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- **721 Acute endophthalmitis in eyes treated prophylactically with gatifloxacin and moxifloxacin.** Vincent A. Deramo, MD, James C. Lai, MD, David M. Fastenberg, MD, and Ira J. Udell, MD
Gatifloxacin and moxifloxacin are frequently used for infection prophylaxis before and after cataract surgery. Acute endophthalmitis can develop despite the prophylactic use of these fourth-generation fluoroquinolone antibiotics, even when started several days before surgery. Gram-positive organisms cultured from these eyes are frequently resistant to all types of fluoroquinolone antibiotics, including gatifloxacin and moxifloxacin.
- **726 In vitro activity of fluoroquinolones, vancomycin, and gentamicin against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* ocular isolates.** Brett S. Kotlus, MD, MS, Richard A. Wymbs, MS, MT (ASCP), Ernestine M. Velozzi, PhD, and Ira J. Udell, MD
We report a series of thirty-one consecutive ocular surface methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) isolates that display a relatively high *in vitro* resistance to the fourth generation fluoroquinolones, gatifloxacin and moxifloxacin. These findings demonstrate the impending threat of drug-resistant microorganisms despite recent pharmaceutical advances.
- **730 The *in vitro* impact of moxifloxacin and gatifloxacin concentration (0.5% vs 0.3%) and the addition of benzalkonium chloride on antibacterial efficacy.** Regis P. Kowalski, MS, [M]JASCP, Brittany R. Kowalski, Eric G. Romanowski, MS, Francis S. Mah, MD, Paul P. Thompson, BMedSc, and Y. Jerold Gordon, MD
In this *in vitro* study, the preservative effect of varying antibiotic concentration of gatifloxacin (GAT) and moxi-

floxacin (MOX) was minimal. The addition of benzalkonium chloride (BAK) to GAT had a small advantage with *Staphylococcus aureus* (SA) and *Coagulase-Negative Staphylococcus* (CNS), but no advantage against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (PA). MOX and GAT demonstrated higher killing rates than the earlier fluoroquinolones. There was no synergistic interaction between GAT and BAK against SA and CNS, and testing indicated antagonism against PA.

- **736 Epithelial dendritic cell distribution in normal and inflamed human cornea: in vivo confocal microscopy study.** Leonardo Mastropasqua, MD, Mario Nubile, MD, Manuela Lanzini, MD, Paolo Carpineto, MD, Marco Ciancaglini, MD, Tania Pannellini, MD, Marta Di Nicola, PhD, and Harminder S. Dua, MD, FRCS, PhD
Dendritic cells (DCs) are important players in the afferent limb of immune responses. With laser scanning *in vivo* confocal microscopy (IVCM), we documented differences in distribution and density of limbal and central corneal epithelial DCs in eyes affected by immune-mediated inflammation of the cornea compared with normal controls and eyes treated with photorefractive keratectomy. *In vivo* microscopic examination can assist ophthalmologists in the evaluation of immune cells located within the ocular surface epithelia in different diseases.
- **745 Atopic disease and herpes simplex eye disease: a population-based case-control study.** Tisha Prabripataloong, MD, Todd P. Margolis, MD, PhD, Thomas M. Lietman, MD, Ira G. Wong, MD, MS, Rookaya Mather, MD, and David C. Gritz, MD, MPH
This retrospective, population-based, case-control study investigated the potential association between atopic disease and herpes simplex virus (HSV) ocular disease. Patients with HSV ocular disease are more likely to have

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