

350 THE EMPLOYMENT OF OPHTHALMOENDOSCOPY IN TREATING PATIENTS WITH FRAGMENTAL PENETRATING OCULAR INJURIES

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The purpose of our research was to study capabilities of ophthalmoscopy in order to localize the fragment and diagnose the attendant alterations around the foreign body as well as visual control of manipulations in the eye globe cavity.

We have used ophthalmologic endoscope elaborated on the basis of gradient optics. With the help of ophthalmologic endoscope we have operated on 35 patients. In 33 cases the fragments were successfully removed after their localization and evaluating the condition of surrounding tissues with the help of ophthalmologic endoscope.

The employment of ophthalmoscopy is a high-informative method in cases of fragments localization in the posterior pole of the eye in combination with optical media opacities of the anterior eye segment.

This method enables to localize a mobile foreign body. The precise diagnosis of pathologic tissue alterations around the fragment and its localization enables to work out optimum volume of surgical intervention and control of manipulations in the eye globe cavity is purposed to reduce traumas of surgical intervention.

351 VISUAL FIELD LOSS FOLLOWING BLUNT OCULAR TRAUMA

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Purpose. To investigate the visual field defects following blunt ocular trauma.

Methods. 14 eyes (14 patients) who sustained hyphema after blunt ocular trauma underwent visual field testing on 30-2 program of the Humphrey visual field analyser as soon as the visual acuity recovered to 6/12 or more with correction.

The severity of fields defects based on mean deviation (MD) and corrected pattern standard deviation (CPSD) p values were correlated with age, degree of hyphema and angle recession.

Results. The MD p value was less than 5% in 9 eyes (64.3%) and the CPSD p value was less than 10% in 4 eyes (28.6%).

There was no correlation between severity of fields defects with the degree of hyphema or with the degree of angle recession. MD p values were found to be associated with older group, but not CPSD p values.

Conclusions. Over 60% of patients with blunt ocular trauma suffer from significant visual field loss, which is greater in older patients.

352 PROGNOSIS OF PERFORATING EYE INJURIES WITH INTRAOCULAR FOREIGN BODIES

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Purpose. Purpose of this study was to establish factors having decisive influence on prognosis after treatment of eye injuries with intraocular foreign bodies (IOFBs).

Methods. We studied 38 cases (age: 8 to 52 years; 2 females). In 17 cases the IOFBs was removed by electromagnetic traction, in another 17 by vitrectomy, and the remaining 4 was not removed (2 cases included small non-active IOFBs, 2 stayed in orbit). The vitrectomy was performed on 31 eyes.

Results. In the follow-up periods (6 to 26 months, average 10.5 month) retina has remained attached in 32 cases.

Postoperative visual acuity in range of 1.0-0.6 has been achieved in 14 cases; 0.5-0.1 in 11 cases; 0.09-0.01 in 6 cases.

Conclusions. We have observed significant statistical relations between results of treatment and: post traumatic retinal detachment, endophthalmitis. There was not statistical relation between the results and: preoperative visual acuity, removal of the lens, vitreous hemorrhages, presence of retinal injuries, time between the injury and vitrectomy.

353 PSEUDOPIAKIA IN TRAUMATIC CATARACTS

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Purpose. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the postoperative visual acuity, refractive error and status of the anterior and posterior segment in traumatic cataract patients who had extra and intra capsular cataract extraction and insertion of an intraocular lens.

Methods. Extracapsular cataract extraction and posterior lens implant were performed in 20 patients, endocapsular cataract extraction and anterior chamber lens implant were performed in 2 patients and secondary scleral lens fixations were performed in 3 patients.

Results. 16 out of 25 patients achieved 0.4 or grater spectacle visual acuity during an average follow up of 9.3 months. Opacified posterior capsule in 8 eyes, macular edema in 5 eyes and irregular astigmatism due to corneal scar in 6 eyes was the reason of poor vision.

Conclusions. Our results suggest that IOL implantation is a safe and effective method of optimal correction for patients with traumatic cataracts.

354 AUTOKERATOPLASTY (GRAFT ROTATION AND DECENTRATION) AND CATARACT SURGERY AFTER OCULAR PERFORATION

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Purpose. To describe the surgical technique performed in 10 eyes presenting corneal perforation sequelles (a central corneal opacity and a complicated cataract) and to assess the surgical results and post-operative complications.

Methods. Analysis of surgical technique, anatomic results and best corrected post-operative visual acuity (BCVA).

Results. We performed a 7.5 mm decentred graft, cataract extraction anterior vitrectomy, iris reconstruction, Pe-IOL implantation and graft suture after rotation of the opacity to corneal periphery. In all cases we achieved corneal transparency and a centered pupil. BCVA was better than 0.6 in 8 eyes.

Conclusions. This technique is a good alternative for complicated cases with small central opacities when a corneal graft is not available. It allows a rapid visual improvement without corneal graft rejection.

355 OUR EXPERIENCE FROM THE THERAPY OF THE CHEMICAL INJURED EYE

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Chemical burns of the eye present a continuing therapeutic challenge from the initial injury to the final attempts at restoration of vision. Some immunologic resourches of the corneal cellular immunity were carried in the dynamic of the clinical stage.

The authors obtained significant success in treatment of the alcały burns by application of various nonspecific and specific medicaments (ascorbate, corticosteroids and collagenase inhibitors).

356 METHODS OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT IN GLOBE TRAUMAS

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In our study 53 persons aged 2.5 to 70, approximately 23.78 years who were hospitalized between January 1994 and July 1994 in Istanbul University Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty Department of Ophthalmology are reported. Among the trauma causes, industrial trauma takes the first line with 17 cases, the others were 8 children's game accidents, 7 domestic accidents and 6 traffic accidents. One or