

concentration may be a useful modality for treatment of corneal edema in acute corneal hydrops.

#### 前房内注射全氟丙烷 (C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub>) 气体治疗急性角膜水肿

目的 :报道 1 例圆锥角膜伴 Marfan 综合征患者用前房内注射 C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub> 气体治疗急性角膜水肿伴基质层劈裂。设计 :干预性病例报道。方法 :在手术室无菌操作下前房内注入非膨胀性浓度的 C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub> 气体 0.2 ml。结果 :角膜水肿完全迅速消退。结论 :前房内注射非膨胀性浓度的 C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub> 气体是一种治疗急性圆锥角膜水肿行之有效的方法。

#### 0628. Bilateral endogenous Scedosporium prolificans endophthalmitis after lung transplantation

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Purpose: To report a case of bilateral endogenous fungal endophthalmitis resulting from disseminated Scedosporium prolificans. Design: Observational case report. Methods: A 56-year-old woman with cystic fibrosis status post dual lung transplantation on chronic immunosuppressive therapy presented with acute graft rejection. Cultures of bronchial brushings revealed S. prolificans. Three weeks after admission, the patient noted increased blurriness and a central scotoma in her right eye. Dilated fundus examination revealed profound vitritis in the right eye with hemorrhagic retinitis involving the macula. A peripheral, yellow choroidal infiltrate with overlying retinitis and localized vitritis was present in the left eye. Results: Intravitreal antibiotics were initiated, and vitreous cultures revealed S. prolificans. The patient ultimately succumbed to her disseminated disease. Pathologic examination of the eyes confirmed bilateral endogenous fungal endophthalmitis. Conclusion: S. prolificans is an opportunistic infection resistant to standard antifungal therapy that can result in endogenous endophthalmitis in immunocompromised individuals.

#### 肺移植后双眼内源性足分支霉菌感染所致眼内炎

目的 :报道 1 例双眼内源性播散性足分支霉菌感染所致的眼内炎。设计 :观察性病例报道。方法 :1 例 56 岁女性患者因囊性纤维病行双肺移植,经慢性免疫抑制治疗后出现急性排斥反应。支气管镜脱落细胞培养发现足分支霉菌芽胚。入院后 3 周,患者诉视物模糊加重及右

眼中心暗点。散瞳后眼底检查显示右眼深部玻璃体炎,伴出血性视网膜炎,累及黄斑,左眼有周边部黄色脉络膜浸润,伴表面视网膜炎及局限性玻璃体炎。结果 :行玻璃体内注射抗生素治疗,玻璃体培养发现足分支霉菌芽胚。患者最终死于其全身播散性疾病。死后眼部病理学检查证实为双眼内源性真菌性眼内炎。结论 :足分支霉菌芽胚是一种对一般抗真菌药耐药的条件致病菌,可以使免疫缺陷的个体发生内源性眼内炎。

#### 0629. Medication use and retinal vessel diameters

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Purpose: To study the influence of different medications on retinal vessel diameters. Design: Cross-sectional study. Methods: Retinal photographs in the Beaver Dam Eye Study ( $n = 4926$ , aged 43 to 84 years) were digitized, and the diameters of retinal vessels were measured. Participants' current medications were recorded at the examination. Results: There were few significant associations between medication use and retinal vessel diameters. After adjusting for age, blood pressure, and other factors, participants who were using topical beta-blocker eyedrops had narrower retinal arteriolar ( $P = .05$ ) and venular ( $P = .006$ ) diameters than nonusers. Systemic beta-blocker was not associated with retinal vessel diameter size. Conclusion: We found few associations between current medication use and retinal vessel diameter. Retinal vessels were narrowed in those taking antiglaucoma medications, most strikingly in those prescribed topical beta-blockers, although such a relationship could not be established among those using systemic beta-blockers.

#### 药物治疗和视网膜血管直径

目的 :研究不同药物治疗对视网膜血管直径的影响。设计 :横向研究。方法 :对参与 Beaver Dam 眼部研究的 4 926 幅 (43 ~ 84 岁) 视网膜照片进行数字化处理,测量视网膜血管直径,并记录受检者的目前用药情况。结果 :药物治疗与视网膜血管直径之间几乎无显著相关性。通过校正年龄、血压及其他因素后,使用  $\beta$  受体阻断剂滴眼液滴眼的患者,视网膜小动脉 ( $P = 0.05$ ) 及小静脉 ( $P = 0.006$ ) 的直径均比未用药者缩小。全身使用  $\beta$  受体阻断剂不改变视网膜直径大小。结论 :本试验发现药物治疗与视网膜血管直径之间几乎无相关性。虽然