance (20 ft or 6 m) using Snellen chart or Rosenbaum near card, with correction and pinhole when appropriate.

<sup>†</sup>Confirmed with bright light source and fellow eye well occluded.

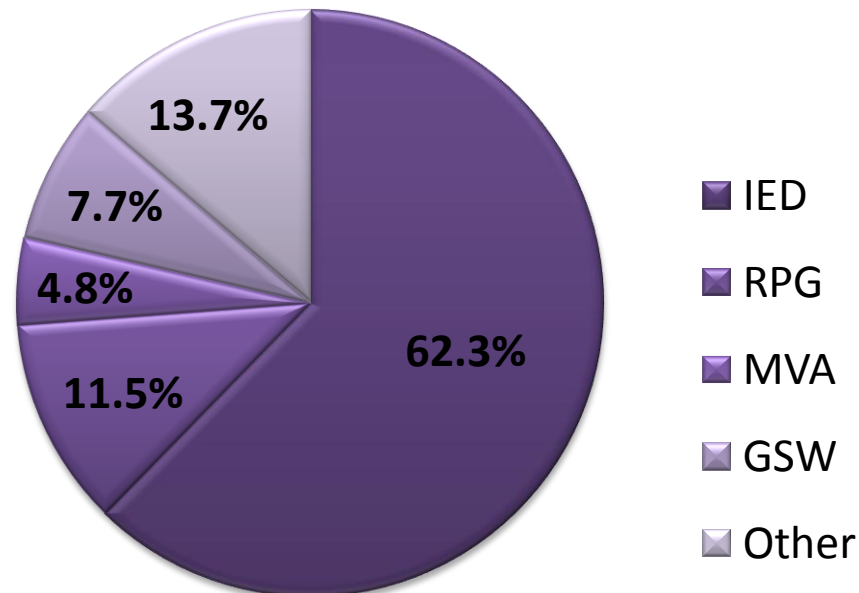
<sup>‡</sup>Requires B-scan ultrasonography when media opacity precludes assessment of more posterior structures.



# Demographics

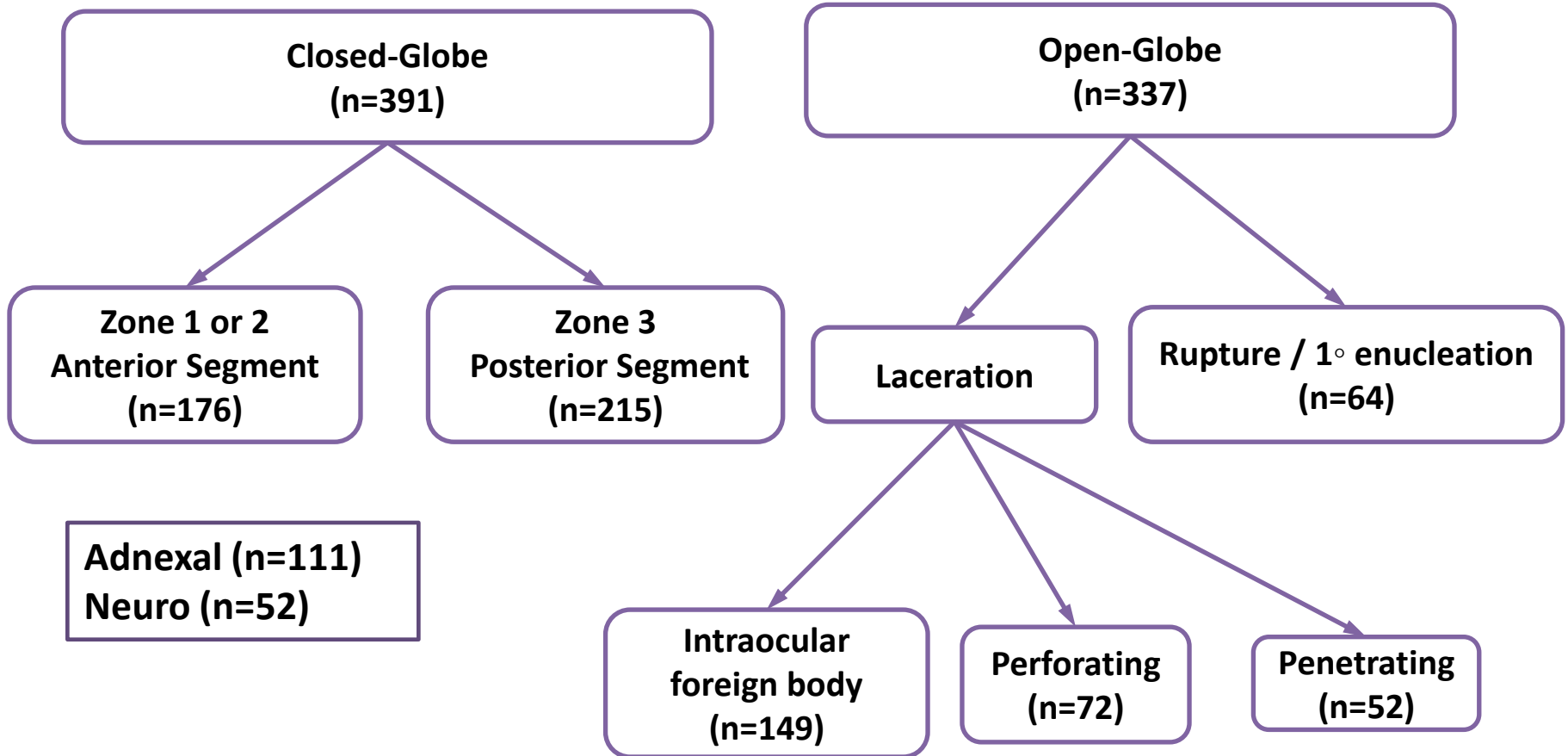
<b>Number of patients</b>	651
<b>Number of patients with bilateral eye injury</b>	240
<b>Age (yrs)</b>	27.14 ± 7.24 (18-53)
<b>Gender</b>	96.5 % male/3.5% female
<b>Eye protection</b>	28.9 % yes/23.7 % no/ 47.4 % unknown
<b>Location of injury</b>	Iraq 83.4%/ Afghanistan 16.6%*

**Mechanism of injury**





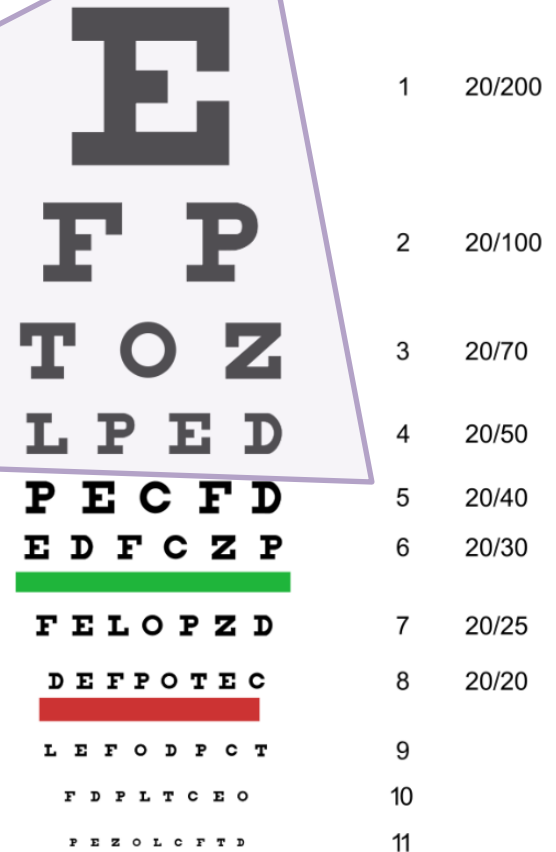
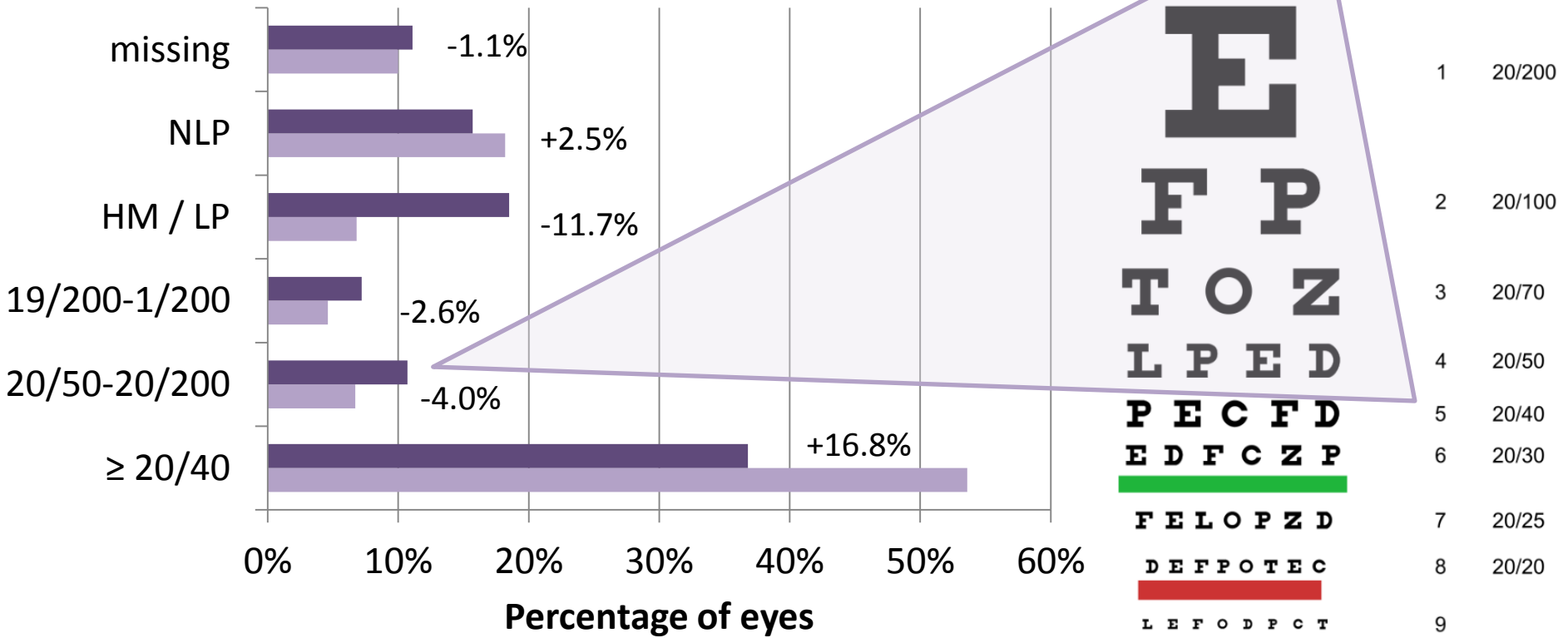
# General injury pattern





# Visual Outcomes

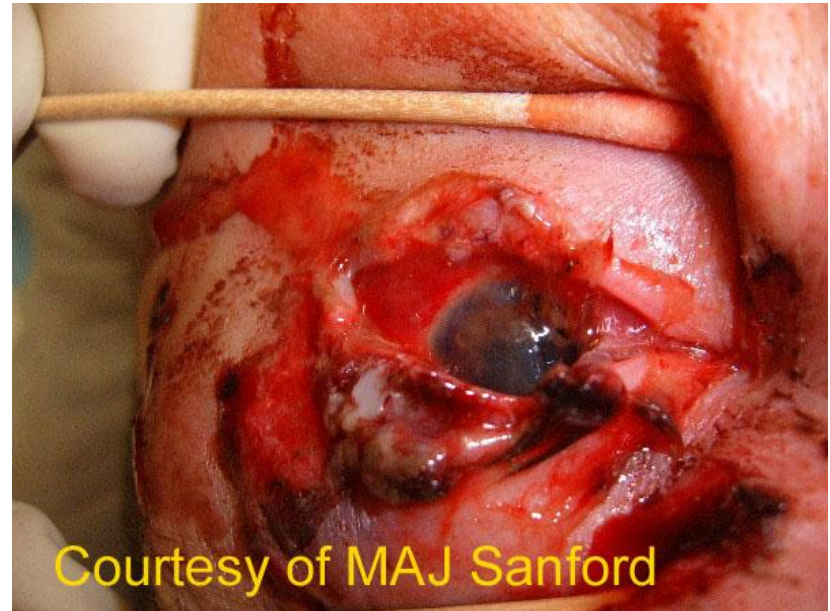
■ Initial vision   ■ Final Vision



# Ocular Trauma Score (OTS)

Range 0 to 100 for prognosis of final visual acuity—initial exam

- Only used for globe trauma (NOT oculoplastics/neuro)
- Initial Vision
  - NLP 60 pts
  - LP/HM 70 pts
  - 1/200-19/200 80 pts
  - 20/200-20/50 90 pts
  - >20/40 100 pts
- Rupture -23 pts
- Endophthalmitis -17 pts
- Perforating -14 pts
- Retinal Detachment -11 pts
- APD -10 pts



Kuhn F, Maisiak R, Mann L, Mester V, Morris, R, Witherspoon CD. The Ocular Trauma Score (OTS). Ophthalmol Clin North Am 2002;15:163-5.

# Incidence of Blindness

- **Different ways of assessing:**

1. Per Eye

- a) Worse than 20/200

- 264/891 (29.6% of eyes injured)

- b) NLP or enucleated

- 162/891 (18.2% of eyes)

2. Per Patient

- a) 20/200 or worse OU

- 50/651 patients (7.7%)

- b) NLP or enucleated OU

- 16/651 patients (2.5%)

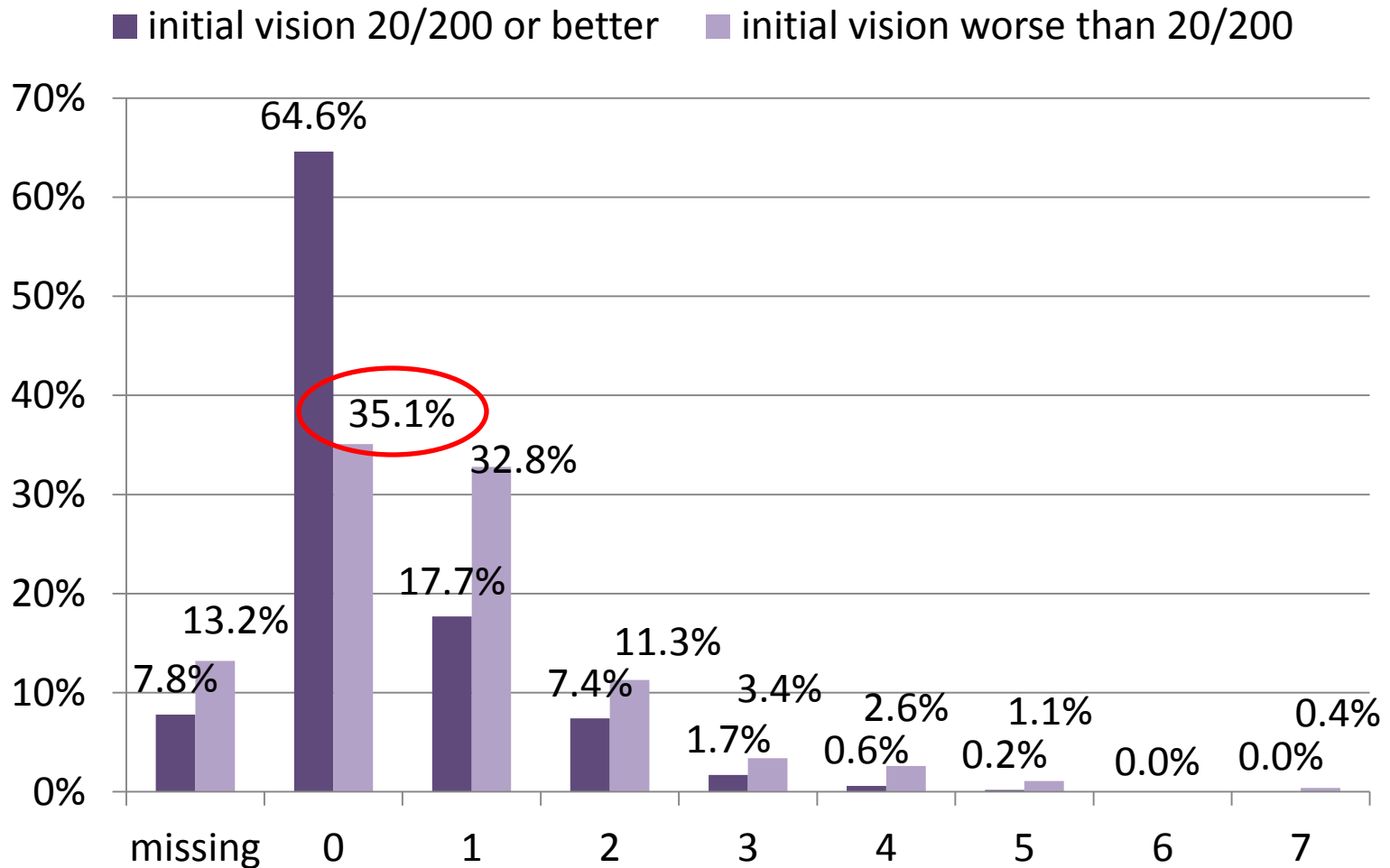
3. DoD Retention standards

- 20/800 in poorer seeing eye
- 20/20 in better eye

- **Important metric to layperson**



# Total number of surgeries performed



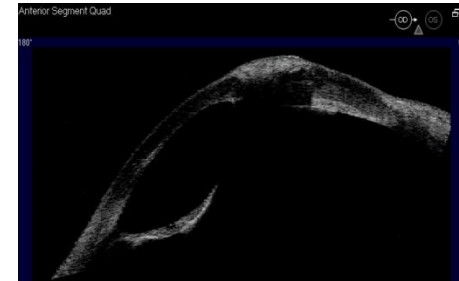
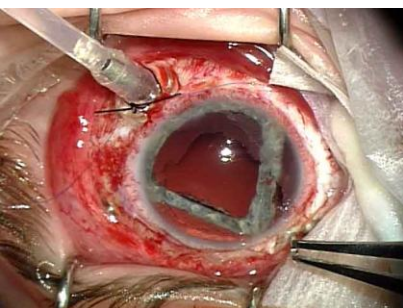
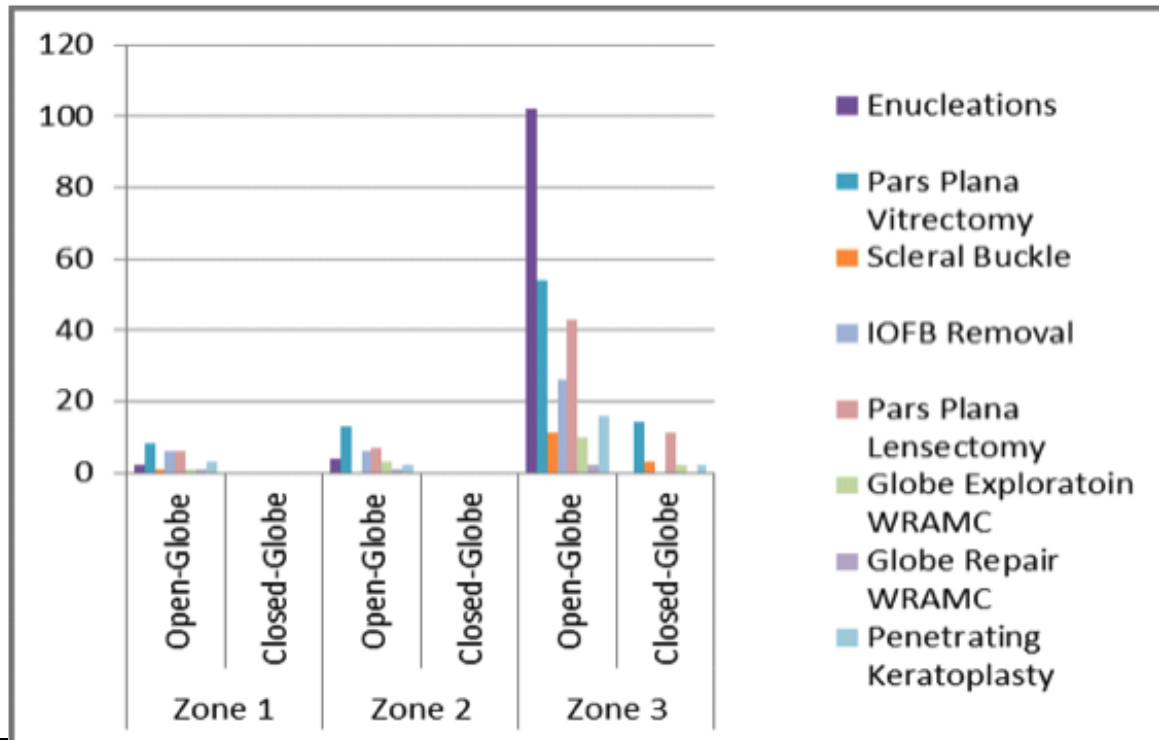


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# Interventions in the subset of eyes with final vision worse than 20/200\*

Number of surgeries categorized by zone involved.



\*Vlasov et al. Causes of Combat Ocular Trauma Related Blindness From Operation Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom. *Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery*. 2015; In press.



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# Systemic Factors Affecting Ophthalmic Care

# Associated Injuries

- Patients may be intubated and sedated with an inability to assess visual acuity upon arrival
- Traumatic brain injury (**38.2%**) affects patient compliance with use of eye medications and follow up appointments
  - Did not screen for TBI until August 2004
  - **51%** TBI rate in soldiers injury Aug 04-Oct 06
- Injuries may prevent post-operative positioning [extremity injury (**45.8%**) and traumatic limb amputation (**13.7%**)]



# Assessing Visual Function in Intubated / Brain Injured Patients

- **Pre-2006**

- Deferred intervention until patient awake enough to cooperate with exam

- **2006-Present**

- Recognized the chronicity of TBI
- Surgical intervention can be considered in severely traumatized eyes sooner for high risk cases
- Still no ideal means of quantifying subjective visual symptoms of TBI patients



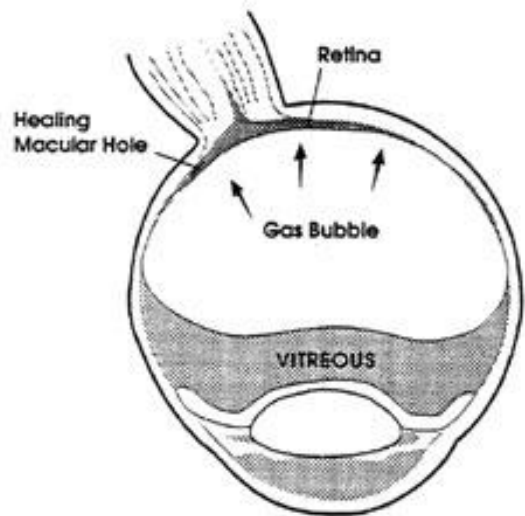
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# Traumatic Brain Injury (38.2-51%)

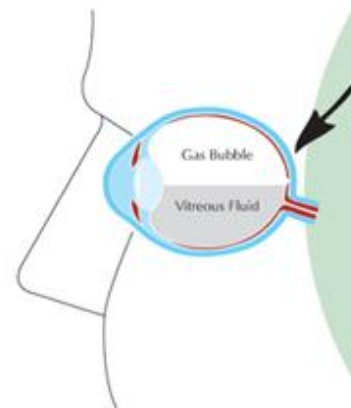


## Postoperative Positioning for Retinal Procedures

- Necessary for macular hole repair, retinal detachment repair
- May be limited by systemic issues

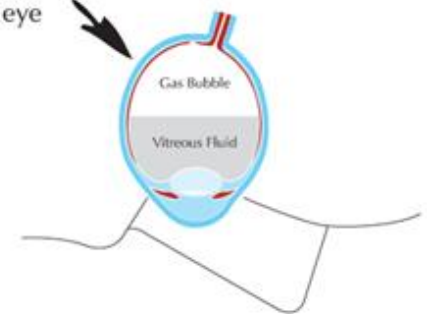


Incorrect Healing  
Position



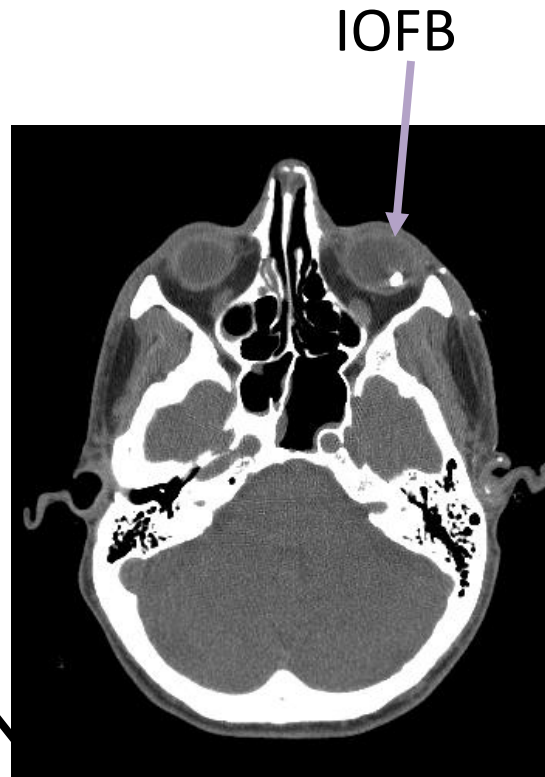
Retina/Macula  
at back of eye

Correct Healing  
Position



# Extremity Injury: Muscle Flap

Unable to Position following Vitrectomy



Groin Flap

# Eye and Extremity Injuries

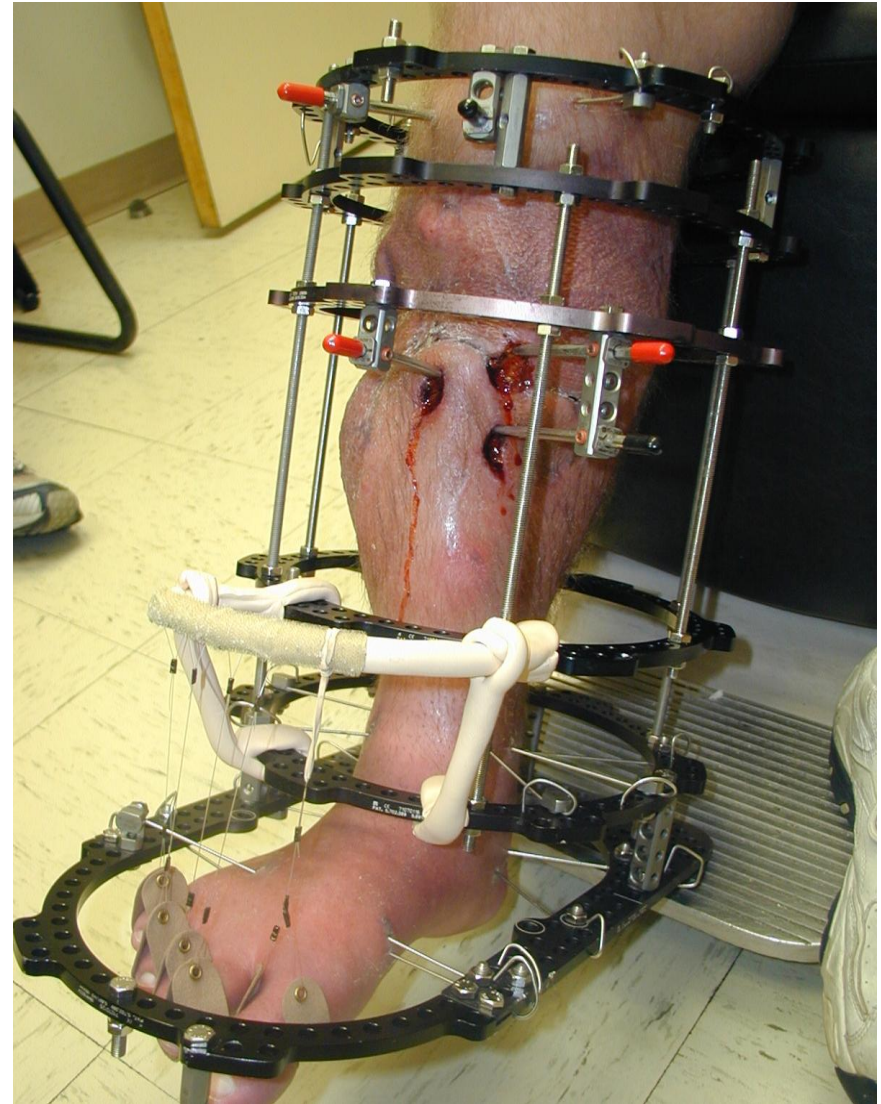


# Associated Injuries

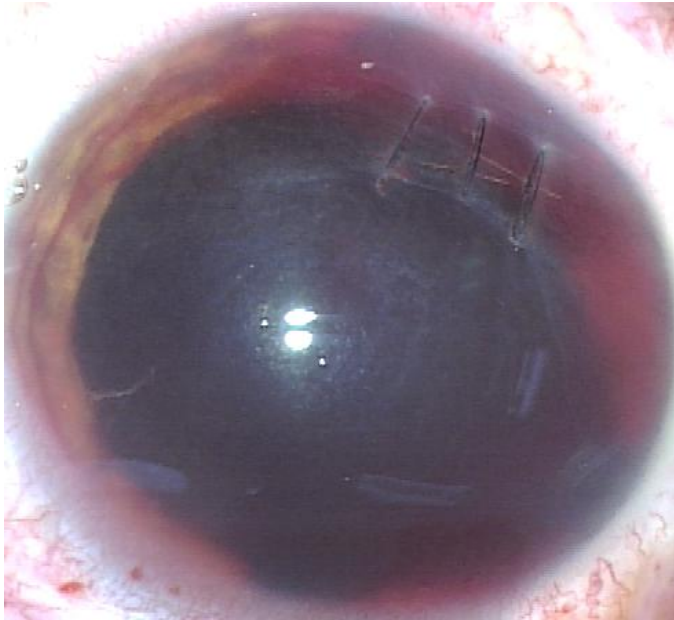
- Face:  $355/651 = 54.5\%$
- Traumatic Brain Injury:  $249/651 = 38.2\%$
- Abdomen:  $48/651 = 7.4\%$
- Thorax:  $53/651 = 8.1\%$
- Pelvis:  $34/651 = 5.2\%$
- Neck:  $29/651 = 4.5\%$
- Amputee  $89/651 = 13.7\%$

# Extremity Injuries (45.8%)

- Long recovery period with physical therapy and occupational therapy
- External fixation ring: bone growth at 1 mm per day



# Abdominal Injury (7.4%)








# DATA

The image shows a screenshot of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "RESIDENT SPREADSHEETS NEW.xls" in Compatibility Mode. The spreadsheet is a large grid of data, likely representing patient records, with many columns and rows. The data is organized into sections, with some cells highlighted in red and yellow. The Excel interface is visible, including the ribbon with tabs like Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review, View, Developer, Approvalt, and Acrobat. The status bar at the bottom shows "Ready" and "98%" zoom level. The spreadsheet contains various columns, including patient names, dates, and medical notes. Some cells are highlighted in red, possibly indicating specific data points or errors. The overall layout is dense and complex, typical of a large-scale data management system.

- Original Patient Database at Walter Reed was a Spreadsheet
- Follow up data recorded on spreadsheet
- No capability to document outcomes over time

GWOT Trauma Database Switchboard

# GWOT Ocular Trauma Database



Patient Data Entry Form

MEB/Addenda List

Pt List by Staff\_Resid

Pt Data Entry Form

ID  (New) SPSS Code:  Jump to Pt Record by Name  Add NEW Pt

GWOT Study Consent Signed?  Study Docs

Patient ID Last four  Gender

First Name  Service component

Last Name  Rank/pay grade

Date of Birth:  Unit

Current Age  Years old MOS

Battle Injury?:  Demographic Comments

Primary Staff  Contact Info Form

Primary Resident

Military Disposition

Current Location:

MEB:  TBD

MEB Date Completed:

Addendum:

Addendum Date Completed:

Meets AR 40-501 (Eyes/Vision):

Medical Discharge (Eyes/Vision):

Return To Duty:

Mil Disposition Comments:

Primary Service:

Ocular Trauma Data Entry Form

Initial Injury data Age at time of injury:  Yrs old

Place of injury

Date of injury

Type of injury

Wearing eye armor

Right Eye/Orbit Involved?  Left Eye/Orbit Involved?

Face Injury?  LUE Injury?  Abd Injury?

Neuro Injury?  RLE Injury?  Thorax Injury?

RUE Injury?  LLE Injury?  Other Injury?

Injury Comments

Ocular Trauma Data Entry Form

Exams and FBs

CSH Data Form

En Route Data Form

WR Initial Exam Form

6 Month Data Form

Most Recent/Final Data Form

WR IOFB, Adnexal FB Form

WR Procedures

WR OD 1st Procedure

WR OS 1st Procedure

WR OD 2nd Procedure

WR OS 2nd Procedure

WR OD 3rd Procedure

WR OS 3rd Procedure

WR OD 4th Procedure

WR OS 4th Procedure

Most Recent/Final VA and Date of Exam

Final VA OD

Final VA OS

Date of Most Recent Exam

Ant Seg Surgery Form

Post Seg Surgery Form

Refresh Surgery List

Surgery - Composite Union Query subform

Patier	Which eye	Complets	Date of Si	Surgery Description



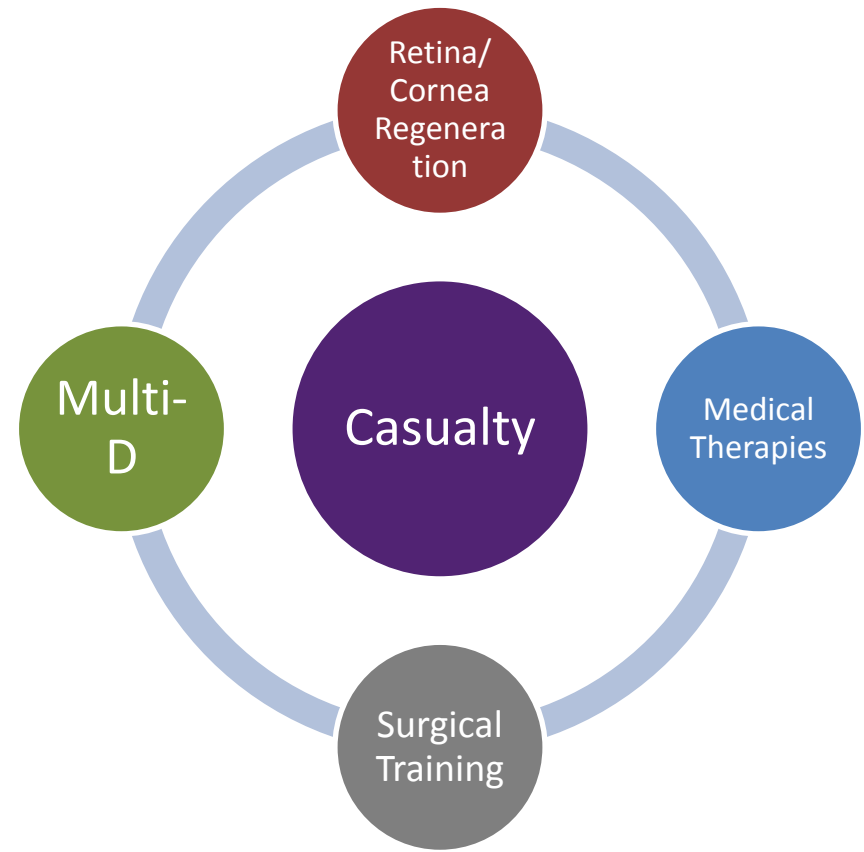
# Current Status

- Working to compile data from National Naval Medical Center Records
- Extend follow-up interval of previously reviewed cases
- Enroll and follow up on patients in a long-term prospective tracking study at Walter Reed
- Continuing to actively treat 46 wounded warriors at Walter Reed Bethesda



# Efforts to enhance patient outcomes

- Wireless retinal prosthesis
- Development of artificial corneal graft
- 3-D bioprinting: Development of ophthalmic tissue for surgical training
- Implementation of ocular injury simulator surgical systems in training military ophthalmologists
- Assessing the effects of concomitant traumatic brain injury and vision loss on wounded warriors
- Amniotic membrane and umbilical cord matrix therapy for better controlled corneal wound healing
- Topical IL-1 to inhibit corneal scarring





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**QUESTIONS?**