

INFECTIOUS KERATITIS IN WESTERN NEPAL: AN EXPERIENCE FROM A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Corneal blindness is a major public health problem worldwide and infectious keratitis remains a leading cause. The aim was to analyze the microbial etiology of corneal ulcers and to determine the antibiotic susceptibility pattern of bacterial isolates. Among 84 clinically diagnosed cases, 33 (39.3%) were farmers by occupation. All cases were reviewed for predisposing conditions and clinical severity. Ulcers were categorized as mild in 49 cases moderate in 12 and severe in 23 cases. Predisposing conditions were detected in 65.5% (55/84) of patients. Forty-two cases showed culture positivity. Among these 42; 25 (29.7%) yielded fungi, 13(30.1%) yielded bacteria and the rest 4 (4.7%) showed mixed growth, accounting for a total of 29 cases showing fungal growth, and 17 demonstrating bacterial growth. *Aspergillus* spp. (10/29; 34.5%) were the commonest fungi and *Staphylococcus aureus*, (8/17; 47%) was the most common among bacteria. Majority i.e 66.7% (26 of 39) of those having trauma as the predisposing factor developed moderate to severe degree of corneal ulceration as compared to only 20% (9 of 45) of those without any history of trauma and this difference was found to be statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). Interestingly, 20(68.9%) of 29 cases that yielded fungal growth on culture had previous history of ocular trauma in contrast to only 19 (34.5%) of 55 who had non-fungal keratitis ($p = 0.003$). It was also observed that significantly higher number of fungal keratitis cases exhibited pronounced degree of clinical severity, as compared to cases without any fungal aetiology ($p < 0.001$) Topical administration of fourth generation fluoroquinolone eye drops remained the most effective drug of choice as far as the clinical outcome of bacterial keratitis was concerned. Trauma with vegetative matter predisposed to most cases of fungal keratitis. Severe form of ulceration was noticed in patients with fungal infection.

KEYWORDS

Corneal blindness, trauma, farmers, ulcerative keratitis

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INTRODUCTION

Corneal ulcer is a potentially vision threatening ocular morbidity, which involves disruption of corneal epithelial layer with involvement of the corneal stroma.¹ It is one of the major causes of monocular blindness after un-operated cataract in many of the developing nations in Asia, Africa and the Middle East.^{1,2} It can be caused by various pathogens such as bacteria, fungi, viruses and parasites,³ bacteria and fungi accounting for majority of cases of corneal opacity.⁴ The prevalence of corneal blindness due to infectious keratitis differs from country to country and even from one population to another, depending upon the general standards of eye care.⁵ The etiology of infective keratitis varies disproportionately among different geographical regions with highest proportion of bacterial keratitis reported from North America, Australia, Netherlands, and Singapore and that of fungal corneal ulcer from India and Nepal.⁶

Many predisposing factors have been implicated in the causation of infectious corneal ulcer. Ocular trauma is a common predisposing factor in developing countries, whereas pre-existing ocular disease and contact lens wear are common risk factors in the developed countries.^{7,8} Etiologic and epidemiologic patterns of corneal ulceration vary with the patient population, geographic location and climatic conditions.⁹ Thus, the aim was to analyze the bacterial and fungal agents causing corneal ulcer among patients presenting to a tertiary care hospital in western Nepal. Secondly, we also attempted to determine the antibiotic susceptibility pattern of bacterial isolates in order to know the existing pattern of antibiotic resistance among the isolates.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This was a prospective study conducted at Himalayan Eye Hospital Pokhara and Manipal College of Medical Sciences Pokhara in western Nepal, over a period of 12 months (June 2017 to May 2018). Ethical approval was obtained from the competent authority of the Himalayan Eye Hospital. A total of 84 clinically diagnosed keratitis patients presenting to Himalayan Eye Hospital, a tertiary care eye centre in Pokhara western Nepal over a period of 12 month were investigated. All cases had reported with presenting symptoms of redness, pain, watery discharge, diminution of vision, and photophobia. Patients' written consents were taken with detailed history, including their demographic profile, time of onset of symptoms, predisposing factors if any including corneal injuries (agricultural, non-agricultural, and foreign body injuries), history of contact lens

wear, prior antibiotic therapy, steroid use and previous surgery. Detailed clinical examination was performed to look for infiltrates, satellite lesions and hypopyon and the extent and margin of the ulcerative lesion.

Corneal scrapings from all patients were collected from patients attending Himalyan Eye Hospital, under the supervision of experienced clinical microbiologists from a tertiary care teaching hospital (Manipal College of Medical Sciences, Pokhara Nepal), and were processed in Department of Microbiology, Manipal Teaching Hospital, Manipal College of Medical Sciences, Pokhara Nepal. Samples were collected after anaesthetizing the cornea with 0.5% proparacaine eye drops and waiting for 2-3 minutes. With the help of sterile Kimura spatula cornea was scraped by applying multiple, moderately firm, unidirectional strokes, under slit lamp illumination. Material was collected both from the base as well as from the edge of the ulcer, after retracting the lids properly and after cleaning any discharge or debris from the vicinity of the ulcer.¹⁰ Material obtained from corneal scraping was directly inoculated onto sheep blood agar, and Mac Conkey agar. Mac Conkey agar plates were incubated aerobically at 37° C. Blood agar plates were incubated in candle jar providing 5-10 % CO₂. The plates were examined after 24 and 48 hrs. All the bacterial isolates were identified with the help of standard protocol.¹¹

Antibiotic sensitivity testing of all bacterial isolates was determined by Kirby Bauer disc diffusion method,¹¹ against the following antibiotics (Conc. /disc): amikacin (30µg), gentamicin (10µg), tobramycin (10µg), chloramphenicol (30 µg), levofloxacin (10ug) ciprofloxacin (5µg), moxifloxacin (5ug) and cefazolin (30ug) discs (Hi Media, Mumbai, India).

For fungal isolation, materials from corneal scrapings were inoculated onto two sets of Sabouraud's dextrose agar (SDA) with chloramphenicol, one incubated at 25°C and the other at 37°C. The SDA tubes were examined every day during the first week, and thereafter every alternate day up to a maximum period of 3 weeks. In case of any growth same was identified by lactophenol cotton blue wet mount preparation and slide culture technique if needed.^{12,13} Statistical analyses of data were carried out by applying chi-square test.

RESULTS

A total of 84 cases of clinically diagnosed infectious keratitis were included in our study. Of these 84 subjects, 50 (59.5%) were females and 34 (40.5%)

were males. The patients ranged in ages between 19 to 91 years. Majority of the patients however belonged to the age group of 41–60 years (38/84, i.e 45.2%). Thirty-three (39.3%) of them were farmers or agricultural workers by occupation, others being housewives (26; 31%), business professionals (7; 8.3%) students (6; 7.1%), laborers (5; 6%) and office holders (4; 4.8%); the rest (3; 3.6%) belonging to miscellaneous category.

Table 1: Predisposing factors in corneal ulcer cases

Predisposing factors	(N=84)
Trauma	39 (46%)
Vegetable matter	29
Stone	5
Hair	2
Others	3
Previous episodes of keratitis	Nil
Previous surgery	Nil
Others	
Steroid use/antibiotic use	10
Dry eye	Nil
Contact lens	Nil
Systemic illness/malnutrition	6
Facial palsy	Nil
None identified	29

All 84 cases were reviewed for predisposing conditions and clinical severity. Ulcers were categorized as mild in 49 cases moderate in 12 and severe in 23 cases according to criteria laid down earlier.¹⁴ Predisposing conditions were found in 55 (65.5%) of the 84 cases, which are listed vide Table 1.

As shown in Table 2, out of 84 samples examined, culture positivity was seen in 42 (50%). Among these 42; 25 (29.7%) yielded fungal growth, 13 (30.1%) yielded bacterial growth and the rest 4 (4.7%) showed mixed growth. Overall there were 17 (20.2%) bacterial isolates and 29 (34.5%) fungal isolates. *Staphylococcus aureus* (47%; 8/17) was the most common among bacterial isolates followed by *Pseudomonas* spp., (11.7%; 2/17), *Acinetobacter* spp. (11.7%; 2/17), *Esch. coli* (11.7%; 2/17), *Enterobacter* spp. (5.8%; 1/17), *Klebsiella* spp. (5.8%; 1/17), and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (5.8 %; 1/17). Similarly, *Aspergillus* spp. (34.5%; 10/29) were the commonest among all fungi isolated followed by *Fusarium* spp. (20%; 6/29), unidentified dematiaceous fungi (17.2%; 5/29), *Penicillium* spp. (13.7%; 4/29), *Curvularia* spp. (6.8%; 2/29), *Bipolaris* spp (3.4%; 1/29) and *Candida albicans* (3.4%; 1/29).

Thirty-nine patients had history of trauma with vegetative matters, hairs, stone and other materials as compared to 45 who did not have trauma (Table 1). Majority i.e 66.7% (26 of 39) of those having trauma as the predisposing factor developed moderate to severe degree of corneal

Table 2: Etiological agents isolated (n=42)

Bacterial and/or fungal growth	Name of the organism	No of cases
Bacterial growth (N-13)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	5
	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	2
	<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp.	1
	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	2
	<i>Enterobacter</i> species	1
	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	1
	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	1
Fungal growth (N-25)	<i>Aspergillus</i> species	9
	<i>Fusarium</i> species	6
	Unidentified dematiaceous fungus	5
	<i>Penicillium</i>	2
	<i>Curvularia</i>	2
	<i>Bipolaris</i> species	1
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> + <i>Candida albicans</i>	1
Mixed growth (N-4)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> + <i>Aspergillus</i> species	1
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> + <i>Penicillium</i>	1
	<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp.+ <i>Penicillium</i>	1

ulceration as compared to only 20% (9 of 45) of those without any history of trauma (Table 3). This difference was found to be statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

Table 3: Association of corneal ulcer severity with ocular trauma

	Mild n(%)	Moderate to severe, n(%)	Total
Trauma	13 (39.3)	26 (66.7)*	39
No Trauma	36 (80)	9 (20)*	45
	49	35	84

* $p < 0.001$

Table 4 depicts association between trauma and fungal or non-fungal origin of infectious keratitis. Interestingly, 20(68.9%) of the 29 cases that had yielded fungal growth on culture had past history of trauma inflicted on to cornea. Contrary to this, only 19 (34.5%) of the 55 who had non-fungal origin of keratitis had such history of trauma and this difference, too, was also found to be statistically significant ($p = 0.003$).

Table 4: Fungal keratitis in patient with and without previous history of trauma

	History of trauma	No history of trauma
Fungal growth on culture (29)	20 (68.95%)*	9(31.1%)
No fungal growth on culture (55)	19 (34.5%)*	36(65.5%)
Total	39	45

* $p = 0.003$

It was noteworthy that significantly higher number of patients yielding fungal growth on culture, presented with moderate to severe form of ulcerative keratitis (20/29 i.e 68.9%). In contrast to this, only 15(27.3%) of 55 who had no evidence of fungal growth on culture had moderate to severe keratitis (Table 5; $p < 0.001$).

Table 5: Relationship between ulcer severity and fungal etiology

	Mild	Moderate to severe	Total
Fungal growth (29)	9 (31.1%)	20 (68.9%)*	29
No fungal growth (55)	40 (73.7%)	15 (27.3%)*	55
	49	35	84

* $p < 0.001$

DISCUSSION

Corneal blindness is a major public health problem worldwide and infectious keratitis is one of the predominant causes. The main objective was to find out the microbial etiology of corneal ulcers and to determine the antibiotic susceptibility pattern of bacterial isolates. Besides, we also analyzed demographic profile of the patients and epidemiological factors prevailing in our locality.

Demographic data of the patients revealed that majority of them belonged to the age group of 41-60 years (38/84, i.e 45.2%). Thus, a large number of subjects belonged to working age group and thus could have had higher chances to succumb to ocular trauma, which was the most common predisposing factor, observed in the present study. This observation was similar to that of Chowdhary *et al*¹⁵ who showed as high as 37 % of cases of keratitis occurring in the age group 31- 40 years. It could be speculated that younger is the age group affected, greater could be socioeconomic consequences.

Of 84 patients studied, 50 (59.5%) were females and 34 (40.5%) were males. The infection ratio of male: female was found to be 1.4:1. Similar findings were noted by Suwal *et al*.¹⁶ in a study from Nepal. However, others reported a higher incidence of infectious keratitis in males as compared to females.^{17,18} The higher number of cases among females, in our study could be because of significant contribution of female population to the agricultural force as compared to males who quite often remain away for outdoor activities in search of employment.¹⁹

Thirty-three (39.3%) of the subjects were farmers by occupation. In Nepal, majority of population is involved in agricultural work and various types of manual labors. Thus, they become more prone to injuries being exposed to dust and wind, dryness and heat for which they often have ocular surface abnormalities and poor ocular hygiene, which could promote development of microbial keratitis. This observation of ours was similar to that of Sharma *et al*.²⁰ Obviously, trauma was the most common risk factor accounting for 46% (39/84) in this case. None of the study subjects in our series had history of contact lens wear.

It was interesting to observe that higher number of patients (20 of 29, i.e 68.95 %) in our series with fungal etiology had prior history of corneal injury (Table 4). Our results were in complete agreement with data reported earlier,¹⁴ which showed that trauma with vegetative matter, could predispose to ulcerative keratitis in 23-55% of their cases. Thus, it is relevant to mention at this point that fungi being ubiquitous, trauma due

to vegetative or organic matter could help in the deposition of fungal spores on the injured cornea that might act as a good substrate for the spores to germinate and give rise to hyphae. The hyphal forms being invasive can traverse through the stroma producing severe ulcerative lesions.^{14,15}

In this geographical location, seasonal variation of flare up of corneal ulcer was noticed between May to August, the period when agricultural activity was on its peak as it was the crop planting period. We observed another upsurge of cases in November and December, i.e. the crop harvesting period. This seasonal trend seen in present series was similar to that shown by Basak *et al.*²¹ which could be accounted for the likelihood of frequent exposure to vegetative matter in the cornfields with easy facilitation for corneal injury.

As shown in Table 3, out of the 84 samples examined, culture positivity was seen in 42 (50%). Among these 42; 25 (29.7%) yielded fungal growth, 13 (30.1%) yielded bacteria and the rest 4 (4.7%) showed mixed growth. Overall there were 17(20.2%) bacterial isolates and 29 (34.5%) fungal isolates. *Aspergillus* spp. (10/29) were the commonest among fungi isolated followed by *Fusarium* spp., 20 % (6/29). *Aspergillus* spp. had been incriminated as the commonest fungal agents of the infectious keratitis in the past as per the documented reports from parts of northern India and Nepal.^{11,14} On the contrary, *Fusarium* spp. the common as reports from southern parts of India and other tropical countries like Ghana.^{7,22,23}

Ganguly *et al.*²³ from Nepal found *Fusarium*, as the commonest fungus isolated i.e. among 32.0% of their cases, followed by unidentified dematiaceous species in 22.0% cases and *Curvularia* species in 18.0%. *Fusarium* species happen to be common plant pathogens particularly of cereal crops and saprophytes of plant debris found in soil. The higher accountability of *Fusarium* noted in some

geographical locations like southern parts of India and Ghana may be due to widespread cereal crop cultivation and ecological condition, favoring the fungus to flourish in those geographical areas.

Among bacterial keratitis cases, *Staph. aureus*, (47%; 8/17) was commonest isolates followed by *Pseudomonas* (11.7%; 2/17). All the strains of Staphylococci were sensitive to amikacin and moxifloxacin. Amongst the *Staph. aureus* 5/8 were methicillin sensitive and 3/8 were methicillin-resistant. Out of 3 MRSA, 2 isolates were resistant to ciprofloxacin and 1 was resistant to levofloxacin. All the isolates of *Esch. coli* (n=2) *Klebsiella* spp. (n=2) and *Pseudomonas* (n=2) were sensitive to the whole panel of antibiotics tested. *Acinetobacter* (n=1) was sensitive to all except chloramphenicol. *Enterobacter* spp. (n=1) was sensitive to all except cefazolin. *Strept. pneumoniae* (n=1), however was also sensitive to all the antibiotics. In this study, all the bacterial isolates (Gram positive and Gram negative) were susceptible to fourth generation quinolone moxifloxacin, which is often chosen as the antibiotic of choice by many clinicians, including us, for treating bacterial keratitis. Ranjini and colleagues²⁴ from India also reported that all their 52 bacterial isolates (both gram positive and gram negative) from 117 culture positive keratitis cases were sensitive to gatifloxacin.

In conclusion, this study showed that trauma with vegetative matter was the most common predisposing factor especially for fungal keratitis. Fungal etiology accounted for more severe form of ulcerative lesions. In the light of changing trends in the etiology of infectious keratitis, and in the susceptibility patterns of the etiologic agents, it is advocated to have routine surveillance of culture and sensitivity testing of the keratitis causing pathogens in order to provide appropriate antimicrobial therapy.

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