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Service (sector) Cataract Nº CEP

## ANTIOXIDANT STATUS IN AQUEOUS HUMOR AND PLASMA IN PATIENTS WITH SENILE CATARACT: EFFECT OF ASCORBIC ACID AND URIC ACID. F.H.C. Casanova, H.A.R. Silva, L.A.S. Melo Jr, C. Muccioli, R.Belfort Jr, S.B.M. Barros.

Purpose: The aim of this study was to evaluate the association of ascorbic acid and uric acid in aqueous humor and plasma with senile cataract. Methods: A total of 55 patients were included, ranging in age from 51 to 87 years  $(69.5 \pm 8.6 \text{ yrs})$ . Ascorbic acid and uric acid levels in aqueous humor and plasma were measured as well as antioxidant capacity (AC) of aqueous humor. Results: The mean ascorbic acid concentration in aqueous humor was 1447 mM (± 398,17mM) and in plasma was 54,45 mM (± 28,47mM), whereas the mean uric acid concentration in aqueous humor was 81,11 mM (± 30 mM) and in plasma was 407,89 mM (± 114,35mM), and AC of aqueous humor was 71,76 min (± 18,89min). There was no influence of associated systemic diseases. Considering all subjects, it was found a positive correlation between ascorbic acid levels in aqueous humor and plasma (r = 0.51; p = 0.0001), uric acid levels in aqueous humor and plasma (r = 0.52; p = 0,0001) and aqueous humor ascorbic acid and AC (r = 0.36; p = 0,0225). However, there was no correlation between aqueous humor ascorbic acid levels and cataract (r = 0.19; p = 0.1815). Conclusions: There is a strong correlation between ascorbic and uric acids in aqueous humor and plasma. However, it seems to there be no correlation between these substances and senile cataract.