PANEL DISCUSSION

GRADUAL PAINLESS LOSS OF VISION 19 AUG 2015

CASE HISTORY

- A 64yr old male complaining of Diminution of vision in both eyes since 1yr (RE>LE)
- Diminution of vision was
- ✓ Painless
- ✓ Gradual
- ✓ Progressive in both eyes

PAST HISTORY:

- No h/o Ocular Trauma
- k/c/o diabetes mellitus since 7yrs on regular medication

FAMILY HISTORY:

• Nil significance

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

✓ Painless, Gradual, Progressive dimunition of vision

- Refractive errors
- Senile cataract
- Corneal degeneration and dystrophy
- Age Related Macular degeneration
- Diabetic Retinopathy
- Optic atrophy
- Progressive pterygium

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WHO definition of blindness?

• Burden of blindness in world and India?

• What is preventable blindness?

OCULAR EXAMINATION

Visual Acuity and Slit-lamp Examination

	OD	OS
Visual acuity	CF- 1mts With pinhole -NI	CF-5mts With pinhole 6/60
Near vision	N60	N36

- Facial symmetry Maintained
- Head posture Normal
- Ocular symmetry Maintained
- Forehead Normal
- Extra ocular movements Full range in all directions

SLIT LAMP EXAMINATION

	OD	OS
EYELIDS	Normal	Normal
CONJUNCTIVA	Normal	Normal
CORNEA	Normal in size, elliptical in shape, regular surface, transparent and normal corneal sensations	Normal in size, elliptical in shape, regular surface, transparent and normal corneal sensations
ANTERIOR CHAMBER	Normal depth, PACD=1/2 CT ,clear contents	Normal depth, PACD=1/2 CT ,clear contents
IRIS	Normal pattern & colour	Normal pattern & colour
PUPIL	3-4mm in diameter Brisk Reaction to Direct and Indirect Light	3-4mm in diameter Brisk Reaction to Direct and Indirect Light
LENS	Normal position ,greyish white in colour with nuclear and cortical opacities and PSCO(NSGr-III)	Normal position ,greyish white in colour with nuclear opacity(NSGr-III)

Positive findings - Summary

 History: Diminution of vision was Painless, Gradual and Progressive in both eyes

Examination:

RE: Nuclear and cortical opacities and PSCO(NSGr-III)

LE: Nuclear opacity(NSGr-III)

Differential diagnosis

- Senile cataract
- Age Related Macular degeneration
- Diabetic Retinopathy
- Primary Open angle glaucoma

INVESTIGATIONS?

• Systemic : RBS and BP

• Ocular : Indirect ophthalmoscopy -Fundus Examination

Macular function tests

B-Scan

A-Scan and Keratometry

IOP

Sac Syringing

INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE

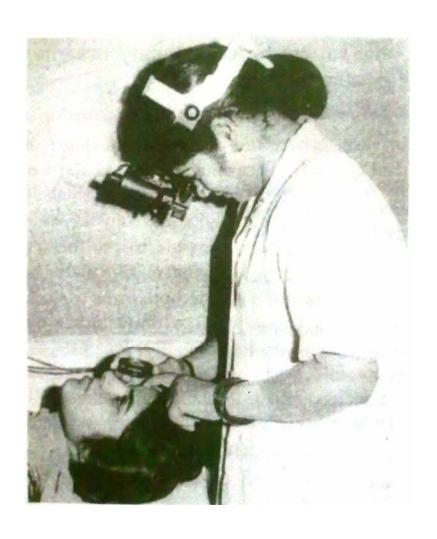
	OD	OS
On the day of presentation at 11 AM With Applanation Tonometry	16 mm Hg	16 mm Hg



FUNDUS EXAMINATION

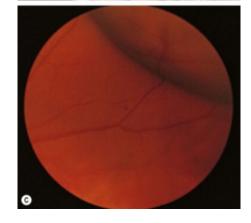
	OD	OS
Media	Media hazy d/t lenticular opacity	Media hazy d/t lenticular opacity
Disc	Normal in size, Pink, Circular, Well defined margins CDR-0.3:1	Normal in size, Pink, Circular, Well defined margins CDR-0.3:1
Vessels	Not clear	Normal, A:V Ratio-2:3
Macula	Not clear	Normal, FR-Dull
Periphery	Not clear	Normal









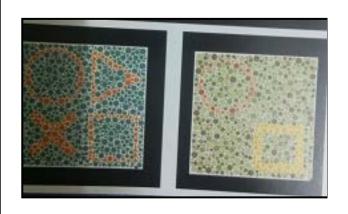


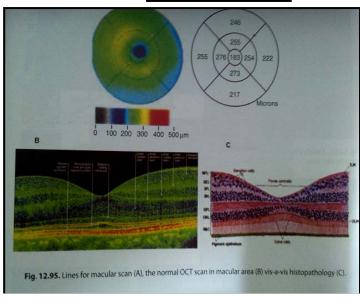
MACULAR FUNCTION TESTS?

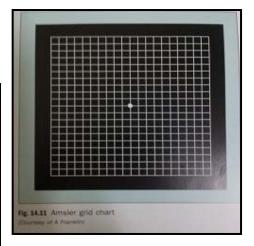
Macular function tests with clear media

- Visual acuity
- Colour vision
- Contrast sensivity
- Slit lamp biomicroscopy
- OCT
- FFA
- Amslers grid
- Photo stress test









Final Diagnosis

BE- Immature Senile Cataract

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- Social and cultural barriers to use cataract surgical services.
- Screening procedures for detection of curable blindness

TREATMENT?

Treatment Options

- Medical NOT APPLICAPABLE
- Optical
- Surgical

Hospital Administration

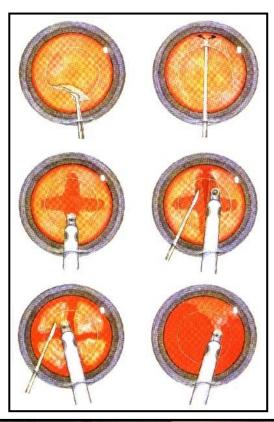
- Location of ophthalmology wards
- Post OP ward sterilisation
- OT sterilisation
- Ophthalmology surgical instrument set sterilisation

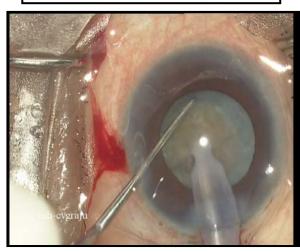
Surgical Management

- Principle:
- ✓ ICCE- Removal of cataractous lens
- ✓ ECCE-Preservation of posterior capsule and IOL implantation

- ✓ Phacoemulsification- Cataractous lens is fragmented and aspirated utilizing ultrasound energy
- Gold standard

- Surgical
 - Extra Capsular Cataract Extraction(ECCE)
 - Intra-Capsular Cataract Extraction(ICCE)
 - Phaco-Emulsification
 With Intra-Ocular Lens implantation







COMPLICATIONS?

• Intra OP:

Injury to cornea(Descement's detachment), Iris(Iridodialysis)

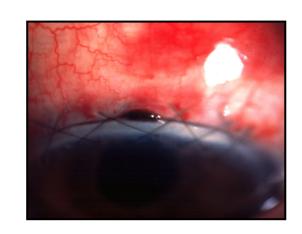
Posterior capsule Rent

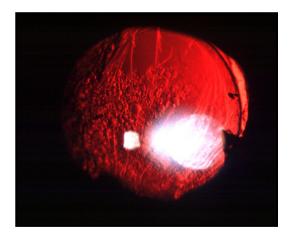
Vitreous loss

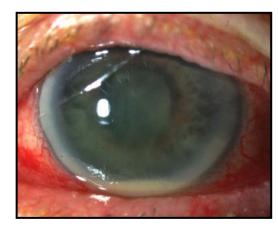
Nucleus drop

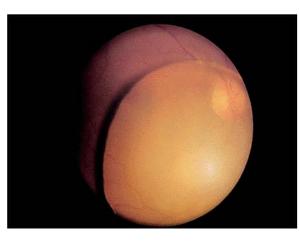
Post OP:Iris prolapseStriate keratopathyEndophthalmitis

Pseudophakic bullous keratopathy PCO









HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

- 1. How to Organise camps?
- 2. How to manage materials and Crowd?
- 3. What are the OT Requirements for ophthalmic surgeries? Eg: CATARACT.

PODSCORB

PLANNING

ORGANISING

DIRECTING

STAFFING

CONTROLLING /CO-ORDINATING

REPORTING

BUDGETING

INPUT PROCESS OUTPUT OUTCOME

INPUT – Man, Material, Money, Method, Machine PROCESS – Method, Procedures OUTPUT – Effect, Treatment OUTCOME – Effectiveness, Efficiency

PROBLEMS / ISSUES

- Administrative issues
- Legal issues
- Technical issues
- Medical ethics / Social ethics / Business ethics

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National programme to control blindness in India?

What is vision 2020 and diseases covered in it?

THANK YOU