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## Safety and efficacy of ab-interno canaloplasty (ABiC) for the treatment of open-angle glaucoma

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**Purpose:** To investigate the safety and efficacy of ABiC in reducing IOP and glaucoma medication dependence in OAG.

**Setting:** Dean McGee Eye Institute, United States of America.

**Methods:** This non-randomized, single center study explored the effect of ABiC or combined cataract surgery-ABiC in adult OAG patients. The primary endpoints included mean IOP and mean number of glaucoma medications over a 12-month period. Secondary endpoints included surgical/postoperative complications and secondary interventions.

**Results:** The study cohort included 106 subjects with a baseline mean IOP of 19.5±6.6 mmHg which reduced to 15.7±4.4 mm Hg (n=69), 15.0±3.8 mm Hg (n=69) and 13.9±1.9 mm Hg (n=20) at 3, 6 and 12 months postoperative, respectively. Medication dependency reduced from 2±1 drops before surgery to 0±1 drops at 3, 6 and 12 months postoperative, representing a total average decrease of 28.7% in IOP and 100% in glaucoma medications at 12 months postoperative versus baseline. In the group of patients who underwent standalone ABiC, mean IOP was reduced by 36.8% from 22.0±8.2 mm Hg preoperatively (n=38) to 13.9±1.6 mm Hg at 12 months postoperative (n=8) with a 50% reduction in medication. There were no intra-or postoperative complications.

**Conclusion:** ABiC is safe and effective in achieving IOP reduction and reduces dependence on anti-glaucoma medications in patients with OAG, both as a standalone procedure and combined with phacoemulsification.

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## Infantile blindness: Causes and role of inheritance

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The study is considered to be the first study in Sudan concerned with children who were born blind. It was aimed to find out the main causes of born blindness, and the role of inheritance through their families'. The study was done in Khartoum State-Sudan. Any subject who was registered as blind since birth, his visual acuity 3/60 or less, and who agreed to participate in this study was included. Permission was taken from the leader of the centers of blinds. Verbal consent was obtained before examinations. Personal demographic data, history, visual acuity test and refraction, ocular examinations were taken. A questionnaire was used to assess parents' relationship and history of blindness. A total number of 211 subjects were screened, 120 subjects (56.87%) were suitable. 75.83% males and 24.17% females. Their mean age was 23.15±8.1 years. The causes of born blindness were congenital cataract (28.33%), corneal abnormalities (28.33%), optic nerve defects (27.5%) retinal abnormalities (5.83), structural abnormalities (3.33%) and 6.67% of the subjects were without ocular anatomical defects. 75% of the subjects showed positive family history of blindness, 93.33% of the subjects' parents were related (71.66% of the parents were of 1st degree cousins 10% 2nd degree and 11.67% far relationship). 75% of the subjects families of positive history of blindness and all the subjects of negative family history, and their parents were related. 75% of childhood blindness was inherited (51.66% autosomal recessive, 9.17% autosomal dominant, 14.17% X-linked and 25% isolated cases).

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