

R1 R2 R3 PG0 PG1 Estagiário Tecnólogo PIBIC

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Service (sector)
Trauma

Nº CEP

Patients' profile with blunt ocular trauma seen at a university hospital.

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Purpose: To describe the profile of patients with blunt ocular trauma seen at the emergency room regarding: age, initial and final visual acuity, treatment period, type and localization of lesions, and length of time to get assistance.

Methods: Forty-nine charts of patients who had been diagnosed with blunt ocular trauma within the period of 1998 until 2000 were analyzed and divided into two groups according to two different criteria:

- Visual acuity (group I: $AV > 0.5$; group II: $AV \leq 0.5$);
- Lesions localization zones (group I: zones I-II; group II: zone III).

In order to analyze data, nonparametric tests were applied to compare visual acuity delta percentual values (Wilcoxon's Test); Mann-Whitney Test was applied to compare independent groups (Siegel, 1988).

Results: In the first criterion, both groups showed statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) concerning treatment length, and visual acuity delta percentual. Also, in both groups, visual acuity improvement was observed, though it showed to be more significant in group II. In the second criterion, no significant differences between groups were detected.

Conclusion: Visual acuity showed to be a good parameter to determine visual prognosis in blunt trauma. Patients with initial visual acuity of 20/40 or better had good prognosis. Although, it was observed that patients with visual acuity worse than 20/40 have better visual acuity delta percentual compared to the first group. It is important to invest in these patients because of their potential visual improvement.