Surgical revision of dysfunctional filtration blebs with bleb

preservation, sliding conjunctival flap and fibrin glue.

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Abstract:

PURPOSE: The introduction of anti-metabolite regimens to glaucoma filtration surgery has improved

post-operative intraocular pressure (IOP) control; however, it has also increased the frequency of

dysfunctional blebs. In this study, we report a surgical technique for the repair of trabeculectomy

blebs using bleb preservation, a sliding conjunctival flap, and fibrin glue.

METHODS: This study is a retrospective, non-comparative, consecutive case series involving 10

eye samples collected from 10 patients (6 M : 4 F) with one or a combination of bleb overfiltration,

dysesthesia, thinning, leak, or blebitis, in which a conjunctival flap was advanced over the failing

bleb and secured in place using fibrin glue and sutures.

RESULTS: All patient eyes had symptom resolution post-operatively. There were no bleb leaks or

hypotonous eyes after an average follow-up of 15.2 months (range: 6-31 months). Three patients

required needling augmented with 5-fluorouracil needling to maintain IOP control. IOP decreased

from a mean of 13.6+/-1.8 mm Hg (with a mean of 0.7 glaucoma medications) pre-operatively to

11.7+/-0.9 mm Hg (with a mean of 0.9 glaucoma medications).

CONCLUSION: Conjunctival flap advancement with bleb preservation and adjunctive fibrin glue is a

successful technique used for the treatment of bleb dysfunction. The major advantages compared

with other techniques are preservation of IOP control and reduced post-operative complications,

such as wound leak and the need for re-suturing.