Surgical Repair of Cyclodialysis Cleft

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INTRODUCTION

Cyclodialysis cleft is separation of meridional ciliary muscle fibers from the scleral spur, thereby creating an additional drainage pathway of aqueous humor into the suprachoroidal space. This new drainage pathway leads to increase in uveoscleral outflow and may result in chronic ocular hypotony. The hypotony may also be due to decreased aqueous production. In past, creating an iatrogenic cyclodialysis cleft was used as one of the surgical option for the management of aphakic glaucoma. Cyclodialysis mostly occurs inadvertently during anterior segment surgery or due to blunt ocular trauma. The magnitude of the hypotony due to cyclodialysis cleft may not be proportional to the size of the cleft. As a result of ocular hypotony, patient may develop choroidal effusion, cystoid macular edema, optic nerve edema, engorgement and stasis of retinal veins, retinal folds, shallow anterior chamber, and cataract. Cystoid macular edema is one of the major contributing factor for visual loss due to hypotony caused by cyclodialysis cleft. If hypotony remains undetected and untreated for long time, visual loss may become permanent.

Ocular hypotony itself is the most frequent cause of ciliochoroidal detachment following cataract extraction. Therefore, prior to considering cyclodialysis cleft as a cause of hypotony, other causes like wound leak, retinal detachment, chronic inflammation, and anterior segment ischemia should be ruled out.

A careful gonioscopic examination of the anterior chamber angle is the key to the diagnosis of iatrogenic or traumatic cyclodialysis cleft. Sometimes it is difficult to see the cleft itself, as it is often small and obscured by a narrowed anterior chamber angle. A shallow chamber generally is caused by diffuse choroidal effusion due to hypotony that leads to forward displacement of the lens iris diaphragm.

It has been suggested that anterior chamber deepening by the injection of a viscoelastic agent into the anterior chamber may facilitate visualization of the cleft. High-resolution ultrasound biomicroscopy (UBM) is a good tool to diagnose and provide detailed information about the extent and location of a cyclodialysis cleft. UBM allows imaging of a cyclodialysis cleft along its entire longitudinal and circumferential extent, with an accurate assessment of its location and size, regardless of gonioscopic visibility or patent cleft aperture. While gonioscopy allows evaluation only from the anterior face of the ciliary cleft, UBM provides cross sectional information of the iridocorneal angle.

SURGICAL PROCEDURE

Surgery is performed under General Anesthesia. First, through a paracentesis, a high molecular weight visco-elastic substance is injected into the anterior chamber to deepen the anterior chamber. This also raises the intraocular pressure (IOP) and hence facilitates the procedure. For closure of the cleft, it’s exact localization is very important. We usually like to perform gonioscopy on operating table with help of direct goniolens
(Koppes lens; Fig. 1) to confirm and to mark the cleft area on sclera with marker. The peritomy is performed. Subsequently, in the area of the cyclodialysis cleft, 4 mm posterior to limbus, partial thickness lamellar limbus-based scleral flap is raised (Fig. 2). Now, 1 mm posterior to scleral spur, at least 2 mm horizontal incision (the incision should be at-least 0.5 mm longer than the cleft) is placed over the remaining sclera (Fig. 3). At this location, the cyclodialysis cleft is directly visualized (Arrow in Fig. 3). In some cases, aqueous humor may ooz from the wound. The surface of the detached ciliary body may be cauterized with mild bipolar cautery. The ciliary body is re-attached to the scleral spur under direct visual visualization by interrupted 8-0 nylon or 10-0 nylon sutures. This is accomplished by first passing the needle through the anterior sclera just posterior to the trabecular meshwork, then through the ciliary body avoiding the iris root, and again through the posterior scleral lip (Figs 4 and 5). Multiple sutures are taken till the cleft is completely closed (Fig. 6). Subsequently the partial thickness scleral flap is sutured with 10-0 nylon suture and conjunctiva is closed with 8-0 vicryl or 10- nylon suture (Fig. 7). We prefer 8-0 sutures as in some instances, after cleft closure, the IOP may increase to more than 60 mm Hg and 10-0 nylon suture may bleed leading to reopening of cleft.

Figure 8 shows gonioscopy photograph of the same patient. The cleft is completely closed.

**POSTOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT**

Postoperatively patient is given systemic acetazolamide and topical cycloplegics, topical steroid. When the cyclodialysis cleft is closed, there may be a period of acute rise in IOP within first 2 weeks following the closure. This increase in IOP is caused by collapse of the aqueous drainage channels during the prolonged hypotony period and inability to reestablish drainage once the IOP is restored. Medical treatment with beta-blockers, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, and hyperosmotic agents is indicated during the hypertensive stage. Miotics are contraindicated, as they could lead to opening of the cleft.

Treatment options are variable and with proper recognition and therapy, most of these patients may have restoration of ocular function and vision. If postoperatively ocular hypotony persists then clinician must suspect the incomplete closure of cyclodialysis cleft.
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Fig. 5: Cleft closure (8-0 nylon suture is now passed from outer lip of cleft and then sclera)

Fig. 6: Cleft closure (Multiple 8-0 nylon suture is tied to close the cleft completely)

Fig. 7: Cleft closure

Fig. 8: Postoperative (First postoperative day, arrow shows closure of cleft)

REFERENCES


“There are two powers in this world. One is justice and the other is forgiveness born out of mercy. Justice is good, but that which can be achieved by forgiveness cannot be had by justice”

— Maharaj Sawan Singh