

R1 R2 R3 PG0 PG1 Estagiário Tecnólogo
PIBIC Last Name - Noia First Name - Luciana Middle - da Cruz

Service (sector) Trauma N° CEP

ELETROPHYSIOLOGIC PROFILE OF EYES WITH AN INTRAOCULAR FOREIGN BODY

Noia, L.C.; Salomão, S. R.; Freitas, D.

Purpose: To determine the profile of the patients that arrived at the electrophysiology department, who had suffered open ocular trauma, with the presence of intraocular foreign body. Methods: Prospective study. Analysis of the records of 16 patients, who underwent electrophysiological exams in the department from the beginning of January 1999 to February 2001. Results: All the patients were male. Age varied between 21 and 54 years (Mean=34,94; sd=8,2). Visual acuity was measurable in logmar in only 4 individuals, and varied between 0,6 and 1,5 (mean 1,1; sd 0,39). In 9 cases the right eye was involved, and in 7 cases, the left. In 11 eyes, the nature of the FB was metallic, in 4, non-metallic, and in one case, the nature could not be determined. Patients were examined between the 13th day and the 6th year following the accident (median 4 months). Rod scotopic response was extinct in 5 cases Rod amplitude was diminished in all except one, and implicit times were increased in all but three cases, compared to the uninvolved eye or to the age-corrected mean. Maximal response was extinct in 4 cases, and diminished in all other cases. Oscillatory potentials could not be compared in 4 cases, and in all others were at least slightly diminished. Light adapted cone response amplitude was extinct in 2 patients, and diminished in all but one patient, whose amplitude was increased. The implicit time was increased in all patients. The flicker response was extinct in 1 patient, diminished in all but one patient, and the implicit times were delayed in all but one patient.

Conclusions: Ocular trauma is a typically masculine accident, involving not so young individuals. The patients arrived late in the service, which may adversely affect the prognosis. The patients who were referred earlier had the best function in the exam (for example, the hyperactive phase of siderosis), and showed a better prognosis following surgery.