

# NSAID-Induced Corneal Melting Following Uncomplicated Cataract Surgery in a Diabetic Patient

A Case Report — Ocular Surface Complication of Topical NSAID Therapy

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⚠️ **Diabetic patients with subclinical ocular surface disease represent a HIGH-RISK population for NSAID-induced corneal melt — screen before prescribing**

## BACKGROUND

### THE PROBLEM

#### Topical NSAIDs & Corneal Melt

NSAIDs widely used post-cataract for CME prophylaxis and pain control. Rare but sight-threatening: corneal melting through MMP-mediated stromal degradation.

### HIGH-RISK PROFILE

#### Diabetes + Ocular Surface Disease

Reduced corneal sensation · Impaired epithelial healing · Subclinical dry eye · MGD → compounding risk factors

## CASE PRESENTATION

### PATIENT

#### 72-year-old female

Type 2 DM · Mild MGD · Uneventful phacoemulsification

### POSTOPERATIVE NSAID

#### Nepafenac 0.1% — 3× daily

Prescribed for CME prophylaxis post-uncomplicated cataract surgery

### PRESENTATION — WEEK 3

#### Pain + BCVA 20/100

Central epithelial defect · Stromal thinning ~40% depth · Sterile cultures

## CLINICAL PROGRESSION & MANAGEMENT TIMELINE

**Wk 3** **PRESENTATION**  
Pain, BCVA 20/100 · Central epithelial defect · 40% stromal thinning · **Nepafenac discontinued immediately**

**+48h** **RAPID PROGRESSION**  
Stromal thinning → **60%** · Early descemetocele formation · Sterile cultures confirmed

**D3** **SURGICAL INTERVENTION**  
**Cyanoacrylate tissue adhesive** applied · **Amniotic membrane transplantation** performed

**Wk 2** **POST-AMT**  
**Complete re-epithelialization** achieved · Residual stromal scarring noted

**6 Mo** **FINAL OUTCOME**  
BCVA **20/30** with RGP contact lens · Residual scar · No recurrence

**Rx** **MEDICAL MANAGEMENT**  
Oral doxycycline · Topical medroxyprogesterone · Preservative-free lubrication

## PATHOMECHANISM — TWO-STAGE MODEL

**1 Stage 1 — Epithelial Breakdown**  
PGE<sub>2</sub> depletion by NSAIDs → impaired epithelial healing → persistent epithelial defect



**2 Stage 2 — Stromal Degradation**  
MMP upregulation (MMP-1, MMP-9) → collagen breakdown → progressive stromal thinning → descemetocele

*Diabetes amplifies both stages: reduced corneal sensation → delayed recognition; impaired wound healing → prolonged exposure*

## RISK FACTORS IN THIS CASE

**Type 2 DM**  
Reduced corneal sensation · Impaired epithelial healing

**Mild MGD**  
Subclinical ocular surface disease pre-existing

**Age 72**  
Reduced tear production · Goblet cell loss

**Nepafenac**  
Potent COX-1/COX-2 inhibitor · PGE<sub>2</sub> depletion

⚠️ **No single factor alone** — DM + subclinical OSD + potent NSAID = perfect storm for corneal melt in an otherwise uncomplicated case.

## OUTCOMES AT 6-MONTH FOLLOW-UP



### BCVA 20/30

With RGP contact lens



### Complete re-epithelialization

Week 2 post-AMT



### Residual stromal scar

Visual impact managed with RGP

💡 Uncomplicated cataract surgery does not eliminate the risk of **NSAID-induced corneal melt**. In diabetic patients with any degree of ocular surface disease, **comprehensive preoperative OS evaluation including corneal sensitivity testing** is mandatory. A low threshold for NSAID discontinuation at the first sign of epithelial compromise can be sight-saving.

## TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

- 1 Screen before prescribing:** Comprehensive preoperative ocular surface evaluation + corneal sensitivity testing in all diabetic patients before initiating topical NSAID therapy
- 2 Two-stage mechanism:** NSAIDs → PGE<sub>2</sub> depletion → epithelial breakdown → MMP upregulation → stromal melting. Diabetes amplifies both stages through reduced sensation and impaired healing
- 3 Act early:** Discontinue NSAID immediately at first sign of epithelial compromise. AMT + cyanoacrylate adhesive + MMP inhibitors (doxycycline, medroxyprogesterone) are effective rescue therapy
- 4 Risk-benefit individualisation:** Consider alternatives to NSAID (topical steroids, intracameral corticosteroids) for CME prophylaxis in high-risk patients with DM + ocular surface disease