

R1 R2 R3 PG0 PG1 Estagiário Tecnólogo PIBIC

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Service (sector)
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Eye trauma in patients over sixty years old.

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Purpose: To determine the epidemiology of ocular trauma in patients over 60 years old.

Methods: 60 cases of ocular trauma out of 1521 met the age criteria. Age, gender, and place where the accident happened were analyzed. Trauma was classified according to the International Trauma Classification.

Results: Thirty-eight patients were male, and 22 female. Age median was 65 years (ranging 60-89). Among 35 closed globe traumas (33 being blunt trauma and 2 lamellar laceration), 7 were restricted to external segment, 12 to anterior segment, 11 to posterior segment, 2 to the eyelid and 2 orbital fracture. The severity was determined by initial visual acuity. 7 cases were grade 1 (> 20/40); 6 grade 2 (20/50 to 20/100); 2 grade 3 (19/100 to 5/200); 20 grade 4 (4/200 to LP). No patient was grade 5 (NLP). On the other hand, among 25 patients who suffered open globe trauma (6 globe rupture, 16 penetrating trauma, 2 intraocular foreign body and 1 perforating trauma), 11 involved only cornea and limbus, 8 involved the anterior 2 mm of sclera and 6 were more posterior. The severity were grade 1 in 1, grade 2 in 1, grade 3 in 2, grade 4 in 18 and grade 5 in 3 cases. Thirty-five accidents happened at home, 16 at work, 2 in the traffic, and 2 were secondary to violence.

Conclusions: Eye trauma in elderly people, although not being common, is usually very severe, and has peculiar characteristics comparing to other age groups.