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Glaucoma children in Peru

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In the present study we evaluated the phenotype of the Peruvian inhabitant and compared it in relation to childhood glaucoma. The study was carried out from May 1997 to May 2015. We evaluated 94 patients that were equivalent to 169 eyes where 52% were primary childhood glaucoma and 48% were secondary childhood glaucoma. We compared the cases of Vander Helm (1965), Sampaolesi (1991) and ours both in gender and bilaterality, concluding that in relation to gender, unlike the two authors mentioned that give a ratio of 70% for men and 30% for women, we found a ratio of 55% for men and 45% for women; with respect to present symptoms, 100% of cases present photophobia, with 5% of cases of rhinorrhea. The type of cameral angle that the patient presents according to Sampaolesi, which finds a Type I angle in 70% of cases and Type II in 30%, we found 60% of cases for an angle Type I and 40% of cases for a Type II angle. In the use of anti-metabolites, we found that 5-fluorouracil produces small and highly vascularized blisters unlike the blisters produced by mitomycin which are flat avascular blisters. In relation to valve implants, we found that adult Ahmed implants could be used without any problem in children's eyes. We conclude that ocular pathology is closely related to the ethnology of each region.

Biography

Oscar Orjeda is a Medical Ophthalmologist, graduated from the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos and is a Ophthalmology Specialist at the Cayetano Heredia University. He has done his specialization in Pediatric Ophthalmology in Pittsburgh, and in Glaucoma from Argentina. He is a Doctor at the Children's Hospital, Peru. He is the Medical Director and General Manager of the Optima Vision Clinic, Peru. He is also a Principal Investigator of Glaucoma in Children at Parexel International, USA.

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