

Deep sclerectomy augmented with mitomycin C

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Abstract

Aims To investigate the comparative efficacy and safety of deep sclerectomy with and without intraoperative mitomycin C (MMC) application for lowering the intraocular pressure (IOP).

Methods A total of 71 eyes of 71 consecutive patients who had routine deep sclerectomy (DS), nonaugmented (DS-noMMC) or with mitomycin C (DS-MMC) augmentation (0.2 mg/ml for 2 min) and follow-up of 4 months or more were identified from an ongoing prospective database on glaucoma surgery. Indications for MMC use were the presence of risk factors for subconjunctival scarring and low target IOPs. MMC 0.2 mg/ml was applied in the sub-Tenons space for 2 min.

Results There were 19 eyes in the DS-noMMC group and 52 eyes in the DS-MMC group. In 11 eyes (15.5%), the procedure was complicated by intraoperative perforation of the trabeculo-Desemet's window. Eyes in the DS-MMC group had significantly lower IOPs (MANOVA, $P = 0.04$). Kaplan–Meier survival curve analysis showed that the probability of maintaining IOP below target IOP level, below 18 mmHg and below 14 mmHg at 1 year was 51, 67, and 35% for the DS-noMMC group and 80, 86, and 74% for the DS-MMC group. The survival rates of the DS-MMC group were not statistically significant ($P = 0.06$) when the success criterion was maintaining an IOP less than 18 mmHg but were significant for the other criteria, namely IOP less than target levels ($P = 0.03$) and less than 14 mmHg ($P = 0.03$). Nd:YAG goniopuncture to lower IOP to target levels was done more frequently in the DS-noMMC group (13 eyes, 81%) than the DS-MMC group (20 eyes, 45%) and this difference was significant ($P = 0.03$). The prevalence of avascular areas within filtration blebs and transconjunctival oozing of aqueous was significantly higher in the DS-MMC group ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusions The use of intraoperative MMC during deep sclerectomy has a significant effect on the postoperative IOP and increases the probability of achieving target IOPs. However, our current technique of MMC application is associated with a higher incidence of avascular blebs and transconjunctival oozing.

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Introduction

Nonpenetrating glaucoma surgery (NPGS) in its various forms had been suggested as a safer alternative to trabeculectomy.^{1–8} Controversy^{9–18} surrounds the efficacy of these procedures compared to trabeculectomy in lowering the intraocular pressure (IOP) to the low levels required to stabilise visual field deterioration in advanced glaucoma¹⁹ and normal-tension glaucoma.^{20,21}

A recent randomised trial has shown that intraoperative mitomycin C (MMC) application during deep sclerectomy (DS) results in lower IOPs.²² The aim of this study was to investigate the comparative efficacy and safety of deep sclerectomy with (DS-MMC) and without (DS-noMMC) intraoperative mitomycin application for lowering the IOP.

Methods

This study is retrospective in design. Consecutive patients who had undergone DS were included in the study. The eye operated first was included in patients who had bilateral

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DS. Data collection was done prospectively, on Microsoft Access™, as part of an ongoing audit on glaucoma surgery. Postoperative parameters including applanation tonometry and bleb characteristics were made by one observer (NA).

Most of the procedures were performed or closely supervised by one surgeon (NA) using a standardized technique. These procedures were outside the learning curve of the surgeon, having performed approximately 150 deep sclerectomies in the year prior to this study. MMC-augmentation was conducted in eyes which had risk factors for subconjunctival fibrosis¹⁷ or where a low target IOP level (<14 mmHg) had been set.

The technique for DS was broadly similar to that described by Mermoud and Schnyder.²³ The procedures were performed under local anaesthesia (sub-Tenon's block). After a 6/0 vicryl corneal traction suture was passed through the superior cornea, the eye was rotated downwards. A wide, posterior fornix-based conjunctival flap was dissected. Where indicated, 2–4 collagen sponges (Visitec™, UK) soaked in MMC 0.2 mg/ml, were applied for 2 min in the subconjunctival space taking care to avoid the sponges touching the conjunctival flap edges (Figure 1). The sponges were about 2 mm² in size after soaking in MMC and were squeezed dry before application. The superficial scleral flap, trapezoid in shape, and approximately one-third scleral thickness, 5 mm at the limbus and 3 mm at the apex was outlined with a diamond knife and dissected with a No. 11 blade on a Beaver Knife handle. The

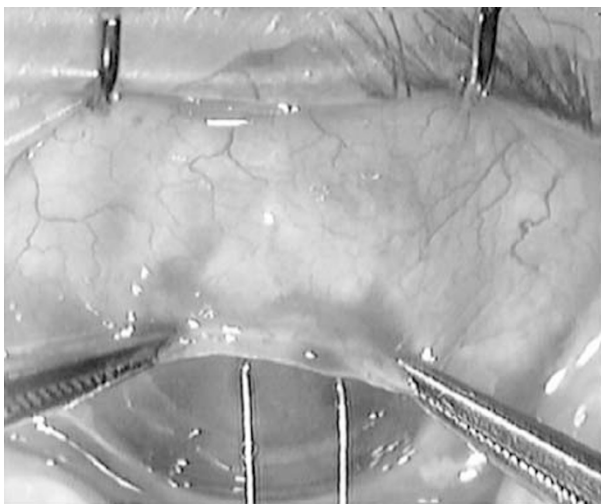


Figure 1 Technique for MMC application. Care was taken to avoid touch between the collagen sponges and the edge of the fornix-based conjunctival flap.

dissection was carried 1–2 mm into clear cornea. The deep scleral flap was then delineated 1 mm within the edges of the superficial flap. The edges were deepened till the choroid was visible at the posteriorly and the Schlemm's canal was incised at the lateral edges. The deep flap was then dissected in the plane of the scleral spur, deroofing the Schlemm's canal and continued about 2 mm into clear cornea. The deep flap was then excised. Juxtacanalicular trabecular meshwork (JXT) was then peeled with a capsulorrhexis forceps. In later cases, 3.5 mm reticulated hyaluronic acid implant (SKGEL, Corneal) was then placed in the scleral bed as a spacer device and the superficial scleral flap sutured back loosely with two 10/0 nylon sutures. The conjunctiva was sutured onto clear cornea with two 10/0 nylon radial interrupted sutures.

Postoperatively, all patients received a topical steroid antibiotic combination for 6 weeks or more depending on bleb appearance. Subconjunctival betamethasone, 0.1 ml (0.4 mg) and 5-fluorouracil (5FU), 0.2 ml (5 mg) were administered when signs of bleb failure were observed. Signs of bleb failure were as for trabeculectomy—disappearance of subconjunctival microcysts, increasing vascularity, decreasing area of the bleb, and increasing IOP on serial examination.

A careful slit-lamp examination under high magnification ($\times 16$) for subconjunctival blebs was performed on each postoperative visit. An avascular area was defined as a conjunctival area within a bleb devoid of blood vessels and had either a transparent (cystic) or succulent appearance. Transconjunctival oozing (bleb sweating) and point leak were tested by asking the patient to look inferiorly, gently applying a dry sterile fluorescein strip on the avascular area and observation under cobalt blue slit-lamp illumination for at least 30 s. A point leak was manifested by a spontaneous visible flow of aqueous. Transconjunctival oozing was identified as increasing fluorescence on the bleb surface without any apparent interruption of the conjunctival tissue or aqueous stream on the bleb wall.

If target IOP levels were not achieved, Nd:YAG laser goniopuncture was performed. The laser treatment was performed using a LASAG 15 gonioscopy contact lens (CGA1, Haag Striet). Goniopunctures were performed using the free-running Q-switched mode with an energy ranging from 2 to 4 mJ and 3–20 shots were applied.²⁴ The trabeculo-Descemet's membrane (TDM) was seen as a semitransparent diaphanous membrane. The laser beam was aimed at the anterior edge of the TDM to avoid iris incarceration in the goniopuncture site. Needle revision on the slit-lamp bicroscope with subconjunctival betamethasone (0.04 mg) and 5FU (5 mg) was done

mostly after Nd:YAG goniopuncture had failed to lower IOP to target levels.

Statistical analysis

Three criteria for success were used for Kaplan–Meier survival analysis—IOP below target level, below 18 mmHg, and below 14 mmHg. Comparison between the two groups was made by the log-rank test. Target IOP levels were set on an individual basis and depended on the age, extent of glaucomatous optic disc damage and field loss, and the findings of the Advanced Glaucoma Intervention Study (AGIS)¹⁹ and Collaborative Normal-Tension Glaucoma Study (CNTG).²⁰ A Cox regression model was used to determine the effect of various factors on the survival curves. Dichotomous variables were analysed using the χ^2 test with Yates correction and Fisher’s exact test. Continuous variables (IOP) were analysed by analyses of variance (ANOVA) and between group comparisons by the Tukey HSD test. Nonparametric data were analysed by the Mann–Whitney *U*-test. All tests were two-tailed and *P*-values less than 0.05 were taken to be significant.

Results

Patient demographics and preoperative characteristics are shown in Table 1. There were 19 eyes in the DS-noMMC group and 52 eyes in the DS-MMC group. Detailed outcomes of the 11 eyes of 11 patients who either had perforations or were converted to trabeculectomy because of poor aqueous outflow are shown in Table 2.

Eyes in the DS-MMC group had significantly lower IOPs (MANOVA, *P* = 0.04) and are shown in Figure 2. Kaplan–Meier survival curve analysis showed that for all eyes (perforated and nonperforated), the probability of maintaining IOP below target IOP level, below 18 mmHg and below 14 mmHg at 1 year was 51, 67, and 35% for the DS-noMMC group and 80, 86, and 74% for the DS-MMC group (Figures 3–5). The superior survival rates of the DS-MMC group were not statistically significant (*P* = 0.06) when the success criterion was maintaining an IOP less than 18 mmHg but were significant for the other criteria, namely IOP less than target levels (*P* = 0.03) and less than 14 mmHg (*P* = 0.03). For eyes not complicated by intraoperative perforation, the probability of maintaining IOP below target level, below 18 mmHg and below 14 mmHg at 1 year by Kaplan–Meier survival curve analysis was 48, 67, and 28% for the DS-noMMC group and 88, 90, and 77% for the DS-MMC group. The differences between the groups with all three criteria were statistically significant by the log-rank test (*P* < 0.05). A Cox regression analysis model showed a

Table 1 Patient demographics and preoperative characteristics

	Non-augmented no. of eyes	MMC-augmented no. of eyes	<i>P</i> -value
No. of eyes and patients	19	52	
Age (years) (95% CI)	69.9 (64.3–76.5)	67.4 (63.0–70.8)	0.48
Age (years)			
<50	1 (5.2%)	5 (9.6%)	
<40	0 (0%)	3 (5.8%)	
Male/female	9/10	34/18	
Race			
Caucasian	18 (94.7%)	47 (90.4%)	
Afro-Caribbean	1 (5.3%)	3 (5.8%)	
Indian	0 (0%)	2 (3.8%)	
Diagnosis			
POAG	16 (100%)	46 (88.5%)	
NTG	0	4 (7.7%)	
Uveatic	0	2 (3.8%)	
Coexisting ocular pathology			
ARMD	2	2	
CRVO	0	1	
Cataract	2	1	
Diabetic retinopathy	0	1	
Optic Disc cup:disc ratio >0.8	11 (58%)	37 (71%)	0.39
Glaucomatous visual field loss	15 (80%)	48 (92%)	0.19
VF loss progression	11 (58%)	38 (73%)	0.38
Previous laser			
Peripheral Iridotomy	0	4 (7.7%)	
Laser Trabeculoplasty	1 (5.3%)	1 (1.9%)	
Previous surgery			
Phacoemulsification	0	2 (3.8%)	
ECCE	0	3 (5.8%)	
No. of glaucoma medications (range)	2.0 (1–5)	2.3 (1–5)	0.42

significant effect (*P* = 0.044) of MMC application on maintaining IOP below target level. Regression analysis showed no significant effect (*P* > 0.05) of age, sex, use of SKGEL Implant, preoperative IOP, IOP less than 6 mmHg on the first postoperative day or laser goniopuncture (Table 3).

Goniopuncture to lower IOP to target levels was carried out in 13 eyes (81%) of the DS-noMMC group and 20 eyes (45%) of the DS-MMC group and this difference was significant (*P* = 0.03). Overall target IOPs were

Table 2 DS complicated by intraoperative perforations or converted to trabeculectomy

	<i>Nonaugmented</i>	<i>MMC-augmented</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of patients (eyes)	2	9	11
Perforation of TDM	1	7	8
Conversion to trabeculectomy	1	2	3
<i>IOP</i>			
< target	2	7	9
< 18 mmHg	2	7	9
< 14 mmHg	2	7	9
Hypotony (< 5 mmHg)	0	1	1
<i>Conjunctival bleb</i>			
Avascular areas	0	7	7
Conjunctival oozing	0	7	7
Bleb-point leak	0	1	1
<i>Subsequent procedures</i>			
Phacoemulsification	0	3	3
Revision of bleb + MMC	0	1 ^a	1
Excision of avascular bleb	0	1 ^a	1

^aPerformed at the same time as phacoemulsification.

achieved in 24 of 33 eyes (73%) by goniopuncture alone. Of the 20 patients, 16 (80%) in the DS-MMC group achieved the target IOP after goniopuncture as compared to eight (62%) in the DS-noMMC group and this was not significant ($P = 0.42$).

Except for perforations (11 cases, 15.5%), there were few immediate complications related to the procedure (Table 4). One eye of the DS-MMC group had a persistent (2 months) lateral conjunctival edge-leak, which was successfully treated with cautery. A patient developed a delayed conjunctival edge-leak after sustaining minor trauma 4 months after surgery and underwent conjunctival resuturing. A point leak on an avascular cystic bleb was detected in a patient of the DS-MMC group 6 months after surgery. No case of ocular hypotony (IOP < 5 mmHg) was seen.

Four eyes had iris incarceration in the goniopuncture site with a consequent rise in IOP. All four eyes had shallow anterior chambers with a convex peripheral iris configuration. Three eyes were successfully treated by argon iridoplasty and one patient required surgical revision. Similarly, iris incarceration was noted in two eyes after needle revision (and prior goniopuncture) and these were treated with argon laser iridoplasty. Postoperative manipulations and subsequent procedures are shown in Table 5.

No patient lost more than 2 Snellen chart lines of best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA) in either group. The average change was 0.0 lines (range -2 to 3) in the DS-noMMC group and -0.18 lines (range -2 to 3) in the DS-MMC group. This difference was not significant ($P = 0.99$). Two patients from each group are currently on medication to lower IOP.

Bleb characteristics are shown in Table 6. All patients had a detectable bleb on slit-lamp examination. Avascular

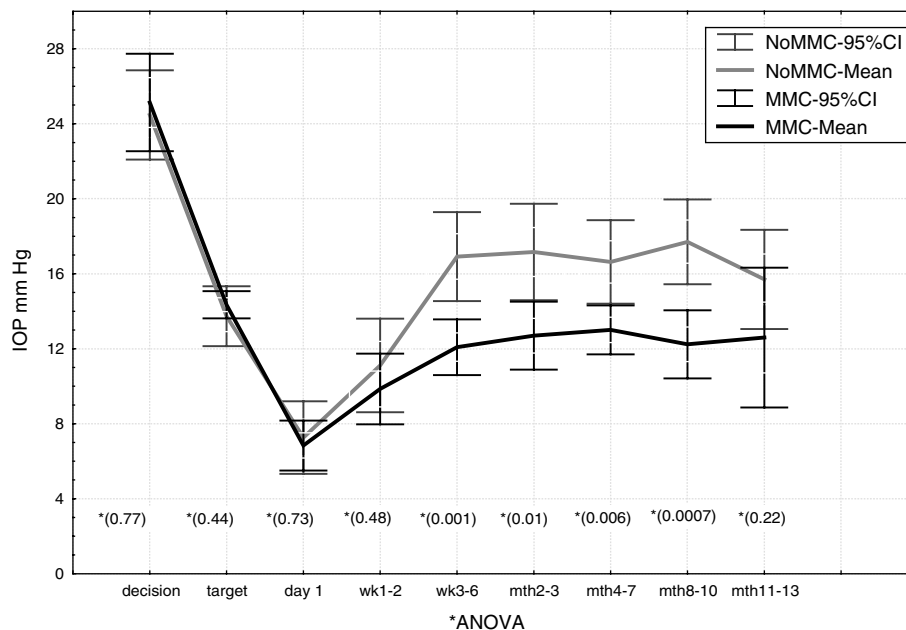


Figure 2 IOP changes after DS. IOP data were excluded after an eye underwent repeat glaucoma surgery.

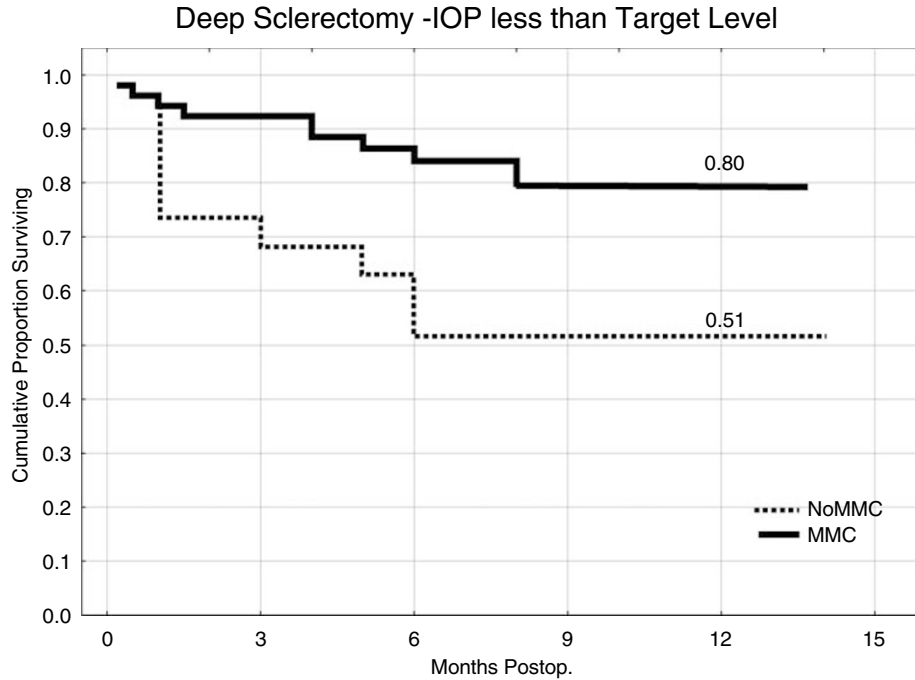


Figure 3 Kaplan–Meier survival curves with probability of maintaining IOP below target levels after DS (all eyes): log-rank test, $P = 0.03$.

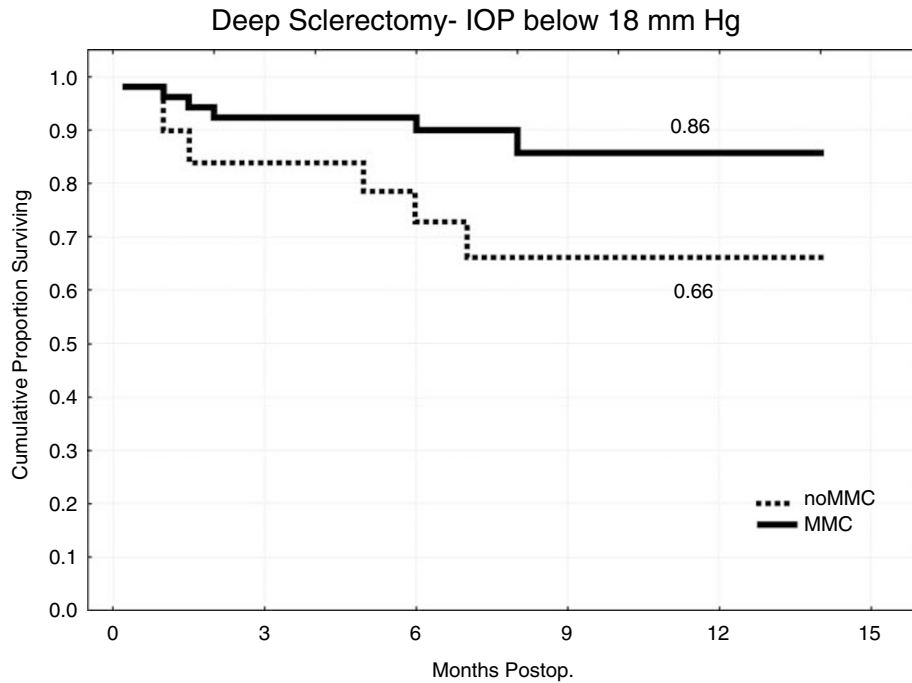


Figure 4 Kaplan–Meier survival curves with probability of maintaining IOP below 18mmHg after DS (all eyes): log-rank test, $P = 0.06$.

areas and trans-conjunctival oozing were seen more frequently in the DS-MMC group (Figure 5). Large diffuse blebs extending inferiorly were also seen more frequently in the DS-MMC group (Figure 6), although this was not

statistically significant. Two patients, both from the DS-MMC group (nonperforated), with severe ocular discomfort due to large avascular blebs had compression sutures to limit the bleb to under the lid (Figure 7).

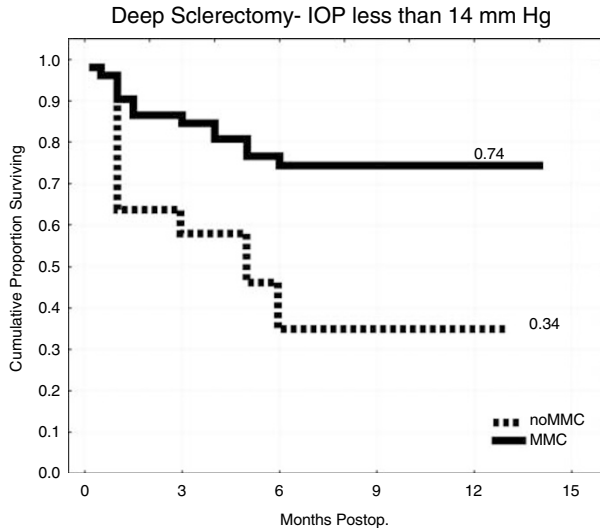


Figure 5 Kaplan–Meier survival curves with probability of maintaining IOP below 14 mmHg after DS (all eyes): log-rank test, $P = 0.03$.

Table 3 Cox regression analyses model for factors influencing probability of maintaining target IOP after uncomplicated DS

	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P
Age	1.02 (0.97–1.06)	0.40
Sex	1.68 (0.5–5.66)	0.44
MMC application	0.28 (0.08–0.97)	0.04
SKGEL Implant	1.04 (0.22–4.99)	0.96
Nd:YAG goniopuncture	1.67 (0.43–6.33)	0.45
IOP < 6 mmHg on day 1 postoperative	1.2 (0.36–4.05)	0.76
IOP at decision to operate	1.22 (1.12–1.34)	0.65

$\chi^2 = 8.30539$, $df = 7$, $P = 0.3$.

Table 4 Complications of DS

	Nonaugmented no. of eyes	MMC-augmented no. of eyes	Total
Shallow AC	0	2 (4.5%)	2 (3.3%)
Transient conjunctival wound-edge leak	1 (7.1%)	5 (11.4%)	6 (10%)
Persistent conjunctival wound-edge leak	0	1 (2.3%)	1 (1.6%)
Conjunctival bleb point leak	0	1 (2.3%)	1 (1.6%)
Delayed conjunctival edge-leak (post traumatic)	0	1 (2.3%)	1 (1.6%)
Microhyphaema	2 (14.2%)	1 (2.3%)	3 (5%)
Iris incarceration after bleb needling	0	2 (4.5%)	2 (3.3%)
Iris incarceration after goniopuncture	1 (7.1%)	3 (6.8%)	3 (5%)

Table 5 DS not complicated by intraoperative perforation—subsequent procedures

	Nonaugmented (no. of eyes)	MMC-augmented (no. of eyes)	P-value
Conjunctival cautery	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	> 0.05
Conjunctival resuturing	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	> 0.05
Conjunctival compression sutures	0 (0%)	2 (4%)	> 0.05
Nd:YAG goniopuncture	13 (81%)	20 (45%)	0.03
Argon iridoplasty	1 (6%)	5 (11%)	> 0.05
Subconjunctival 5-FU and betamethasone	9 (56%)	7 (16%)	0.004
Needle revision of bleb	8 (50%)	2 (5%)	0.002
Repeat trabeculectomy + MMC	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	> 0.05
Conversion to trabeculectomy + MMC	1 (6%)	1 (2%)	> 0.05
Phacoemulsification	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	> 0.05

Table 6 Conjunctival filtration bleb characteristics after uncomplicated DS

	Nonaugmented (no. of eyes)	MMC-augmented (no. of eyes)	P-value
Diffuse, inter-palpebral blebs	0 (0%)	7 (16%)	0.23
Cystic blebs	3 (18%)	9 (20%)	1.0
Encapsulated blebs	2 (15%)	0 (0%)	0.07
Avascular areas in bleb	3 (18%)	31 (70%)	0.0008
Trans-conjunctival oozing	1 (6%)	21 (48%)	0.0028

Discussion

The study is retrospective in design. Data collection was, however, prospective as part of an ongoing audit of all glaucoma surgeries in our department. There was no randomisation and almost all patients with risk factors for failure and normal-tension glaucoma received MMC (Table 1). Despite this, success rates by all criteria were higher in the DS-MMC group, suggesting a significant beneficial IOP-lowering effect of MMC application during DS. We were unable to show that any other factor had any significant influence on the IOP outcomes (Table 3). The DS-MMC group had lower mean IOPs (by 6 mmHg) compared to the DS-noMMC group at all measured time-intervals after the third postoperative month. The power of the study, on retrospective calculation, to detect an IOP-difference of 6 mmHg between the groups was very high (1.0).

Previous reports on NPGS have used an IOP less than 20–22 mmHg as the criterion for success.^{2,3,5–8,13,15,17,18,22}

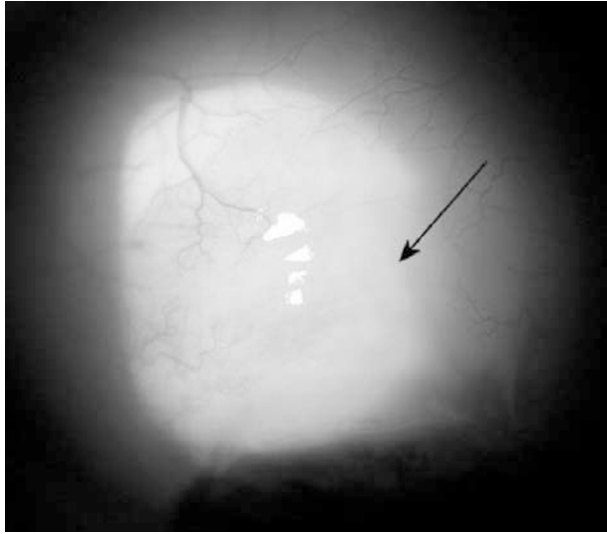


Figure 6 Typical filtration bleb 6 months after MMC-augmented DS. The underlying superficial scleral flap is just visible under avascular conjunctiva.

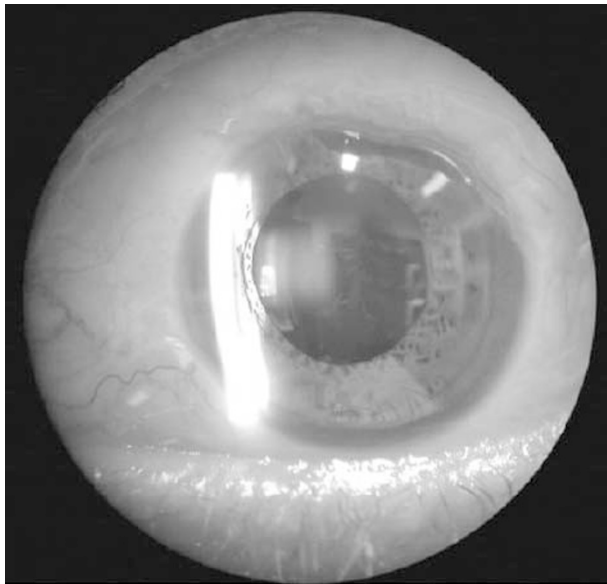


Figure 7 A circumferential bleb after MMC-augmented DS. This patient benefited with delimiting compression sutures.

Criteria for success in this study were based on the results of the AGIS¹⁹ and NTG trials²¹ as 89% of the patients had advanced visual field loss and 69% had clear evidence of visual field progression (Table 1). The average target IOPs were quite low at 14.7 ± 1.6 (standard deviation) mmHg (Figure 1). The AGIS trial has demonstrated the importance of maintaining the IOP below 18 mmHg in patients with established glaucomatous field loss. The group with the least chances

of progression in this trial had an average IOP of 12.3 mmHg over a period of 5 years. The NTG trial demonstrated a slower field loss progression if IOPs were reduced 30% from baseline. Setting lower target IOP levels has implications as evidenced by a high frequency of postoperative manipulations and laser goniopuncture in this study (Table 5).

The technique of MMC application in this study (subconjunctivally, 0.2 mg/ml for 2 min, prior to scleral flap dissection) was similar to that described by Kozobolis *et al*²² in their recent report (0.2 mg/ml for 2.5 min).²² This was the only report we could find after a detailed literature search using MEDLINE on MMC use with NPGS. The IOP in their study was decreased by 7.13 mmHg or 27.59% in the nonenhanced DS group and by 11.68 mmHg or 42.25% in the DS-MMC group at the end of the follow-up period and this difference was highly significant.

O'Brart *et al*¹⁷ compared trabeculectomy augmented with 5-FU and MMC to non-augmented viscocanalostomy (VCT).¹⁷ Average IOPs at 6 and 12 months were approximately 14 mmHg in the trabeculectomy with MMC group and 16 mmHg in the VCT (with Healonid GV™ dilatation of Schlemm's canal) group. In comparison, in our study, the DS-MMC group had average IOPs consistently below 14 mmHg and the DS-noMMC group had average IOPs between 16 and 18 mmHg over the same period in the present study. This suggests that antimetabolite application would result in similar IOPs after both trabeculectomy and deep sclerectomy.

Mermoud *et al* reported a laser goniopuncture rate of 41% (52% in this study) in their series of 100 DS procedures. Their immediate success rate was 83% and average drop in IOP was approximately 10 mmHg. Moreover, this drop was sustained for 2 years.²⁴ Achieving target IOPs was the criteria for success in this study and our success rates were lower at 73%. Further follow-up is needed to see if the IOP drops are maintained. Iris incarceration into the goniopuncture site in eyes with convex peripheral iris prompted us to modify the technique. We now use lower energy levels (usually 2–3 mJ) and make a maximum of three noncontiguous punctures on the anterior edge of the TDM.

Most published trials comparing NPGS to trabeculectomy suggest a lower rate of complications including cataracts after NPGS.^{9,13,17,18} The AGIS trial estimated that the rate of cataract formation after the first trabeculectomy is 78% at 5 years. The risk of cataract is doubled if there is significant postoperative inflammation or a flat anterior chamber.²⁵ These complications are rare after NPGS in experienced hands.^{5–7,12,26} Perforation of TDM during NPGS exposes

the eye to the same risks as trabeculectomy but with increasing experience the incidence of perforations decreases significantly.⁶ It remains to be seen whether goniopuncture or MMC application increases the risks for cataract formation and late-onset endophthalmitis after NPGS. Shaarawy *et al*⁶ reported one case of blebitis and no case of endophthalmitis after follow-ups of 4 years or more after nonaugmented deep sclerectomy.

In this study, there was no statistically significant difference in IOP between the perforated and nonperforated DS. The average of all IOPs measured from 4 months onwards, after DS was 14.24 ± 9.75 mmHg (standard deviation) in eyes that had intraoperative perforation or were converted to trabeculectomy and 15 ± 4.88 mmHg in uncomplicated procedures. There was no difference in the IOPs at any interval between the uncomplicated and perforated eyes (MANOVA, $P=0.51$). The main complication of the procedure is accidental perforation of the TDM. One case of hypotony was observed after DS with MMC augmentation was converted to a trabeculectomy. There was a rapid progression of cataract in this eye. The hypotony resolved after phacoemulsification and excision of the avascular area of the bleb. To avoid a similar scenario, in MMC augmented deep sclerectomies, we now make the superficial scleral flap about half the thickness of the sclera. In case of perforation, the deep scleral flap is not excised and a standard trabeculectomy performed under the half-thickness flap with tight closure. Three eyes (27%) in the perforated group and only one eye (1.7%) in the nonperforated group had phacoemulsification during the follow-up period.

The mechanism of IOP lowering by NPGS remains a controversy. Multiple routes for aqueous drainage, including subconjunctival drainage, increased uveoscleral and transscleral filtration have been proposed.^{14,23} In a recent study on ultrasound biomicroscopy (UBM), a visible route under the scleral flap in and accidental perforation of the trabeculocorneal membrane was associated with long-term lowering of IOP. The presence of a 'subscleral aqueous lake' could not be equated to success, rather the presence of a communication between the subscleral space and the subconjunctival space.²⁷ These findings are similar to those reported in a UBM study on trabeculectomy blebs.²⁸ It has been proposed that dilatation of the Schlemm's canal induces breaks in the inner wall of the trabecular meshwork and removal of JXT creates microperforations.²⁹ If subconjunctival drainage is the main pathway for aqueous outflow then, as in trabeculectomy, it is inevitable that the IOP would gradually increase with time due to progressive fibrosis at the episcleral–Tenons–subconjunctival

interface. MMC application will decrease the fibrosis. There is also the additional possibility of progressive subscleral fibrosis and thickening of TDM causing failure.

Whatever the mechanism of action, the advantages of these procedures are self-evident. Minimal postoperative inflammation,³⁰ deep anterior chambers, low risk of hypotony, and lower risk of cataract formation are some of the benefits. The use of MMC with DS increases the chances of achieving low IOPs while at the same time avoiding hypotony, not uncommon after MMC-enhanced trabeculectomy.³¹ Further if the IOP starts increasing laser goniopuncture can be performed to lower IOP to target levels.

The prevalence of avascular areas within blebs was 70% and that of transconjunctival oozing was 48% in the DS-MMC group. The prevalence of avascular areas was less (88%) and oozing (11%) was higher than that following trabeculectomy with MMC reported by Matsuo *et al*.³² They had, however, used a lower concentration of MMC (0.04 mg/ml compared to 0.2 mg/ml). Their technique for examination was slightly different, using moistened fluorescein strips and observation for oozing for 15 s. We used dry fluorescein strips and observed for a minimum of 30 s. Most of their cases had longer follow-ups (3 months – 4 years). It is possible that oozing may decrease with progressive fibrosis over time. Finally, they did not specify if these eyes had previous surgeries. Almost all our patients (90%) had primary surgery. Perhaps applying MMC to a wider and posterior area with conjunctival clamps as suggested by Cordeiro *et al*³³ and decreasing the concentration may decrease the prevalence of avascular blebs, point leaks, and oozing. We have changed our technique for MMC application and apply MMC more posteriorly and use a clamp to protect the edge of the fornix-based conjunctival flap.

The long-term consequences of thin avascular blebs after MMC-enhanced trabeculectomy include delayed bleb-leaks, cataract progression, hypotony with or without maculopathy, blebitis, and endophthalmitis.^{31,34} DeBry *et al*³⁴ reported that the probability of a bleb leak, blebitis or endophthalmitis was 23% at 5 years after MMC-enhanced trabeculectomy. This may apply to blebs with similar characteristics after MMC-enhanced DSs especially in those eyes that have also undergone laser goniopuncture.

DS with MMC augmentation appears to be an effective surgical technique to decrease IOP to target levels, at least in the short term. Like in trabeculectomy, the high prevalence of avascular blebs and transconjunctival oozing after MMC-augmentation remains a cause for concern.

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