

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Systemic adverse events after screening of retinopathy of prematurity with mydriatic

Shumpei Obata<sup>1\*</sup>, Taku Imamura<sup>1</sup>, Masashi Kakinoki<sup>1</sup>, Takahide Yanagi<sup>2</sup>, Yoshihiro Maruo<sup>2</sup>, Masahito Ohji<sup>1</sup>

**1** Department of Ophthalmology, Shiga University of Medical Science, Otsu, Japan, **2** Department of Pediatrics, Shiga University of Medical Science, Otsu, Japan

\* [obata326@belle.shiga-med.ac.jp](mailto:obata326@belle.shiga-med.ac.jp)



## Abstract

### Purpose

To evaluate systemic adverse events after screening for retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) performed with mydriatic.

### Methods

This was a retrospective case series study. Medical records of consecutive patients who underwent screening for ROP with 0.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide eyedrops were retrospectively reviewed. The score of abdominal distention (0–5), volume of milk sucked and volume of stool, along with systemic details (pulse and respiration rates, blood pressure and number of periods of apnea) were collected at 1 week and 1 day before ROP examination, and at 1 day after examination. Results were compared between the days before and after examination. Correlation between body weight at the time of examination and the score of abdominal distention was examined. The numbers of infants with abdominal and/or systemic adverse events were compared between pre- and post-examination periods.

### Results

Eighty-six infants met the inclusion criteria. The score of abdominal distention increased from 2.0 at 1 day before examination to 2.3 at 1 day after examination ( $p = 0.005$ ), and the number of infants who had worsened abdominal distention increased after examination ( $p = 0.01$ ). Infants with lower body weight had a higher score of abdominal distention ( $p < 0.0001$ ,  $r = -0.57$ ). The number of infants with reduced milk consumption increased after examination ( $p = 0.0001$ ), as did the number of infants with decreased pulse rate ( $p = 0.0008$ ).

### Conclusions

Screening for ROP with mydriatic may have adverse effects on systemic conditions. Infants should be carefully monitored after ROP screening with mydriatic.

## OPEN ACCESS

**Citation:** Obata S, Imamura T, Kakinoki M, Yanagi T, Maruo Y, Ohji M (2021) Systemic adverse events after screening of retinopathy of prematurity with mydriatic. PLoS ONE 16(9): e0256878. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0256878>

**Editor:** Prem Singh Shekhawat, Metrohealth Medical Center, UNITED STATES

**Received:** June 1, 2021

**Accepted:** August 17, 2021

**Published:** September 9, 2021

**Copyright:** © 2021 Obata et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Data Availability Statement:** All relevant data are within the manuscript and its [Supporting information](#) files.

**Funding:** This study was funded by Shiga University of Medical Science in the form of a grant awarded to MO.

**Competing interests:** M.O. reports personal fees from Santen Pharmaceutical, unrelated to the submitted work. We used Midorin-PTM eye drop marketed by Santen Pharmaceutical, a mixture of 0.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide, as mydriatics which is commonly used in Japan. The

other authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest. This does not alter our adherence to PLOS ONE policies on sharing data and materials.

## Introduction

Retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) is a leading cause of childhood blindness world-wide [1]. Screening preterm infants at risk of ROP requires serial funduscopic examinations using mydriatic eyedrops; 0.5–1.0% tropicamide and/or 0.5–10% phenylephrine and/or 0.2–1.0% cyclopentolate eyedrops. Some complications from mydriatic eyedrops have been reported in preterm infants. Systemic absorption of mydriatic eyedrops has been associated with cardiovascular, respiration and gastrointestinal adverse effects [2,3]. ROP screening using cyclopentolate may be associated with increased gastric residuals and delayed gastric emptying [4,5]. In Japan, 0.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide eyedrops are commonly used for ROP screening. There have been reports about systemic adverse events from other mydriatics or from different doses of combined phenylephrine and tropicamide eyedrops other than case reports [4–6]. However, to the best of our knowledge, there is one report regarding abdominal adverse effects after ROP screening with 0.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide eyedrops. This previous report evaluated necrotizing enterocolitis and gastric residual as abdominal adverse effects [7]. In this report, we evaluated score of abdominal distention, volume of milk sucked, volume of stool as abdominal distention, and pulse rate, respiration rate, blood pressure and number of episodes of apnea as systemic adverse events from ROP screening with 0.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide eyedrops between before and after ROP screening.

## Methods

This study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB)/Ethics Committee Shiga University of Medical Science (Otsu, Japan). For this type of retrospective study, an opt-out consent process was used at our institution. All data were fully anonymized before we accessed them. Patients' medical records were accessed from July 2019 to December 2020. This study adhered to the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki. Medical records of consecutive preterm infants who were screened for ROP between June 2016 and March 2018 at the Shiga University of Medical Science Hospital Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) were retrospectively reviewed. The ROP screening was performed following the guidelines proposed by the American Academy of Ophthalmology, and the Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus [8], with some modifications. ROP screening was performed after instilling 0.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide eyedrops 3 times at a 15-minute interval. For infants with abdominal trouble before ROP screening, we used 0.25% phenylephrine and 0.25% tropicamide eyedrops by diluting the eyedrops. Infants whose ROP screening was performed with the lower-dose eyedrops were excluded from the present study. Gestational age, birth weight, gender and time of first ophthalmic examination were collected from medical charts. Score of abdominal distention (0–5), volume of milk sucked, volume of stool, and pulse rate, respiration rate, blood pressure and number of episodes of apnea (cessation of respiration for  $\geq 20$  s, or cessation of respiration of any duration accompanied by bradycardia (heart rate  $< 100$ /min) and/or cyanosis was defined as an episode) were collected from the medical records of patients at 1 week and 1 day before ROP examination, and 1 day after examination. We defined the period from 1 week to 1 day before as the “period before examination” and the period from 1 day before to 1 day after as the “period after examination.” We also defined 1 day before examination as the “baseline”. The abdominal-distention score was defined as follows, and was evaluated by nurses in the NICU: 0 = no abdominal distention; 1 = slight abdominal distention; 2 = abdominal distention that was mild but soft; 3 = abdominal distention that was moderate but soft; 4 = abdominal distention that was moderate and slightly hard; and 5 = severe abdominal distention that was hard. Mean results were compared for 1 week before, 1 day before and 1 day after examination. However, analysis of only the mean data might mask the effects on

individual infants. Therefore, we also analyzed the means of individual measurements and the numbers of infants who changed between before versus after examination.

Correlation between the score of abdominal distention and body weight at screening was performed.

Statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism 6 software (GraphPad Software, Inc., La Jolla, CA, USA). The results were expressed as the mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD) for continuous variables and as proportions (%) for categorical variables. The Wilcoxon test was used for comparisons of changes between 1 week before, baseline and 1 day after examination. Spearman correlation coefficients were assessed to determine the relationships between body weight at ROP screening and abdominal-distention score. McNemar's test was used to compare the number of infants who had a change in abdominal and systemic adverse effects between the period before examination and the period after examination. P-values  $< 0.05$  were considered significant.

## Results

Eighty-nine babies were screened for ROP during the period under investigation. All data are provided in [S1 File](#). Pupil dilation was performed with 0.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide eyedrops in 86 patients (96.6%). The eyedrops were diluted by half in the other 3 patients, who had abdominal trouble before ROP screening (3.4%). Eighty-six infants who underwent screening of ROP in our hospital met the inclusion/exclusion criteria and were included in this study. Forty-two patients were female (49%). Gestational ages ranged from 24–35.1 weeks post-menstrual age (PMA) (mean: 32 weeks), and weights ranged from 654–2710 g (mean  $\pm$  SD: 1606  $\pm$  438.7 g) at birth. PMAs at time of ROP screening ranged from 29.7–39.3 weeks (mean: 35.3 weeks), and body weight ranged from 856–2674 g (mean  $\pm$  SD: 1871  $\pm$  442.4 g).

### Abdominal distention

The abdominal-distention scores decreased significantly from 1 week to 1 day before ROP examination. The abdominal-distention scores then increased significantly from 2.0 at baseline to 2.3 at 1 day after examination ( $p = 0.005$  for both comparisons, paired-t tests with Bonferroni correction, see [Fig 1](#)).

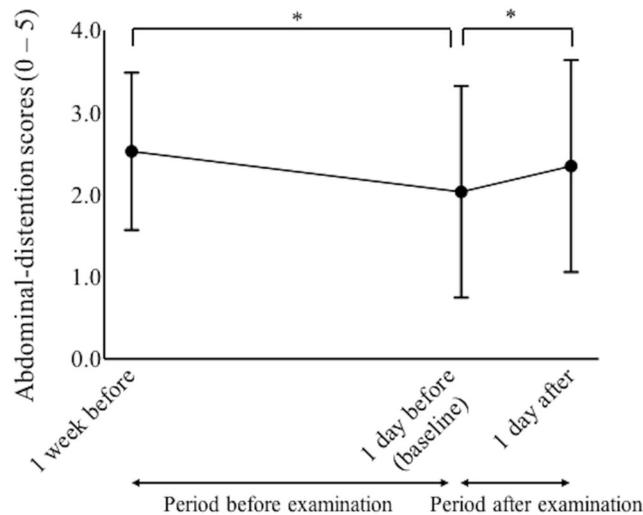
Compared with their scores at 1 week before examination, the scores had worsened in 7 patients (8.1%) at 1 day before examination. However, compared with their baseline score, the score worsened in 21 patients (24.4%) at 1 day after examination. Compared with the period before examination (from 1 week before examination to baseline), there was a significant increase in the number of infants whose abdominal score worsened during the period after examination (from baseline to 1 day after examination) ( $p = 0.01$ , McNemar's test).

Infants with lower body weight at the time of their ROP screening had higher scores of abdominal distention at that time ( $p < 0.0001$ ,  $r = -0.57$  Spearman rank correlation coefficient, see [Fig 2](#)).

### Other abdominal adverse events

Details regarding the volumes of milk consumed were collected for the 86 neonates. The mean amount of milk sucked per infant per day increased significantly from 284.5  $\pm$  89.4 ml at 1 day before examination to 303.4  $\pm$  96.1 ml at 1 day after examination ( $p < 0.0001$ , paired-t test, [Fig 3](#)).

However, compared with the amount of milk sucked at 1 week before examination, the amount decreased in 6 patients (6.9%) at 1 day before examination. Compared with the



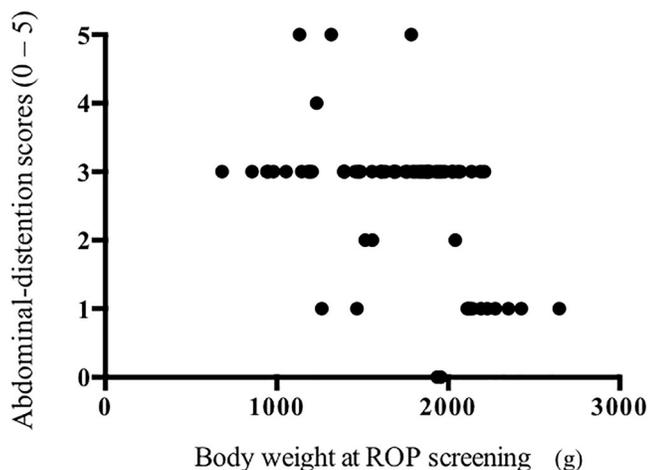
**Fig 1. The scores of abdominal distention from 1 week before examination to 1 day after screening for retinopathy of prematurity.** Low scores of abdominal distention represent less abdominal distention. \*Statistical difference ( $p < 0.05$ , paired-t tests with Bonferroni correction).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0256878.g001>

amount of milk sucked at 1 day before examination, the volume decreased in 20 patients (23%) at 1 day after examination. Compared with the period before examination (from 1 week before examination to baseline), there was a significant increase in the number of infants who decreased the amount of milk that they sucked during the period after examination (from baseline to 1 day after examination) ( $p = 0.0001$ , McNemar’s test).

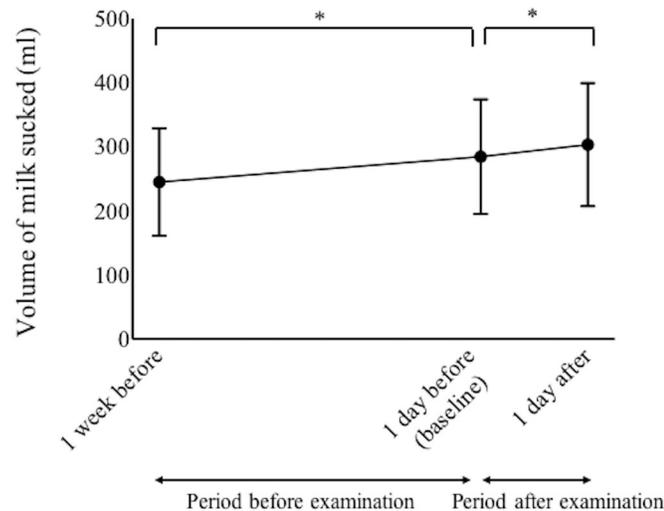
The measured volumes of stool were collected from the records of 66 of the neonatal infants. The volume of stool increased significantly from  $24.5 \pm 11.0$  g at 1 week before examination to  $29.8 \pm 11.3$  g at 1 day before screening ( $p = 0.0082$ , paired-t test, Fig 4), but the volume of stool did not significantly increase from  $29.8 \pm 11.3$  g at 1 day before screening to  $30.1 \pm 12.7$  g at 1 day after examination ( $p > 0.05$ , paired-t test, Fig 4).

Compared with the period before examination (from 1 week before examination to baseline), there was no significant change in the number of infants who decreased the volume of



**Fig 2. Correlation between body weights at retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) examinations and the scores of abdominal distention.**

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0256878.g002>



**Fig 3. The volume of milk sucked, per infant per day, from 1 week before examination to 1 day after examination.** \*Statistical difference ( $p < 0.05$ , paired-t tests with Bonferroni correction).

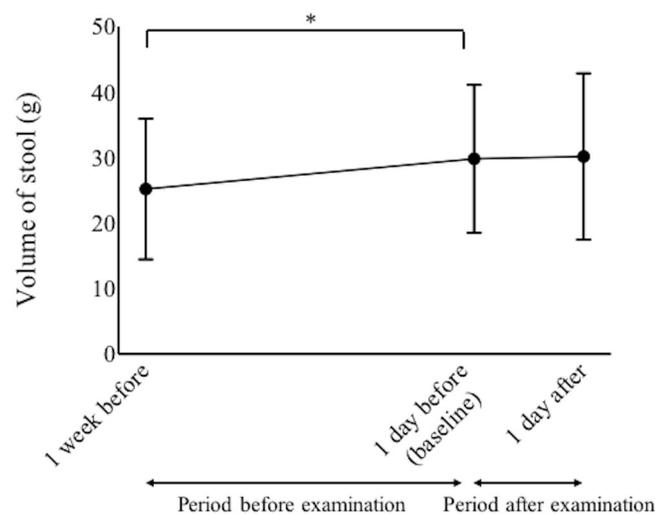
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0256878.g003>

stool during the period after examination (from baseline to 1 day after examination) ( $p > 0.05$ , McNemar's test). None of the neonatal infants developed ileus during the examination period.

### Systemic vital data

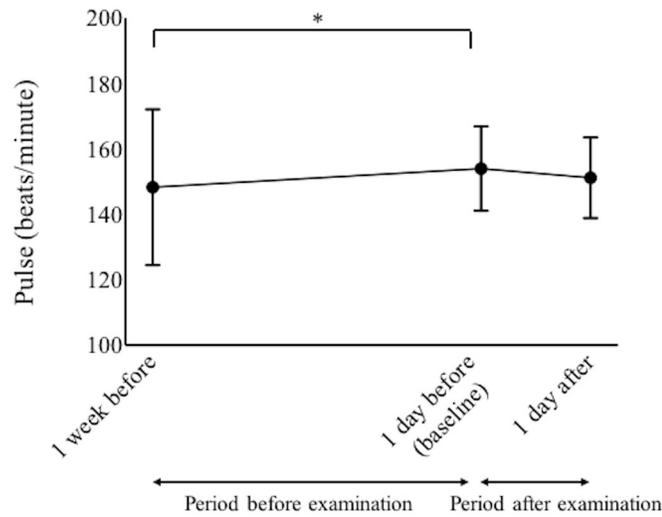
Pulse rates increased significantly from  $148 \pm 23.8$  beats per minute (bpm) at 1 week before examination to  $154 \pm 12.9$  bpm at 1 day before examination ( $p = 0.02$ , paired-t test). However, pulse rates did not increase from baseline to 1 day after examination (Fig 5).

Compared with the pulse rate at 1 week before examination, the rate had decreased in 33 patients (38.8%) and increased in 52 patients at 1 day before examination. Compared with rates at 1 day before examination, the rate decreased in 47 patients (56.4%) and increased in 38 patients at 1 day after examination. Compared with the period before examination (from 1



**Fig 4. The daily stool volumes measured from 1 week before examination to 1 day after examination.** \*Statistical difference ( $p < 0.05$ , paired-t tests with Bonferroni correction).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0256878.g004>

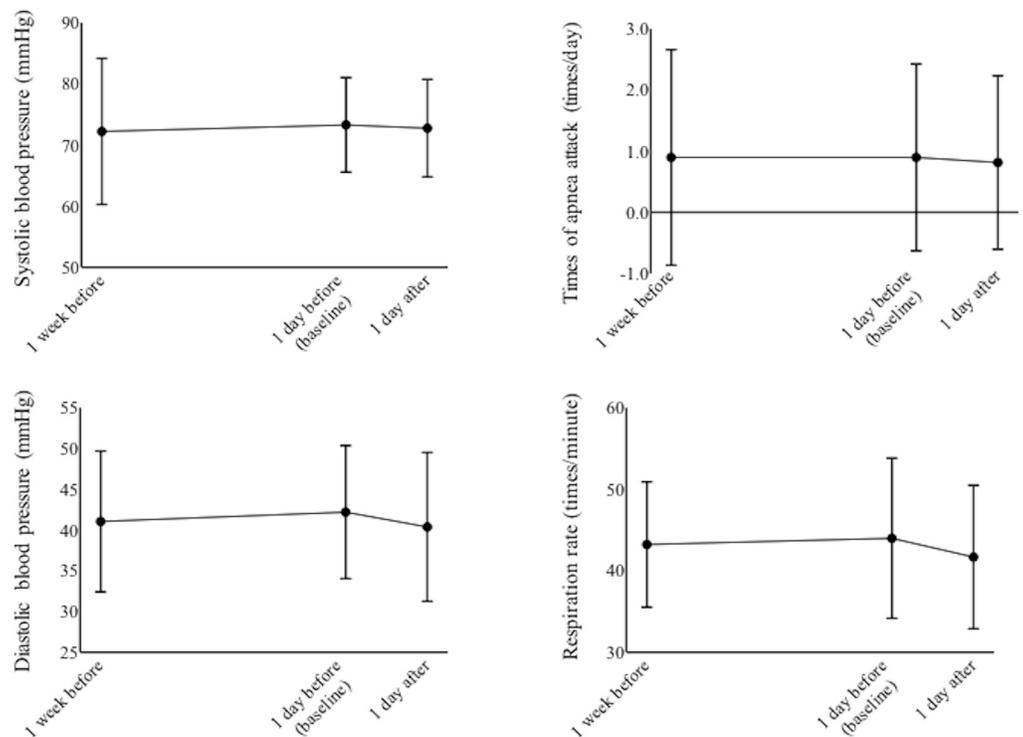


**Fig 5. Pulse rates from 1 week before examination to 1 day after examination.** \*Statistical difference ( $p < 0.05$ , paired-t tests with Bonferroni correction).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0256878.g005>

week before examination to baseline), there was a significant increase in the number of infants whose pulse rate decreased during the period after examination (from baseline to 1 day after examination) ( $p = 0.0008$ , McNemar’s test).

Respiration rate, blood pressure (systolic and diastolic) and episodes of apnea did not change significantly through the study period ( $p > 0.07$ , paired-t tests, Fig 6).



**Fig 6. Systolic and diastolic blood pressure, number of periods of apnea and respiration rates from 1 week before examination to 1 day after examination.**

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0256878.g006>

## Discussion

In the current study, the abdominal-distention scores significantly increased and the number of neonatal infants who consumed a reduced amount of milk increased after ROP screening with 0.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide eyedrops. To the best of our knowledge, our study is the first to evaluate abdominal adverse events (abdominal-distention scores, volume of milk sucked and the volume of stool) after ROP screening with this combination of eye-drops between before and after ROP screening. In Japan, 0.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide eyedrops are commonly used for ROP screening. Jiang et al. reported that ROP screening with 0.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide was associated with residual gastric contents and necrotizing enterocolitis using a different evaluation item from the current study [7]. However, there are some reports in which other mydriatics, or different doses of phenylephrine-and-tropicamide, were used.

In the previous reports with different doses of phenylephrine-and-tropicamide, abdominal adverse effects have been reported. Degirmencioglu et al. reported a case of an infant with very low birth weight who developed significant abdominal symptoms (mimicking ileus), with discontinuation of oral feeding, after ocular instillation of 2.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide eyedrops for routine examination of ROP [9]. In this previous report, the concentration of phenylephrine was higher than that in the current study. Even relatively thin concentrations of 0.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide eyedrops may have adverse effects on abdominal adverse effects.

In the previous reports with other mydriatics, abdominal adverse effects have been reported. A 2-month-old girl had episodes of apnea, vomiting and distension after a screening for ROP with cyclopentolate 0.5% and phenylephrine 2.5% [10]. Bonthala et al. reported that ocular instillation of 0.2% cyclopentolate and 1.0% phenylephrine eyedrops inhibited duodenal motility and delayed gastric emptying in 11 infants; this might have been caused by a reduction in peristaltic movement of the gastrointestinal tract [5]. ROP screening using cyclopentolate, therefore, might be associated with increased gastric residuals and cyclopentolate was detected in the blood of infants, whereas phenylephrine was not detected in the blood [4]. In another report, the incidence of gastric residual increased after ROP screening with another type and/or dose of mydriatic [11]. In these reports, cyclopentolate was used for ROP screening; therefore, it may cause abdominal adverse effects.

In the present study, neonatal infants with lower body weight at the ROP screening had higher scores of abdominal distention. However, because those infants also had higher scores of abdominal distention *before* ROP screening, we should be careful about attributing the abdominal adverse effects to the mydriatic (alone). Jiang et al. reported that the incidence of gastric residuals increased after ROP screening in infants with postconceptional age < 31 weeks [7]. Gronlund et al. reported that, in neonatal lambs, the sympathetic nervous system is a major regulator of cardiovascular interactions and that the autonomic nerves are immature [11]. The immaturity of autonomic nerves in neonatal infants might contribute to abdominal adverse effects.

In the current study, compared with the period before examination, there was a significant increase in the number of infants with decreased pulse rate during the period after examination. In some previous reports, pulse rate did not significantly change after ROP screening [5,12–15]. However, Khoo et al. reported that pulse rates decelerated below the baseline values after ROP screening [16]. Rosales et al. stated that stress and pain during ophthalmic examinations are known to precipitate apnea and bradycardia [17]. Stress and pain during ophthalmic examination may affect pulse rate until at least 1 day after ROP screening.

In the current study, the volume of stool, respiration rate, blood pressure and number of episodes of apnea did not change significantly after ROP screening ( $p > 0.05$  paired-t tests). In

a previous report, a significant elevation in systolic blood pressure was observed in 8 of 10 infants [17]. In a different study, percutaneous oxygen saturation and pulse rate changed significantly from baseline values following ROP screening with 2.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide eyedrops. There were no significant changes in blood pressure, temperature, or respiration rate [18]. Jiang et al. reported significant increases in blood pressure after administration of phenylephrine 0.5% and tropicamide 0.5% [7]. Lees et al. reported that blood pressure was significantly elevated but pulse rate was unchanged after ROP screening with 2.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide eyedrops [13]. Isenberg et al. also reported significantly elevated blood pressures after ROP screening with 2.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide eyedrops [12], but blood pressure did not change after ROP screening with the same types and doses of eyedrops in a study by Bolt et al. [19]. Thus, there are still controversies about changes in pulse rate, respiration rate, blood pressure and periods of apnea, which may be due to differences in the kind and/or dose of mydriatics used and/or the time of ophthalmic examination.

The current study had some limitations in that it was a retrospective study, with a small sample size and without control cases. Because we evaluated data only up to 1 day after screening, any long-term effects are unknown. Finally, the cause of the abdominal adverse effects was unclear and not only the mydriatics, but also the ophthalmic examinations themselves, might contribute to the changes seen.

In conclusion, screening for ROP with 0.5% phenylephrine and 0.5% tropicamide eyedrops may have adverse effects on systemic conditions such as abdominal distention, milk consumption and pulse rate. Careful observation for abdominal conditions should be performed after ROP screening with mydriatic.

## Supporting information

**S1 File. Data set for analysis.**  
(XLSX)

## Acknowledgments

We thank Claire Barnes, PhD, from Edanz Group ([www.edanzediting.com/ac](http://www.edanzediting.com/ac)) for editing a draft of this manuscript.

**Ethics approval.** All procedures performed in this study involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB)/Ethics Committee Shiga University of Medical Science (Otsu, Japan). All data were fully anonymized before we accessed them. Patients' medical records were accessed from July 2019 to December 2020.

**Consent to participate.** For this type of study, formal consent was not required.

## Author Contributions

**Conceptualization:** Shumpei Obata, Taku Imamura, Masashi Kakinoki, Takahide Yanagi, Yoshihiro Maruo, Masahito Ohji.

**Data curation:** Shumpei Obata, Taku Imamura, Masashi Kakinoki.

**Formal analysis:** Shumpei Obata, Taku Imamura, Masahito Ohji.

**Funding acquisition:** Masahito Ohji.

**Investigation:** Shumpei Obata, Masashi Kakinoki, Takahide Yanagi, Masahito Ohji.

**Methodology:** Shumpei Obata, Taku Imamura, Takahide Yanagi, Yoshihiro Maruo, Masahito Ohji.

**Project administration:** Masahito Ohji.

**Supervision:** Yoshihiro Maruo, Masahito Ohji.

**Writing – original draft:** Shumpei Obata.

**Writing – review & editing:** Taku Imamura, Masashi Kakinoki, Takahide Yanagi, Yoshihiro Maruo, Masahito Ohji.

## References

1. Gilbert C. Retinopathy of prematurity: a global perspective of the epidemics, population of babies at risk and implications for control. *Early Hum Dev.* 2008; 84(2):77–82. Epub 2008/02/01. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2007.11.009> PMID: 18234457.
2. Rengstorff RH, Doughty CB. Mydriatic and cycloplegic drugs: a review of ocular and systemic complications. *Am J Optom Physiol Opt.* 1982; 59(2):162–77. Epub 1982/02/01. PMID: 7039329.
3. Kremer LJ, Reith DM, Medlicott N, Broadbent R. Systematic review of mydriatics used for screening of retinopathy in premature infants. *BMJ Paediatr Open.* 2019; 3(1):e000448. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjpo-2019-000448> PMID: 31206081.
4. Mitchell A, Hall RW, Erickson SW, Yates C, Lowery S, Hendrickson H. Systemic Absorption of Cyclopentolate and Adverse Events After Retinopathy of Prematurity Exams. *Curr Eye Res.* 2016; 41(12):1601–7. <https://doi.org/10.3109/02713683.2015.1136419> PMID: 27159349.
5. Bonthala S, Sparks JW, Musgrove KH, Berseth CL. Mydriatics slow gastric emptying in preterm infants. *J Pediatr.* 2000; 137(3):327–30. Epub 2000/09/02. <https://doi.org/10.1067/mpd.2000.107842> PMID: 10969255.
6. Mitchell AJ, Green A, Jeffs DA, Roberson PK. Physiologic effects of retinopathy of prematurity screening examinations. *Adv Neonatal Care.* 2011; 11(4):291–7. Epub 2011/11/30. <https://doi.org/10.1097/ANC.0b013e318225a332> PMID: 22123352.
7. Jiang JB, Zhang ZW, Zhang JW, Wang YL, Nie C, Luo XQ. Systemic changes and adverse effects induced by retinopathy of prematurity screening. *Int J Ophthalmol.* 2016; 9(8):1148–55. <https://doi.org/10.18240/ijo.2016.08.11> PMID: 27588270.
8. Fieron WM, American Academy of Pediatrics Section on O, American Academy of O, American Association for Pediatric O, Strabismus, American Association of Certified O. Screening examination of premature infants for retinopathy of prematurity. *Pediatrics.* 2013; 131(1):189–95. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2012-2996> PMID: 23277315.
9. Degirmencioglu H, Oncel MY, Calisici E, Say B, Uras N, Dilmun U. Transient ileus associated with the use of mydriatics after screening for retinopathy of prematurity in a very low birth weight infant. *J Pediatr Ophthalmol Strabismus.* 2014; 51 Online:e44–7. Epub 2014/07/09. <https://doi.org/10.3928/01913913-20140701-02> PMID: 25003832.
10. Sarici SU, Yurdakok M, Unal S. Acute gastric dilatation complicating the use of mydriatics in a preterm newborn. *Pediatr Radiol.* 2001; 31(8):581–3. Epub 2001/09/12. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s002470100498> PMID: 11550771.
11. Gronlund JU, Antila KJ, Siimes AS, Metsala T, Oja R, Tuominen J, et al. Beta-adrenergic control and inter-relationships between heart rate and blood pressure in neonatal lambs. *Med Biol Eng Comput.* 1989; 27(2):163–70. Epub 1989/03/01. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02446226> PMID: 2574762.
12. Isenberg S, Everett S, Parelhoff E. A comparison of mydriatic eyedrops in low-weight infants. *Ophthalmology.* 1984; 91(3):278–9. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0161-6420\(84\)34303-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0161-6420(84)34303-2) PMID: 6546977.
13. Lees BJ, Cabal LA. Increased blood pressure following pupillary dilation with 2.5% phenylephrine hydrochloride in preterm infants. *Pediatrics.* 1981; 68(2):231–4. PMID: 7267230.
14. Laws DE, Morton C, Weindling M, Clark D. Systemic effects of screening for retinopathy of prematurity. *Br J Ophthalmol.* 1996; 80(5):425–8. Epub 1996/05/01. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bjoph.80.5.425> PMID: 8695564.
15. Phamonvaechavan P, Chutasmit K, Damrongrak P, Koukiatkul S, Wongkiatjorn T, Ngercham S. Comparison of the effectiveness of mydriasis by two instillation methods of combined 0.75% tropicamide and 2.5% phenylephrine eye drop in preterm infants. *J Med Assoc Thai.* 2012; 95 Suppl 4:S1–7. Epub 2012/06/16. PMID: 22696845.

16. Khoo BK, Koh A, Cheong P, Ho NK. Combination cyclopentolate and phenylephrine for mydriasis in premature infants with heavily pigmented irides. *J Pediatr Ophthalmol Strabismus*. 2000; 37(1):15–20. PMID: [10714690](#).
17. Rosales T, Isenberg S, Leake R, Everett S. Systemic effects of mydriatics in low weight infants. *J Pediatr Ophthalmol Strabismus*. 1981; 18(6):42–4. Epub 1981/11/01. PMID: [7334446](#).
18. Rush R, Rush S, Nicolau J, Chapman K, Naqvi M. Systemic manifestations in response to mydriasis and physical examination during screening for retinopathy of prematurity. *Retina*. 2004; 24(2):242–5. <https://doi.org/10.1097/00006982-200404000-00009> PMID: [15097885](#).
19. Bolt B, Benz B, Koerner F, Bossi E. A Mydriatic Eye-Drop Combination Without Systemic Effects for Premature Infants: A Prospective Double-Blind Study *J Pediatr Ophthalmol Strabismus* 1992; 29 (3):157–62. PMID: [1432499](#)