

R1 R2 R3 PG0 PG1 Estagiário Tecnólogo
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Service (sector) Retina and Vitreous N° CEP

Objective: To evaluate triamcinolone effects by optical coherence tomography (OCT) on lesions caused by endophotocoagulation, when injected in vitreous cavity of rabbit eyes. Material and methods: Twelve pigmented New Zealand rabbits were submitted to endophotocoagulation with diode infrared laser in both eyes. We injected 0.1 ml of a balanced saline solution in the right eye, and 1 mg of triamcinolone acetate in the left eye. On day 28th, OCT exams and comparisons between the two groups were performed. Three characteristic images were studied: a. Image A - High reflective images on the surface of the retina. b. Image B - Low reflective images under the retinal surface, caused by light block. c. Image C - High reflective images, under the retinal surface. Results: The statistic results, obtained by Wilcoxon's non parametric method, were: a. Image A - High white colored reflectivity, on the surface of the retina { $P=0.29\%$ (0,0029) }. Significant result . b. Image B - Low reflective image right under the surface, caused by light block { $P=30,78\%$ (0,30)}. Non significant result. c. Image C - High light penetration in the most external layers of the eye, caused by low light absorption on the surface of the retina. { $P=0,6\%$ (0,006)}. Significant result. Conclusions: In the studied group, the OCT showed a significant increase on light reflectivity of the external layers, retinal, pigment epithelium and choroid , probably due to atrophy of the retinal internal layers, caused by triamcinolone action. The control group showed an increase accumulation reflectivity surface of the retinal surface, due to an pigment on this area.