

R1 R2 R3 PG0 PG1 Estagiário Tecnólogo PIBIC

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Middle -

Service (sector)

Ocular Ultrasound

Nº CEP

Panphotocoagulation and Ciliary Body Edema

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Introduction- An elevated IOP may follow extensive panretinal photocoagulation (PRP). Some patients will have a closed angle in the course of the pressure elevation post-PRP. The mechanism of angle closure is related to the swelling of the ciliary body. The condition is temporary, with normal pressures having been recorded in a few days to one month, but this may be not desirable in patients with previous glaucomatous damage.

Purpose - To analyze the anterior chamber angle and detachment of the ciliary body after extensive PRP session. To determine the parameters of an extensive and at the same time secure panfotocoagulation.

Methods- Eyes with diagnosis of proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) with indication of PRP were submitted to a first session of massive panphotocoagulation and its security was analyzed with UBM (50MHz transducer, immersion technique) before and after the procedure. Argon laser was applied with spots between 300 e 400µm, 0.2sec exposure, power between 200 and 300mW, 750 to 950 shots, in all quadrants to the equator at once.

Results- Six eyes with PDR submitted to extensive PRP were examined with UBM in the same day.

Only one patient presented a ciliary body detachment after PRP, evidenced by UBM (16%).

Conclusions- In order to shorten the time of follow-up, patients with PDR usually receives extensive PRP at once. Considering the parameter of ciliary body detachment and its relation to high IOP episode, this study demonstrated low incidence of this complication after extensive PRP.