



Is COVID-19 Infection a Trigger for Herpetic Stromal Keratitis?

Burcin Kepez Yildiz, Derya Ozkan, Adem Tellioglu, Ahmet Demirok

Department of Ophthalmology, University of Health Sciences Beyoglu Eye Training and Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract

In June 2020, a 28-year-old female patient was admitted to our clinic with reduced vision in the left eye. She had systemic COVID-19 infection in May 2020 and during her treatment course, her visual complaints had begun approximately 1 week after the beginning of the COVID-19. Previously, the patient had bilateral femtosecond assisted – Laser in situ Keratomileusis in our clinic in 2018. There was no previous history of herpetic eye involvement. In her examination, the uncorrected visual acuity was 20/20 in the right and 20/32 in her left eye. Slit-lamp examination revealed interlamellar infiltration at the flap interface in the left eye. Considering herpetic activation, ganciclovir ointment 5 × 1, valacyclovir tablet 2 × 1, and prednisolone acetate 1.0% eye drops 5 times a day and artificial tear 5 × 1 were started. Two weeks later, the infiltration completely resolved and the uncorrected visual acuity increased to 20/20.

Keywords: Co-infection, COVID-19, Extrapulmonary, Herpetic keratitis, Post-LASIK

Introduction

The novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) has led to outbreak of pneumonia in Wuhan city in December 2019 (1). Since then the number of cases has been dramatically increased, the World Health Organization formally declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic (2). Although it typically represents with respiratory symptoms, extrapulmonary and atypical involvement is also being reported (3). Coinfection with other viruses but mostly with respiratory ones has also been registered recently (4). Ocular involvement is frequently occurs in patients with more severe COVID-19 and mostly presented with conjunctivitis, conjunctival hyperemia, chemosis, and epiphora (5).

Herein, we present a case who applied with interlamellar

stromal keratitis due to HSV and COVID-19 coinfection. Although there is one report about VZV and COVID-19 coinfection, (6) HSV had not been reported before.

Case Report

A 26-year old-female patient applied our clinic with loss of vision in her left eye. She had a history of good physical health and no underlying diseases. In her ocular history; both of her eyes had underwent femtosecond assisted laser in situ keratomileusis (femto-LASIK) because of composed myopic astigmatism 2 years ago. Pre-operative refraction was $-2.50-1.50 \times 180^\circ$ for her right eye and $-1.75-2.50 \times 165^\circ$ for her left eye. A year ago, at her last visit, her both eyes had 20/20 uncorrected visual acuities, the flap interfaces were clear and the flaps were properly fit.

How to cite this article: Kepez Yildiz B, Ozkan D, Tellioglu A, Demirok A. Is COVID-19 Infection a Trigger for Herpetic Stromal Keratitis? Beyoglu Eye J 2022; 7(2): 140-142.

Address for correspondence: Burcin Kepez Yildiz, MD. Saglik Bilimleri Universitesi Beyoglu Goz Egitim ve Arastirma Hastanesi, Istanbul, Turkey

Phone: +90 532 460 06 50 **E-mail:** burcinkepez@hotmail.com

Submitted Date: February 04, 2022 **Accepted Date:** March 16, 2022 **Available Online Date:** May 27, 2022

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She had been diagnosed with novel coronavirus a month ago. From her medical records, it was approved that the real-time fluorescence polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assay of her pharyngeal swabs and feces was positive for COVID-19 nucleic acid and she received oral hydroxychloroquine 200 mg, 2 times a day for 7 days. During her treatment course at home, her visual complaints had begun approximately 1 week after the beginning of the COVID infection at her left eye. When she presented to our clinic, her complaints were valid for 3 weeks, the RT-PCR assay of her pharyngeal swabs was negative for COVID-19 nucleic acid and she had not been taking any medications. The uncorrected visual acuity was 20/20 for her right eye and 20/32 for her left eye. On slit lamp biomicroscopy examination, LASIK flaps were observed properly fit and on the right eye interface totally clear. On her left eye, there was anterior stromal opacity along the LASIK flap interface with no epithelial involvement (Fig. 1). The anterior chamber was quiet with no cells or endothelial keratic precipitates detectable. She did not complain about any pain or photophobia. After testing with Cochet-Bonnet esthesiometer, we detected decreased corneal sensation in her left eye and normal corneal sensation for her right eye. Both eyes' posterior segment examinations were normal. The patient was started an oral valacyclovir 1000 mg twice a day, prednisolone acetat 1.0%

eye drops 5 times a day, topical gancyclovir ointment 5 times a day. One week later, the stromal opacity had begun to dissolve and 2 weeks later, it had completely resolved (Fig. 2). Her left eye's UCVA increased to 20/20 at the end of the 2 weeks.

Discussion

Post-LASIK herpetic keratitis had been reported before in terms of case reports. However, our case is the first report of Post-LASIK herpetic keratitis coincident with systemic COVID-19 infection. Since December 2019, the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, coinfection with other respiratory viruses such as influenza or metapneumovirus has been reported (4). Coinfection with non-respiratory viruses is not common. Recently, Ferreira et al. have reported a case of herpes zoster coinfection with COVID-19 that presented with orofacial papulovesicular rash and trigeminal neuralgia. However, in this case, there was no ocular involvement (6). The clinical presentations of post-LASIK herpetic keratitis were variable in the literature. The most common clinical forms were dendritic epithelial ulcers and stromal keratitis; less commonly herpetic keratouveitis with corneal edema, and keratic precipitates (7). In this case, there was interlamellar opacity with no epithelial involvement, no keratic precipitates, or any remarkable corneal edema.

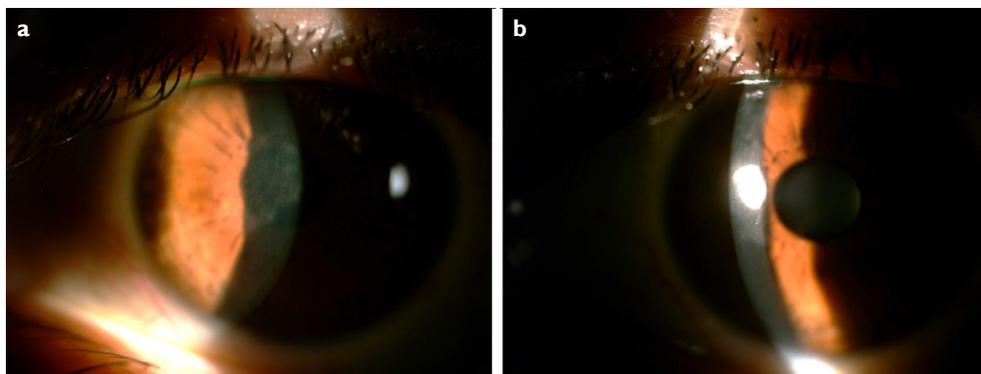


Figure 1. (a, b) Slit lamp biomicroscopic view of interlamellar keratitis in patient's left eye.

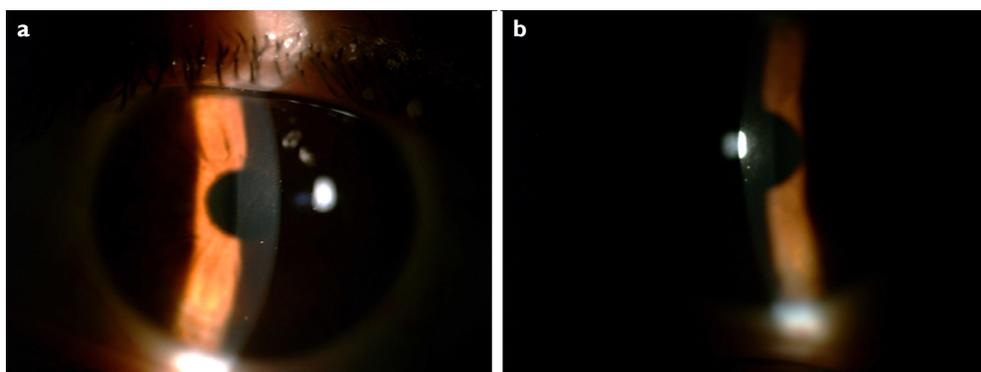


Figure 2. (a, b) Two weeks after oral and topical treatment, slit lamp biomicroscopic view of the left eye; the opacity had totally resolved.

The presentation of herpetic keratitis ranged from 1 day post-LASIK to 28 months with median being 4 weeks (8). In our case, this time range was 24 months and she had no previous HSV keratitis story. However, this situation does not exclude the probability of HSV latency in her trigeminal nerve. Because it is well known that ocular infection with HSV can occur directly through direct droplet spread or as a secondary infection where the patient experienced previous exposure to HSV in non-ocular trigeminal dermatomes. The latent virus may be triggered to reactivate by corneal trauma, surgery, or emotional stress. Here, in this case, COVID-19 infection might be the stress factor. Another mechanism may be the COVID-19 presence in her nasal cavity, which is also innervated by ophthalmic and maxillary branches of trigeminal nerve and might have led to retrograde activation of HSV (6).

In most herpetic keratitis cases, diagnosis is based on clinical examination. Further assessments such as polymerase chain reaction and immunofluorescence tests may be useful to confirm diagnosis (7). In this case, we diagnosed herpetic stromal keratitis based on the slit lamp biomicroscopy findings, the existence of hypoesthesia, and the good response of the eye to antiviral treatment. In differential diagnosis, diffuse lamellar keratitis (DLK) or sterile infiltrates might be considered but it is well known that DLK is evident mostly on the post-operative 1st day and in some cases by 3–4 days (9). However, in this case, she had femto-LASIK history 24 months ago. Another possibility is hydroxychloroquine toxicity because when her complaints began that she had already finished her treatment course of oral hydroxychloroquine (400 mg a day for 7 days). However, hydroxychloroquine is melanotropic and tends to accumulate in melanin-rich tissues such as the retinal pigment epithelium and iris/ciliary body, (10) so toxicity may lead not to keratopathy but to retinopathy due to long-term administration of hydroxychloroquine. In this case, the posterior segment was totally normal.

Conclusion

The ophthalmologists should be aware of the possibility of COVID-19 coinfections with latent viruses such as HSV and their ocular manifestations.

Disclosures

Informed consent: Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for the publication of the case report and the accompanying images.

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.

Conflict of Interest: None declared.

Authorship Contributions: Concept – B.K.Y.; Design – B.K.Y.; Supervision – A.D.; Materials – A.T., D.O.; Data collection and/or processing – A.T., D.O.; Analysis and/or interpretation – A.D., B.K.Y.; Literature search – A.D.; Writing – B.K.Y.; Critical review – A.D.

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