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Long-term follow-up of intravitreal bevacizumab for the treatment of pediatric retinal and choroidal diseases

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The purpose is to describe the long-term outcomes of intravitreal bevacizumab (IVB) for the treatment of pediatric retinal and choroidal diseases. We performed a retrospective analysis of all pediatric patients receiving IVB at our HHC facilities for retinal and choroidal disease. We analyzed the data for visual acuity, stabilization of disease process and central macular thickness for 1 year. Safety data (adverse events) were analyzed. All eyes receiving IVB for the following were included in this analysis: Sickle cell retinopathy, Coats disease, familial exudative vitreoretinopathy (FEVR), SRNM (secondary to trauma, myopia) and CME secondary to uveitis of various etiologies. IVB was used both as a primary treatment and in combination with other options. Patients receiving IVB for ROP were analyzed separately. Patients receiving IVB for pediatric retinal and choroidal disease tolerated the treatment well. Most patients experienced significant improvement or stabilization of vision but long term safety concerns still remains.

Biography

Ronni M Lieberman has received her Medical training at SUNY Downstate in New York, where she also completed her Ophthalmology Residency. She then went on to complete a 2 year Surgical Retina Fellowship at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York. She is the Director of Medical Retina Services for the Queens Hospital Network, an HHC affiliate. She has published extensively, participated in clinical trials and is involved in the training of ophthalmology residents in the HHC and at Mount Sinai Medical Center.

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