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POST-SURGICAL ASTIGMATISM AND FINAL VISUAL OUT COME IN MANUAL SMALL INCISION CATARACT SURGERY

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ABSTRACT

Background

Cataract cases cause about 50% of world blindness. There is little likelihood of prevention becoming available in the next few years and so only treatment remains surgical. Phacoemulsification is now the standard and almost the only procedure in developed world but in Indian scenario the small incision cataract surgery is the commonest mode of controlling the blindness. For socio-economic reasons, most experts do not see phacoemulsification as the answer to the world cataract blindness. Hence the need to conduct a comparative clinical study to evaluate efficacy and visual prognosis in a cost effective procedure like SICS with different incision techniques.

Objectives

This study was undertaken to evaluate post-surgical astigmatism and final visual prognosis in manual SICS and in available resource set up with superior and Superotemporal incisions techniques.

Methods

A Comparative prospective cross sectional study which included 50 cases of superior incision and 50 cases of Superiotempral SICS for the period of 2011 to 2013. Semi structured Proforma was used to collect relevant data of people who attended OPD in Government tertiary care Bowring and Lady Curzon hospitals, BMCRI, Bangalore with senile cataract. Cases were selected based on the random basis. The patients were evaluated with detailed history and clinical examination which included slit lamp examination, refraction testing, direct and indirect ophthalmoscopy and biometry.

Conclusion

The study is helps to clinician, ophthalmologist and researcher for intervention to modify the surgical procedure to adopt the best techniques to give quality visual acuity for the cataract blindness patients.

KEYWORDS: Astigmatism, SICS, Sclero-Corneal Tunnel