

(X) R1 () R2 () R3 () PG0 () PG1 () Estagiário () Tecnólogo () PIBIC

Last Name - Santoro

First Name - Dalton

Middle - de Freitas

Service (sector)

Cornea and External Disease

Nº CEP

Corneal Dystrophy: A Clinical and Epidemiological Retrospective Analysis

Santoro, D.F.; Pena, F.V.S.; Alvarenga, L.S.; Martins, E.N.; Freitas, D.; Sousa, L.B.

Methods: All new patient charts of the External Eye Disease and Cornea Sector of the Department of Ophtalmology - Paulista School of Medicine/Federal University of São Paulo, from June 1998 to June 2000 were reviewed and data from patients with corneal dustrophy were studied. The nonparametric Mann-Whitney test for continuous variables and Chisquare test with Yates continuity for nominal variables were used for statistical analysis.

Results: 1585 charts were reviewed by the authors DFS, FVSP. Forty-six charts (2,9%) were selected and divided into three different groups: Anterior Dystrophy - AD (15.5%), Stromal Dystrophy - SD (13.4%) and Posterior Dystrophy - PD (71.1%). Fuchs dystrophy (53.3%) was the most frequent diagnosis. Female patients were significantly less frequent in SD group. AD group (median age of 28y) was significantly younger than SD (61.5y) and PD (66.0y). Fifty-four percent of the patients required penetrating keratoplasty. This rate was significantly higher in PD group than in AD and SD groups.

Conclusion: Corneal dystrophy in the studied center is not a frequent diagnosis. The visual impairment in these patients is important with corneal grafts being frequently indicated. Not only for being by far the most frequent diagnosis in this series but also for its pecculiarities regarding corneal grafting Fuchs dystrophy should be highlighted during instruction courses and larger series, with long follow-up studies.

Conclusion: Corneal endothelium of diabetic's subjects ought to be considered, as a tissue with morphologic alterations and this diagnosis should always be taken into consideration when programming intraocular surgery.