Drug-induced uveitis: A review

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Uveitis maybe induced by the use of various medications known as drug-induced uveitis (DIU), though rare it is an important cause of uveitis which one needs to be aware of. The drugs may be administered through any route including systemic, topical, and intravitreal. Ocular inflammation can be in the form of anterior, intermediate, posterior, or pan uveitis. Episcleritis, scleritis, and orbititis have also been reported.[2-4] Identification of drug as the offending agent of uveitis is important as many a times stopping the drug may help recover the uveitis or the concomitant use of corticosteroids. An extensive literature review was done using the Pubmed. An overview of DIU is provided as it is important for us to be aware of this clinical entity.

Key words: Drug induced uveitis, uveitis with intravitreal drugs, uveitis with systemic drugs, uveitis with topicals, uveitis with vaccines

The exact etiology of DIU remains largely unknown; however, various mechanisms have been proposed which are either direct or indirect.

Direct mechanism
Direct mechanism is when the drug has direct access to intraocular tissue. This can be in the form of topical, intravitreal, or intracameral administration. It has been hypothesized that it could be due to direct toxic effect of the drug, its metabolite or the vehicle. This would eventually lead to breach in the blood ocular barrier, resulting in ocular inflammation.[5,6]

Indirect mechanisms
1. Immune complex deposition in uveal tissues: drugs can directly induce production of antibodies, and these immune complexes get deposited in the uveal tissue resulting in inflammatory reaction, e.g. Bisphosphonates.[7,8]
2. Immune reaction to antigens released from antibiotic-induced death of microorganisms: this happens less than 24 hours after antibiotic administration, e.g. Rifabutin.[9,10]
3. Alteration of melanin’s ability to scavenge free radicals: drugs may combine with melanin thereby inducing uveitis and impairing the drug’s effectiveness for detoxifying free radicals or by enhancing their own intrinsic uveitogenicity.[12-15] For example, the difference observed in the incidence of DIUs related to corticosteroids in blacks is 5.4% as compared to whites 0.5%.[16]

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Cite this article as: Agarwal M, Dutta Majumder P, Babu K, Konanaku VK, Goyal M, Touhami S, et al. Drug-induced uveitis: A review. Indian J Ophthalmol 2020;68:1799-807.
4. Immune check point inhibitors (ICPIs): tumor cells proliferate in an uncontrolled manner by activating inhibitory receptors on tumor-specific T-cells, which can downregulate and suppress T-cell function. Immune checkpoint inhibitors prevent activation of these inhibitory receptors on tumor-specific T-cells, thus enabling the T-cells to become activated and kill the tumor cells. Immune-related adverse events of ICPI are toxicities caused by nonspecific activation of the host own immune system resulting in inflammation.¹⁷

5. Tumor necrotic factor (TNF) inhibitors induced reactivation of tubercular uveitis: it has been hypothesized that neutralization of TNF by TNF inhibitors during chronic latent tuberculosis (TB) allows replication of organism within the granuloma.¹⁸,¹⁹ TNF inhibitors can rarely cause reactivation of latent systemic TB.

6. Other mechanisms: oral contraceptives and topical agents, such as cholinesterase inhibitors, might induce uveitis by acting on microvasculature and causing a rupture of the blood ocular barrier.

The causal relationship between the drugs and uveitis can be graded into “definitive,” “probable,” “possible,” and “doubtful” association based on criteria described by Naranjo et al. and World Health Organization. [²⁰,²¹] [Tables 1 and 2]. The maximal possible score is 13. Naranjo scores of 9 or higher imply a definite association, scores of 5 to 8 a probable association, scores of 1 to 4 a possible association, and scores of 0 make an association doubtful. The Naranjo score of various drugs and their uveitis manifestations differ [Table 3].

We may make the diagnosis of DIU by the following, though all these criteria need not be fulfilled

1. The reaction is frequently documented and described
2. Recovery of symptoms occurs when the drug is tapered or discontinued
3. Other causes for symptoms have been excluded
4. Symptoms worsen when the dose of the drug is increased
5. The adverse event is documented by objective evidence
6. Similar effects occur in a patient with similar drugs
7. Symptoms recur with re-challenge of the suspected drug

**Systemic Drugs Causing Uveitis**

*Cidofovir* is a viral DNA polymerase inhibitor used intravenously and intravitreally for treating cytomegalovirus (CMV) retinitis in HIV patients. Cidofovir is known to cause nongranulomatous anterior uveitis (43-89%) and hypotony. [²²] The intrinsic ability of cidofovir with cumulative toxic effect has been postulated to be the cause of uveitis. Incidence of uveitis is more in patients on concomitant protease inhibitors, previously treated for CMV retinitis, recurrent retinitis, or immune recovery. Uveitis most commonly occurs after intravitreal injections. Davis JL et al. has reported a mean of 4.2 injections to cause uveitis. [²³] Concomitant use of probenecid decreases the incidence of uveitis from 71% to 18% by decreasing the secretion of cidofovir from the ciliary body and decreasing the intraocular concentration. [²⁴] Uveitis responds to topical steroids and discontinuation of the drug. Ocular hypotony is a dreaded complication due to the irreversible atrophy of the nonpigmented epithelium of ciliary body and rarely may require surgical intervention.

**Rifabutin** is a derivative of rifampicin and used for treating mycobacterium avium complex infection in immunocompromised patients and resistant cases of pulmonary mycobacterium TB. Rifabutin dose more than 300 mg/day causes anterior uveitis with or without hypopyon, intermediate uveitis, retinal vasculitis, or panuveitis. [²₅] Low body weight is a risk factor. Concomitant use of drugs like clarithromycin and ritonavir that inhibit hepatic enzymes like CYP450 and CYP5A, respectively, can increase the risk of uveitis. [²₆] The proposed mechanism of uveitis could be a result of dead microorganisms and toxins released or antigen-antibody immune complex mediated. Uveitis responds to topical steroids and discontinuation of the drug.

**Bisphosphonates** are the drugs used in the treatment of osteoporosis Paget’s disease and bone metastasis. Alendronate, pamidronate, resorcanate and zolendronate are the nitrogenated bisphosphonates and cladroanate is a non-nitrogenated bisphosphonate. Intravenous administration has greater risk. Nitrogenated bisphosphonates stimulate antigenic receptors on T lymphocytes resulting in proinflammatory mediators like interleukin-6 and tumor necrotic factor-α. [²₇] Uveitis develops 1-6 days after drug intake. Pamidronate is the most common bisphosphonate associated with uveitis. Uveitis responds to topical steroids, discontinuation of the drug or change to non-nitrogenated bisphosphonates [²₈] [Fig. 1].

**Sulfonamides** are used in the management of urinary tract infection and toxoplasmosis. Usually bilateral anterior uveitis develops within a week of initiation of therapy. Retinal hemorrhages have also been reported. [²⁹] Trimethoprim usually administered with sulfamethoxazole is said to have uveitogenic property. Steven Johnson syndrome, an adverse reaction to

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**Table 1: The Naranjo criteria for establishing association between a medication and an adverse reaction (20)**

| Criteria                                                                 | Yes | No | Do not know |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|-------------|
| Are there previous conclusive reports on this reaction?                 | 1   | 0  | 0           |
| Did the adverse reaction appear after the suspected drug was administered? | 2   | -1 | 0           |
| Did the adverse reaction improve when the drug was discontinued or a specific antagonist administered? | 1   | 0  | 0           |
| Did the adverse reaction reappear when the drug was re-administered?   | 2   | -1 | 0           |
| Are there alternative causes (other than the drug) that could on their own have caused the reaction? | -1  | 2  | 0           |
| Did the reaction reappear when a placebo was given?                    | -1  | 1  | 0           |
| Was the drug detected in the blood (or other fluids) in concentrations known to be toxic? | 1   | 0  | 0           |
| Was the reaction more severe when the dose was increased or less severe when the dose was +1 decreased? | 1   | 0  | 0           |
| Did the patient have a similar reaction to the same or similar drugs in any previous exposure? | 1   | 0  | 0           |
| Was the adverse event confirmed by any objective evidence?             | 1   | 0  | 0           |

Total score: 0-13, 9-13: definite, 5-8: probable, 1-4: possible, 0: doubtful
sulphonamide, can rarely cause uveitis. Uveitis usually responds to topical steroids.

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) may cause an immune-mediated hypersensitivity reaction in the form of tubulointerstitial nephritis and uveitis (TINU), manifesting as progressive decrease in glomerular filtration rate, tubular proteinuria, and sterile pyuria. Bilateral sudden onset of acute anterior uveitis is the most common presentation though, it may present with other phenotypes. It is a diagnosis of exclusion and systemic diseases having renal and ocular inflammation such as sarcoidosis, Sjogren’s syndrome, systemic lupus erythematosus, and TB should be excluded.

Mandeville et al. in their review of 133 cases noted potential risk factors for TINU in 122 cases. Antibiotics were the commonest risk factor in 29/122, and NSAIDs were the next seen in 33 cases. Mackensen et al. in their series of 33 cases showed NSAIDs as a cause in 9, of which 7 patients were on ibuprofen and 2/33 on antibiotics, but they concluded that none were definite drug-induced TINU. Perasaari et al. reported that 19/31 patients had received antibiotics or NSAIDs or both, Within 2 months prior to diagnosis of TINU. Series by Li et al. of 31 cases of TINU, prior drug usage was identified in 20/31 cases comprising of antibiotics (6/31), NSAIDs (1/31), Chinese herbs (1/31), or a combination of drugs (12/31).

Tumor necrotic factor-α inhibitors are infliximab, adalimumab, etanercept, golimumab, and certolizumab pegol. They are used in the management of diseases like juvenile idiopathic arthritis, Crohn’s disease, psoriatic arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, scleritis, and noninfectious uveitis. Uveitis usually occurs 16-19 months after treatment and can be anterior uveitis, intermediate uveitis, posterior uveitis, scleritis, and orbital myositis. Mechanism of uveitis is unknown. Etanercept has higher risk of uveitis than infliximab, and this could be secondary to up regulation of T-cell cytokine responses or the lack of induction of apoptosis.

| Name of the Drug | Route of Administration | Naranjo Score | Uveitis/Scleritis |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Cidofovir        | Intravenous/Intravitreal | 11           | Non Granulomatous Anterior Uveitis/Hypotony |
| Rifabutin        | Oral                    | 10           | Anterior Uveitis With Hypopyon (Other Forms Also Reported) |
| Pamidronate      | Intravenous             | 10           | Anterior Uveitis/Scleritis/Episcleritis |
| Alendronate      | Oral                    | 10           | Scleritis/Non Granulomatous Anterior Uveitis |
| Sulfonamides     | Oral                    | 10           | Non Granulomatous Anterior Uveitis |
| Etanercept       | Subcutaneous            | 7            | Anterior/Posterior Uveitis/Periphlebitis/Chorioretinitis |
| Infliximab       | Intravenous             | 7            | Anterior/Posterior Uveitis/Periphlebitis/Chorioretinitis |
| Adalimumab       | Subcutaneous            | 7            | Anterior/Posterior Uveitis/Periphlebitis/Chorioretinitis |
| Fluoroquinolones | Oral                    | 6            | Anterior Uveitis (Pigment Dispersion/Ocular Hypertension) |
| Diethylcarbamazine | Oral                  | 5            | Anterior Uveitis/Chorioretinitis/Optic Nerve Inflammation |
| Metipranolol     | Topical                 | 10           | Granulomatous Anterior Uveitis |
| Brimonidine      | Topical                 | 9            | Granulomatous Anterior Uveitis/With Ocular Hypertension |
| Prostaglandin Analogues | Topical                  | 9            | Anterior Uveitis |
| Ranibizumab      | Intravitreal            | 11           | Severe Anterior Uveitis |
| Bevacizumab      | Intravitreal            | 11           | Anterior Uveitis |
| Triamcinolone Acetate | Intravitreal              | 7            | Endophthalmitis |
| BCG Vaccine      | Percutaneous/Intradermal/Intravesical | 9 | Acute Bilateral Granulomatous/Non Granulomatous Anterior Uveitis, Panuveitis, Chorioretinitis |
| MMR Vaccine      | Subcutaneous            | 7            | Anterior Uveitis/Panuveitis |
| Influenza Vaccine | Intramuscular/Intradermal/Nasal Spray | 7 | Panuveitis/AMPPE/ARN Reactivation |
| HBV Vaccine      | Intramuscular           | 6            | Uveitis |
| Varicella Vaccine| Subcutaneous            | 4            | Anterior Uveitis, Keratouveitis, Sclerokeratitis With Anterior Uveitis/ARN |

Table 2: Causality assessment of suspected adverse reactions (World Health Organization)

| Grade of causality | Definition |
|--------------------|------------|
| Certain causality  | Where a clinical event (including a laboratory test abnormality) occurs in a plausible time relationship to drug administration and cannot be explained by concurrent disease or other drugs or chemicals. A plausible (expected) clinical response to withdrawal of the medicine must be demonstrated and, if possible, the clinical response to restarting the medicine should also be demonstrated |
| Probable or likely causality | Where a clinical event occurs with a reasonable time sequence to drug administration and is unlikely to be due to any concurrent disease or other drugs or chemicals. A plausible clinical response to withdrawal of the medicine, but not to restarting the medicine, must be demonstrated |
| Possible causality  | Where a clinical event occurs within a reasonable time sequence to drug administration but which could be explained by concurrent disease or other drugs or chemicals. Information on drug withdrawal may be lacking or unclear |

Table 3: Naranjo score and uveitis manifestations of various drugs
Etanercept, infliximab, and adalimumab are known to induce sarcoid-like granulomatosis.\textsuperscript{[36,37]} The inverse relationship between TNF-\(\alpha\) and interferon could affect immune cell activation, autoantibody formation, and immune complex deposition leading to an autoimmune disease.

**Diethylcarbamazine (DEC)** is a microfilaricidal drug used as a second-line treatment for filarial infections.\textsuperscript{[38]} Mazzotti reaction is the inflammatory response induced by death of the organism and is thought to be the cause of uveitis by DEC.\textsuperscript{[39]} Rarely optic neuritis, retinal pigment epithelial inflammations, and chorioretinitis may occur.\textsuperscript{[40]}

**Topiramate** is a sulfamate-substituted monosaccharide. It is used in epilepsy and migraine. The ocular adverse effects are sudden onset myopia with angle closure glaucoma.\textsuperscript{[38]} Bilateral anterior uveitis and choroidal detachment have been reported.\textsuperscript{[41]}

**Fluoroquinolones** are broad spectrum antibiotics. Moxifloxacin and ciprofloxacin are most commonly associated with ocular inflammation, whereas levofloxacin is said to have no such side effects. Iris transillumination defects, atonic pupil, and pigment dispersion with or without anterior uveitis have been reported.\textsuperscript{[42]} Uveitis usually develops 0-20 days post treatment. About 50\% of these patients develop raised intraocular pressure.\textsuperscript{[43]} The proposed mechanism of uveitis is phototoxicity and predisposition to the autoimmune process. Patients with HLA-B27 and HLA-B51 haplotypes are more predisposed. Uveitis responds to topical steroids and drug cessation.\textsuperscript{[44]} Fluoroquinolones and other antibiotics are also risk factors for TINU.\textsuperscript{[45]}

**Immune checkpoint inhibitors:** Immune checkpoints help to prevent the immune system from attacking normal body cells and sometimes prevent T-cells from killing cancer cells. When these checkpoints are inhibited, T-cells can kill the cancer cells better. Examples of immune checkpoint proteins are programmed death-1 (PD-1) on T-cells/programmed death ligand-1 (PD-L1) on tumor cells, help to keep the immune response in check, thus helping tumor proliferation and CTLA-4/B7-1/B7-2. T-cells also express CD28 receptors on their surface, which triggers T-cell activation and opposes the action of CTLA-4. Activation of T-cells requires interaction between CD28 receptor and B7-1 and B7-2 ligands on antigen presenting cells. If the CTLA-4 binds with B7-1 and B7-2 ligands, T-cells are not activated. [Figs. 2 and 3]

ICPIs are monoclonal antibodies that bind to checkpoint proteins, resulting in activation of T-cells, thus causing tumor cell death. Pembrolizumab and nivolumab are monoclonal antibodies that bind to PD-1. Atezolizumab, avelumab, and durvalumab are monoclonal antibodies that bind to PD-L1 ligand on the tumor cells. Ipilimumab is a monoclonal antibody that binds to CTLA-4.\textsuperscript{[3]}

Moorthy \textit{et al.} have reported 51 patients who were on ipilimumab, nivolumab, and pembrolizumab to have uveitis 2 weeks to a year after starting ICPIs.\textsuperscript{[3]}

Immune checkpoint inhibitors alone can result in proliferation of T-cells primed against antigens that have epitope similarities to uveal antigens resulting in uveitis.\textsuperscript{[46]} Preponderance of ICPI-induced uveitis among patients with malignant melanoma suggests that, melanin and melanin-associated proteins that are released from lysis of melanoma cells can facilitate inflammation.\textsuperscript{[47]}

Patients on nivolumab have shown a Vogt-Koyanagi Harada-like syndrome, arthritis, and rash.\textsuperscript{[48-50]} Patients on

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure1.png}
\caption{Anterior segment photograph showing keratic precipitates (white arrow) and descemet membrane fold in a patient receiving zolendronate.}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure2.png}
\caption{(a) Picture depicting how checkpoint proteins like PD-1 and PD-L1 prevent T-cell mediated tumor cell destruction. (b) anti PD-L1 and PD-1 antibodies facilitating tumor cell death}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure3.png}
\caption{(a) Role of CTLA-4 in preventing T-cell-mediated tumor cell death. (b) anti-CTLA-4 antibodies facilitating T-cell-mediated tumor cell death}
\end{figure}
Pembrolizumab have developed rash, isolated vitiligo and polymiosis, pulmonary sarcoidosis, colitis, and hearing loss.\[51] Bilateral anterior uveitis is most commonly seen with ICPIs. There may rarely be intermediate and posterior uveitis-placoid retinal lesions, retinal vasculitis, multifocal choroiditis, or even a birdshot-like choroiditis. Mike Nguyen et al. have reported a case of ocular hypotony without uveitis after pembrolizumab usage in a case of advanced melanoma.\[52] Uveitis associated with ICPI responds to steroids.

**BRAF and MEK inhibitors:** Recent advances in pathogenesis of melanoma has thrown light on the role of mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling disregulation and mutation in B-raf V600E gene. MEK is part of the MAPK pathway (the RAS-RAF-MEK-extracellular regulated kinase cascade). BRAF inhibitors and MEK inhibitors are being used to treat cutaneous melanomas. Vemurafenib and dabrafenib are both BRAF V600E inhibitors. Choe et al. reported 22 patients out of 568 patients from 4 clinical trials receiving vemurafenib who developed uveitis.\[53] The uveitis was treated with topical and systemic steroids without discontinuing vemurafenib. Guedj et al. reported 7 patients on vemorafenib, who developed uveitis.\[54] All patients in this series had bilateral uveitis and all except one patient were females. Uveitis developed after a mean period of 5.6 months after initiation of oral vemurafenib. Anterior uveitis was present in four patients, anterior and intermediate uveitis in two, and explosive panuveitis in one. All except one patient with panuveitis improved after treatment cessation. Two patients developed recurrent anterior uveitis with re-challenge.

There are isolated case reports of uveitis induced by rafenib and trametinib. Joshi et al. reported the development of bilateral intermediate uveitis 3 weeks after starting the first dose of both dabrafenib and trametinib, which resolved completely within 6 weeks of discontinuation of therapy without any additional corticosteroid therapy. Hence, BRAF and MEK inhibitors definitely induce uveitis.\[55]

### Intraocular Medications

**Intravitreal triamcinolone**

Triamcinolone acetone is a long-acting, water-insoluble, crystallized corticosteroid, popularly used to treat noninfectious uveitis and macular oedema. Sterile inflammation following intravitreal administration of the drug is common and is known as sterile endophthalmitis. The reported incidence of sterile endophthalmitis varies from 0.5 to 9.7% and can occur within 1-7 days of the injection. Triamcinolone acetone crystals can migrate to anterior chamber and form a “pseudohypopyon.”\[64] However, one must rule out infection following the intravitreal administration of the drug as there is formation of a locally immunosuppressed area inside the eye, which may lead to reactivation or spread of opportunistic infections. Toxic reactions are relatively uncommon with preservative-free formulations of the drug. It is not clear whether the drug, the preservative or any contaminant, is responsible for these reactions. Higher dose of the drug is found to be associated with higher incidence of noninfectious endophthalmitis.

**Intravitreal Anti-Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (Anti-VEGF)**

Anti-VEGF agents such as ranibizumab (Lucentis), aflibercept (Eylea), and Bevacizumab (Avastin) off label use are being widely used in the management of various retinal pathologies such as age-related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, etc. Various biosimilars are also being used for similar indications. Incidence of uveitis reported by two landmark trials (MARINA and ANCHOR) evaluating efficacy of ranibizumab was 1.3 and 0.7%, respectively.\[57,58]

Sterile endophthalmitis is a dreaded complication following intravitreal administration of an anti-VEGF drug. It is characterized by significant anterior chamber and/or vitreous inflammation in the absence of infection.

Although reported mainly with bevacizumab, sterile reactions can also occur with ranibizumab. An immunogenic mechanism has been attributed owing to the larger protein load and size of bevacizumab molecule, Which makes it more immunogenic than ranibizumab.\[59,60] Brolucizumab is a single-chain antibody fragment molecule, recently being used as a new anti-VEGF agent. In total, 25 cases of uveitis and 19 cases of conjunctivitis have been reported in brolucizumab-treated eyes.\[61]

### Topical Medication-Induced Uveitis

**Metipranolol** is a topical, nonselective β1/β2 blocker used in the treatment of glaucoma that reduces intraocular pressure by decreasing aqueous production. Granulomatous anterior uveitis and paradoxical increase in IOP have been reported.\[62]

**Betaxolol** is a cardioselective [beta] 1 adrenergic receptor blocker used in the treatment of ocular hypertension and glaucoma. It causes bilateral anterior uveitis.

**Brimonidine** is a highly selective α2 adrenoceptor agonist that lowers IOP by reducing aqueous production and increasing uveoscleral aqueous outflow. The most common ocular adverse events are surface allergy and conjunctival follicles. Anterior uveitis is rare and develops 11-15 months after the initiation of therapy. The uveitis may be granulomatous.\[63]

**Prostaglandin analogues** latanoprost, travoprost, and bimatoprost are used to treat open-angle glaucoma and ocular hypertension and act via increasing uveoscleral outflow. They may cause iritis or cystoid macular edema. Granulomatous anterior uveitis has also been reported.\[64]

**Pilocarpine and other cholinergic drugs** may cause a mild flare in the anterior chamber, posterior synechiae formation, and rarely granulomatous iridocyclitis.

**Glucocorticosteroids/Corticosteroid withdrawal-associated uveitis:** uveitis may occur in previously noninflamed eyes following the withdrawal of topical corticosteroids such as prednisolone acetate 1% drops, dexamethasone 0.1% drops, and triamcinolone acetone 0.5% ointment. The incidence of uveitis in black patients (5.4%) is significantly higher than the incidence in white patients (0.5%), possibly due to the drugs combining with melanin. The mechanism for corticosteroid withdrawal induced uveitis is unknown.\[65]

### Vaccines Induce Uveitis

The incidence of uveitis after vaccination is reported to range from 8 to 13 in 100000 persons/year.\[66] Several vaccines have been implied to cause uveitis including those against influenza, varicella zoster, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG), hepatitis B, hepatitis A, Koreanetin B, and staphylococcal enterotoxin B.

**BCG** (bacillus Calmette-Guérin) is a live attenuated strain of vaccine used for the prevention of tuberculosis that has been implicated in inducing anterior uveitis, intermediate uveitis, and posterior uveitis. The incidence is highest in black patients and may range from 8 to 13 in 100000 persons/year. Approximately 5.4% of black patients with previous BCG vaccination present with uveitis in some series. The mechanism for BCG-induced uveitis is unknown. However, a birdshot-like choroiditis has been described in a patient with BCG-induced uveitis. There may be an association between BCG vaccination and the development of posterior uveitis or panuveitis in previously noninflamed eyes. The incidence of posterior uveitis after BCG vaccination ranges from 0.5 to 2% in patients who have received BCG vaccination.

**Hepatitis B** and **Hepatitis A** vaccines have been implied to cause uveitis including those against influenza, varicella zoster, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG), hepatitis B, and hepatitis A. The mechanism for these vaccines-induced uveitis is unknown.
brucella, human papilloma virus (HPV), pneumococcus, and measles-mumps-rubella (MMR). Before 2014, Hepatitis B vaccine (either alone or administered concurrently with other vaccines) was the leading cause of vaccine-induced uveitis, followed by HPV, Influenza, and BCG. Vaccination can induce all types of uveitis, mainly transient anterior and sometimes vitritis and posterior uveitis including specific ocular syndromes such as MEWDS, APMPPE, or VKH, vasculitis, and panuveitis. Most of the patients overcome uveitis either with or without steroid therapy. Permanent visual loss is rare. Benage et al. have reported that the median duration of uveitis is 346 days (range: 31-686).

Three mechanisms have been proposed for vaccine-induced uveitis:[67]

a. Direct infection of the ocular structures is induced by the live strain of live attenuated vaccines. Guex Crosier et al. hypothesized that the cause of ocular inflammation after BCG vaccination might be a direct mycobacterial infection. Consistent with this theory, Llorenç et al. showed recently in an invitro model that BCG is capable of infecting retinal pigment epithelial cells. The relative efficacy of antibiotics in this context is an additional clue that corroborates this hypothesis.

b. Adjuvants or additives (usually the aluminium salts that are used in subunit/inactivated vaccines) may induce an immune-related vaccine associated uveitis. The so-caused autoimmune conditions are referred to as Shoenfeld syndrome and have been described after vaccines against HPV, MMR, diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, and BCG. They usually involve the presence of concurrent extraocular symptoms, such as arthralgia or myalgia, which might help in the diagnosis.

c. Molecular mimicry between the particles used for immunization and ocular structures, thereby driving the immune system to react against “the self,” causing uveitis.[74]

**Hepatitis B**

The metaanalysis published by Benage et al. hepatitis B vaccine was found to be the leading offender for causing intraocular inflammation. In total, 40% of 289 uveitis cases were reported in association with hepatitis B vaccine, with a large majority (74 cases) reported in females. The mean age at diagnosis was 29 years (range: 1 month-58 years). The median time to uveitis onset was 23 days (range: 1 day-6 years), and the median duration of inflammation was 346 days (range: 31-686 days). In a systematic review by Fraunfelder et al., 32 uveitis cases were reported to have occurred after hepatitis B vaccine. The mean age of patients was 29 years (1-57 years), with a female preponderance. The mean time for onset of uveitis was 3 days (1-15 days). Interestingly, uveitis was reported to occur most frequently after the first vaccine dose in 15 patients. One patient presented with uveitis recurrence after the second and third doses. Various manifestations have been published over the years, including posterior uveitis, retinitis, VKH syndrome, and optic neuritis.[75-79]

**HPV (Human Papilloma Virus)**

HPV vaccination-induced uveitis is not rare (15% of 289 vaccine-associated uveitis).[60] According to Holt et al., affected patients are young (median age of 17 years) females with a median time to onset of uveitis being 30 days.

Ocular inflammation induced by HPV vaccination theoretically affects all eye segments, including the cornea, conjunctiva, and uvea. Cases of papillitis, retinitis, Harada like serous retinal detachments and panuveitis, ampiginous choroiditis, and TINU syndrome have been described after HPV immunization.[83,82]

**Influenza**

There are several case reports in relation to the ocular immune reactions caused by vaccines against influenza. Various manifestations such as acute posterior multifocal placoid pigment epitheliopathy, multiple evanescent white dot syndrome, panuveitis, exudative retinal detachment, either isolated or in the context of a pseudo VKH syndrome have been reported.[89] More recently, two cases of panuveitis with orbital inflammatory syndrome were reported after influenza vaccination.[90] Williams et al. published the case of a 78-year-old Caucasian woman who presented with a single unilateral arterial vasculitis 8 weeks after influenza vaccination.[91] Uveitis and optic neuritis were reported in one case by Blumberg et al.[92] Recrudescence of a previously quiet inflammation was reported in a 77-year-old female after influenza immunization, suggesting that such a vaccine might not only trigger de novo inflammatory processes but also exacerbate pre-existing inflammation.[73]

**BCG: Bacille de Calmette et Guérin**

Vaccination with BCG comprising of live attenuated strain of Mycobacterium Bovis has been suggested to cause uveitis in multiple reports, especially following BCG instillation for bladder cancer. In these situations, patients present with systemic symptoms e.g., arthritis and less frequently with ocular inflammatory complications such as chorioretinits, unilateral or bilateral panuveitis, and VKH-like syndrome.[93-97] Patients tend to respond favorably to corticosteroids, but recurrence is possibly associated with hypersensitivity to TB.

**Measles Mumps Rubella (MMR)**

Benage et al. reported 13 uveitis cases following administration of MMR vaccine, with a female preponderance. The mean age of affected individuals was 7 years (range: 0.9-17 years), and the median time to onset of uveitis was 21 days (range: 3-145 days). Clinical presentations included anterior uveitis, panuveitis associated with dermal vasculitis, and unilateral or bilateral optic neuritis.[98,99] In an epidemiological study of 3865 patients in the US, they found that Fuchs heterochromic Iridocyclitis (FHI) was much less prevalent in patients that underwent rubella vaccination supporting the hypothesis of rubella virus in the etiology of FHI.[100]

**Varicella**

Varicella vaccine is a live attenuated virus that is injected subcutaneously. There are two forms of varicella vaccines. The Varivax is given at lower dose, two times in children for Varicella and Zostavax, which is administered once, and at a higher dose to adults to prevent Herpes Zoster. In the metaanalysis published by Benage et al., 13 uveitis cases were reported following varicella vaccination. The mean age was 27 years (range: 4.8-86). Various manifestations are anterior uveitis, endothelitis, and kerato-uveitis.[81] One patient presented with anterior granulomatous uveitis after Shingrix vaccination made of Chinese hamster ovary cells, which could have contaminated the final vaccination product.[102] There was one report of a kerato-uveitis 8 years after vaccination in
a 16-year-old boy, but authors were unable to confirm with certainty a link with VZV vaccine. There were 3 cases of acute retinal necrosis positive (age ranged from 63 to 88 years) for VZV that occurred 6–60 days after Zostavax vaccination. A 20-year-old immunosuppressed patient developed an acute retinal necrosis positive for VZV after Varivax vaccination. These patients had in common a positive PCR for the Oka strain of the varicella virus.

### Conclusion

DIU though rare may develop with a wide variety of topical, systemic, and intraocular medications including vaccines. A detailed drug history is therefore important in all patients with otherwise unexplained uveitis, both a new event of inflammation or a recurrence.

The onset of uveitis can be immediate or delayed by an interval that could be several months after the administration of the inciting drug.

Vaccination remains compulsory and a major priority worldwide of public health policy for a series of viral diseases and should not be interrupted or decreased because of the potential risk of vaccine-induced uveitis. The benefits of vaccines by far outweigh the risk of uveitis.

It is important to be aware of this clinical entity to avoid unnecessary investigations of the patient and also that the same drug may not cause uveitis in all of the patients. The uveitis caused by drugs usually resolves without major sequelae if prompt treatment in the form of discontinuation of the offending agent with or without the institution of steroid and cycloplegic/mydriatic therapy is done.

### Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

### Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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