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Ultrasonographic Findings after Glaucoma Surgery in Congenital Glaucoma

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Purpose: To describe ultrasound findings of the congenital glaucoma patients that underwent antiglaucomatous surgery.

Methods: Observational cases series. Eighty-two eyes of 57 consecutive patients with congenital glaucoma and history of previous antiglaucomatous surgery underwent ultrasound examination (10 MHz transducer, contact technique, axial and longitudinal scans).

Results: 10-MHz ultrasound was used to evaluate eyes with congenital glaucoma submitted to trabeculotomy, trabeculectomy and glaucoma drainage implants (Suzana implants). Considering the 82 eyes, ultrasound findings related to axial length of the globe were: 37 patients had assymetric axial length, 64 had an abnormal elongation of the globe, 7 had posterior staphyloma and 1 case presented phthisis bulbi (abnormal smaller axial length). Considering vitreous cavity and ocular wall findings: 1 case presented persistent hyperplastic primary vitreous, 20 with vitreous membranes (vitreous degeneration), 41 clear vitreous, 5 cases of retinal detachment, 7 cases of choroidal detachment, 1 choroidal calcification, and 63 cases presented extensive optic disc cupping. Cristalline lens position evaluated by ultrasound: 1 case of subluxated lens, 15 cases of aphakia after congenital cataract surgery, normal position of the lens in 70 cases. Twelve drainage implants were located in the population studied (82 eyes).

Conclusions: Ultrasonography is an useful diagnostic technique in the evaluation of patients with congenital glaucoma that underwent antiglaucomatous surgery. Besides the evaluation of postoperative findings, ultrasound is used to evaluate progressive axial length elongation and optic disc cupping, relevant parameters to demonstrate poor clinical control of the disease.