Retrospective Study of Comparison of Complications of Paediatric Cataract Surgery with Change in Technique of Surgery During Past 5 Years in Dmch Darbhanga

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Abstract:
**Purpose:** To study the comparative pattern of postoperative complications following cataract surgery with intraocular lens (IOL) implantation in pediatric eyes with different techniques of surgery done during past 5 years. This study helps in reducing the complication and improves the visual outcome and economic burden of patient.

**Objectives:** To study the comparative pattern of postoperative complications following cataract surgery with intraocular lens (IOL) implantation in pediatric eyes with different techniques of surgery done during past 5 years. This study helps in reducing the complication and improves the visual outcome and economical burden of patient.

**Material And Methods:** Study Design- A retrospective analysis of 40 eyes of 28 children aged between 5-15 years for complications after cataract surgery done with different techniques during past 5 years at dmch.

**Follow up period:** 6 months.

**Exclusion criteria were ocular trauma, infection, congenital glaucoma, anterior segment dysgenesis, Lowe syndrome, maternal rubella syndrome, trisomy 13, optic nerve or other fundus abnormalities, and prematurity.**

Comparison of complication of SICS without posterior capsulorhexis (20 eyes) and SICS with posterior capsulorhexis + ant. Vitrectomy (20 eyes).

I. Result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early complications</th>
<th>SICS WITHOUT POSTERIOR CAPSULORRHEXIS</th>
<th>SICS WITH POSTERIOR CAPSULORRHEXIS + ANT. VITRECTOMY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group1- (%)(number of eyes)</td>
<td>Group2- (%)(number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibrinous reaction</td>
<td>5%(1)</td>
<td>15%(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyphema</td>
<td>60%(12)</td>
<td>5%(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior uveitis</td>
<td>10%(2)</td>
<td>40%(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striate keratopathy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5%(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Conclusion

Most common postoperative complications were PCO and anterior uveitis. PCO was more common in surgery done without posterior capsulorhexis. Inference-PCO and Anterior Uveitis are most common complications associated with different techniques of surgery done during past 5 years but incidence of PCO reduced with newer technique of surgery that is SICS + posterior capsulorhexis + anterior vitrectomy.

III. Discussion

This study was based on reviewing the record of paediatric cataract surgery done during past 5 years (Aug 2009 to Aug 2014) in DMCH Darbhanga. Age group-5 years to 15 years.

Review the complication of surgery from day of operation to 6 months after operation.
In our study, the major postoperative complications were PCO and anterior uveitis. In our study PCO was present in 70% of eyes in group 1 whereas it was 15% in group 2.

In a study conducted by Abhay Vasavada, PCO was compared between PPC with or without anterior vitrectomy in congenital cataract and it was noted that the incidence of PCO was 62.5% in children who underwent PPC without vitrectomy and 10% in children who underwent PPC with vitrectomy. A study conducted by O’Keefe M and associates showed that PPC reduces the incidence of PCO.

**Therefore our study is accordance to above study.**

Limitation of Study
- Small study sample size
- Short follow-up period
- Surgical facilities and skills required in pediatric cataract surgery are at subspecialty level.

**Bibliography**


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