



Abstract Book



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SP745 The most frequent complications in anterior uveitis

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Aims: To assess the frequently and the complications in anterior uveitis

Methods: The retrospective study of 120 patients with uveitis anterior who were treated in the outpatient clinic or in the hospital in the period of 2 years.

Results: Within the group of 120 examined patients with uveitis anterior, in more than half of the patients 65(54,2%) complications were encountered; 52(43,3%) had complication on one eye; 13(10,8%) had complication. There were patients with more than one complication; therefore the total number of patients with compaction is less than the total number of compactions.

The most frequent complications are:

1. cataract - 20(17%) patients had cataract in uveitis anterior chronic or steroid induced cataract the 15(14%) required cataract extraction.
2. cystoid macular oedema - was presented in 6/15(40%) patients after cataract surgery and 2/5(40%) patients with a cataract still in situ
3. secondary glaucoma - was presented in 10(12%) patients, 2 patients with uveitis acuta and 8 patients with uveitis chronica. Surgery for glaucoma was required in 4/10(40%) patients, filtering in 3 patients and laser iridectomi (1 patients)
4. persisting posterior synechiae - 36(30%) patients had persisting posterior synechiae.
5. corneal opacities * 7(4%) patients had corneal opacities

Conclusion: Cataract is the most frequent complication of uveitis anterior, and it is a case of visual impairment To preserve the visual function there is a need of proper treatment of uveitis anterior and early cataract extraction.

SP746 Peculiarities of paratrachoma course in Reiter's disease in patients with chronic viral hepatitis B and C

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8 patients with chronic subacute course of chlamydous conjunctivitis (6 patients) and iridocyclitis (2 patients) with Reiter's disease on the background of chronic viral hepatitis (HB-2 human, HC-3 human, HB+HC-3 human) have been under the control observation. The diagnosis of systemic chlamidiosis and viral hepatitis was verified according to DIF and PCR. All the patients undertook interferon therapy for viral hepatitis (Roferon (Roche) - 3 min. every 2nd day during 6-12 months till the complete elimination of HBV and HCV from the blood). But in 3 patients with prevailing articulate form of Reiter's disease the chronic viral hepatitis C was diagnosed for the first time. The ophthalmologic symptomatology became apparent in rough follicular granular conjunctival changes of upper and lower eyelids with mixed vascular injection (8 patients), superficial (2 patients) and deep (1 patient) corneal ulcers in the inferior segments, flabby anterior uveitis (2 patients). For chlamidiosis the patients undertook systemic and local treatment not less than 3 times within 1 year (fluorchinolone antibiotics were selected taking into account Chl.trachomatis sensitivity by culture method). All the patients were highly resistant to the treatment till the complete elimination of hepatitis virus according to PCR and the normalization of serum transaminases.

SP747 Rare metastatic orbital tumor in adulthood: Neuroblastoma orbitae

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Introduction: The types of metastatic tumors that occur in the orbits of children and adults are radically different. In children they are most often embryonic or undifferentiated sarcomas, of which neuroblastoma, Ewing's sarcoma, medulloblastoma and Wilms' tumor are the major examples. In adults, most postembryonal carcinomas can give metastasis to the orbit of which the most common primary source is breast carcinoma in women, and lung, kidney, testicle, and prostate carcinomas in men, respectively. In adulthood neuroblastoma is a very rare condition.

Methods: In the last 10 years (1988-1998) we operated 61 patients suffering from orbital tumors and ten of these tumors were metastases.

Results: In one out of the ten cases we found metastatic neuroblastoma occurring in adulthood (1.6%). This is in sharp contrast with other studies where the occurrence of orbital metastatic neuroblastoma is only 0.25% in orbital tumors.

Conclusion: We therefore present this case to call the attention to the fact that even in adulthood can occur embryonic type of metastatic tumor in the orbit, though it is very rare.

SP748 Upper and lower eyelids blepharoplasties with radiosurgery: practical and economical advantages

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Aims: To evaluate both the surgical and the economical advantages of radiosurgery technique in upper and lower blepharoplasties.

Methods: We performed 54 upper lids blepharoplasties, 18 cutaneous lower lids blepharoplasties and 36 transconjunctival lower lids blepharoplasties using high frequency radiosurgical unit (Surgitron) which implies the passage of high frequency radiowaves through soft tissue to cut, coagulate and remove it.

Results: All operations were performed in day hospital. The high frequency radiosurgical unit produces less bleeding and decreases operation times. All patients had excellent aesthetic results with no post-op complications and could go back to their normal activities in short time.

Conclusions: Radiofrequency technique gives less bleeding, only minimal tissue alteration, shorter recovery time, reduced post-op treatments and it is also less expensive than laser CO2 and erbium laser.