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## Comparative study of outcome of probing in children of different age groups with congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction

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**Purpose:** To study the effect of age on outcome of probing in children with congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction.

**Materials & Methods:** A prospective study was conducted on patients of 6 months-3years of age with congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction. All patients were treated with a simple nasolacrimal duct probing as primary treatment. Outcome measures included an ophthalmologic examination with Fluorescein Dye Disappearance Test (FDDT) along with parental history of residual symptoms at 1, 3 and 6 months after surgery.

**Results:** The results of this study suggest that overall in children with CNLDO, probing had a cure rate of 77.33%. Cure rates in group A (6-12 months) was 76%, group B (12 months, 1 day-18 months) was 88% and group C (18 months, 1 day-3 years) was 68%. There was no statistically significant inter group difference in cure rate ( $p=0.312$ ). Thus, it can be concluded that outcome of probing does not vary with increasing age till 3 years of age. Sex distribution ( $p=0.186$ ), right or left eye involvement ( $p=0.15$ ) did not have significant impact on the success rate of probing. Complication rate in each group was similar and the difference was not statistically significant ( $p=0.317$ , chi square test).

**Conclusion:** Primary probing maintains a high success rate without any age related decline in congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction. Thus, it can be concluded that probing should remain the initial treatment of choice even in children of older age group up to three years of age.

### Biography

Ankita Gupta has completed her MBBS from Vardhman Mahavir Medical College, Delhi in 2012 and then completed her MS Ophthalmology from Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi, India in 2015. She has one article published in *Delhi Journal of Ophthalmology* and another in *Indian Journal of Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology*.

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