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Cytological control of the effectiveness of the treatment of dry eye disease

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Traditionally, in medical practice, much attention is paid to morphological methods of diagnosis. Differential morphological diagnosis takes into account the signs of the norm, borderline states and the actual pathological signs, depending on the degree of their severity. One of the classical morphological methods is a cytological study. The main characteristics of the cytological method of investigation make it possible to use it in ophthalmology, namely in the diagnosis and monitoring of diseases of the anterior surface of the eye. One of the actual problems is dry eye syndrome (DED). The study involved 60 patients, 55 of them women, 5 men aged 25 to 80 years with a clinical diagnosis: Dry eye syndrome. The control group was 12 people. At the beginning of the study, all patients underwent a comprehensive ophthalmological examination, which included the collection of an anamnesis for ophthalmic and general diseases. All patients were monitored for one to four months and the following types of examinations took place: assessment of subjective improvement in the ocular surface disease index (OSDI) questionnaire, fluorescein and lissamine green stains, determination of the rupture time tear film (VRSP) and the Schirmer test to determine the positive dynamics of objective indicators. The above studies were carried out during each visit. In this study, first of all, the use of Actipol for the treatment of the inflammatory component of the dry eye syndrome was evaluated. In a clinical trial, it was found that the administration of Actipol for topical administration significantly reduced the subjective and objective manifestations of dry eye syndrome in patients with a deficiency of the aqueous component of the tear and dry keratoconjunctivitis. These observations were confirmed by the cytological method of investigation.

Biography

Ali-Zadeh Giunel Khaganovna has completed Azerbaijan Medical University, then graduated from internship at City Clinical Hospital, Azerbaijan. Currently working as an Ophthalmologist at Moscow Regional Research Clinical Institute of M F Vladimirsky, Russia.

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