

10th International Conference on

Clinical & Experimental Ophthalmology

November 21-23, 2016 Dubai, UAE

Anatomo-topographic relationships of anterior eye segment structures in children with active stages of retinopathy of prematurity

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122 preterm infants (217 eyes) with ROP at gestational ages 26-34 weeks underwent ultrasound biomicroscopy (UBM): 44 eyes (20%) with stage I, 35 eyes (16%) with stage II, 42 eyes (19%) with stage III, 49 eyes (22.5%) with stage IV. The control group consisted of 20 premature infants (40 eyes) without ROP and other ocular diseases aged from 1 to 4 months. Clinico-morphometric classification of ROP was used to interpret the results of the study. It provides a division of each stage of active ROP on favorable and unfavorable types of course. Morphometric parameters at stages I and II had no differences with the control group. At stage III with favorable type it was tended to reduce the depth of the anterior chamber (to 2.56 ± 0.38 mm), a slight reduction of the thickness of the iris in the pupillary zone (to 0.40 ± 0.12 mm) was determined. At stage III with unfavorable type lens thickness increase (to 3.52 ± 0.16 mm) was noted. At the periphery of the retina extrarational proliferation in all segments, except the nasal, were identified in 100% areas of flat retinal detachment height to 0.20-0.35 mm were defined in 95%. At stage IV in postzonular space opacities like mist or acoustically dense membranes were defined that was fixed to the retina at the periphery in 99% and in the area of pars plana in 78%. UBM expands the data of ophthalmological examination that allows using it as a complementary tool for ROP management.

Biography

Elena Erokhina has completed her Ophthalmological studies in Kaluga Branch of FGOU MNTK Eye Microsurgery, Russia. She has published 5 papers in reputed journals.

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