

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

VISUAL OUTCOME IN RETINOPATHY OF PREMATUREITY IIIB+ Moraes, NSB; Salomão, S. R.; Belfort Jr., R.

PURPOSE: To describe diagnosis, follow up and treatment of ROP III b+ , showing cicatricial and functional results. - **METHODS:** From January/1989 to December/2000, all premature infants with gestational age <32 weeks and/or birthweight <1500 grams born and placed in São Paulo Hospital and Santa Joana Hospital (N=8640) were submitted to eye examination (binocular ophthalmoscopy with 28D lens), after full pupil dilation (tropicamide 0,5% and phenilephrine 2,5%, twice in both eyes). The exam and treatment were performed by the same ophthalmogist. - **RESULTS:** Out of the initial group, 2592 had some stage of ROP (30%) and 285 (11%) needed treatment. Cryotherapy was used in 42 children and lasertherapy in 243. Of 570 treated eyes, 4 had a total retinal detachment (ROP V), 3 had a partial retinal detachment (ROP IV) and 15 eyes had macular ectopia and optic disc dragging. Mobilization of pigments in posterior pole was seen in 40% of patients treated with cryo and 5% with laser. Visual acuity was measured with Snellen, Teller and sweep-VEP, based on age of the patient. Visual acuity better than 20/60 was found in 476 eyes, followed by 66 eyes with VA between 20/60 and 20/200, 23 eyes with VA from 20/200 to 20/400 and only 5 eyes showed light perception. Myopia was the most prevalent refractive error and esotropia was found in 35% of patients. - **CONCLUSION:** Peripheral retinal ablation is the most effective treatment for ROP. Patients treated with laser had better visual acuity than those treated with cryo. Premature infants with gestational age <26 weeks had the worst visual acuity outcome, independent of the treatment received.