( ) R1 (X) R2 ( ) R3 ( ) PG0 ( ) PG1 ( ) Estagiário ( ) Tecnólogo ( )
PIBIC Last Name - Moeller First Name - Cecília Middle - Tobias de Aguiar

Service (sector) Cataract Nº CEP

COMPARISON OF ADMINISTRATION ROUTE OF ANTI-INFLAMMATORY PROPHYLAXIS AFTER CATARACT SURGERY

Cecília Tobias de Aguiar Moeller, Fábio Henrique C. Casanova, Luciana Scapucin, Juliana M.S. Lagrasta, Lílian Emi, Eduardo S. Soriano

Purpose: To prospectively evaluate and compare the efficacy of subconjunctival steroid injection and topical steroid ointment given at the conclusion of cataract surgery, according to ocular inflammation. Material and Methods: Forty-three patients underwent cataract extraction by phacoemulsification technique and were randomized into 2 groups to receive either topical steroid ointment (Group A) or subconjunctival steroid injection (Group B) at the end of the surgery. Ophthalmic examination was performed on days 1, 7, 15 and 30 postoperatively, and inflammatory response was observed. Results: Subconjunctival steroid injection and steroid ointment were given to 21 and 22 patients, respectively. There was no significant difference in anterior chamber reaction, flare, cornea edema or Descemet´s folds in all postoperative periods. Patients receiving topical ointment had significantly lower amounts of conjunctival hyperemia on the first and seventh postoperative days ($p<0.05$). Conclusions: Following cataract extraction, postoperative rehabilitation time is related to intraocular inflammatory response, aesthetic appearance and to the patients' comfort. A decrease in all of these factors is then important in order to reestablish activities of daily living. The inflammatory response was similarly reduced in both groups, but conjunctival hyperemia was significantly higher during the first and second postoperative weeks in the subconjunctival steroid injection group, producing more discomfort and an unattractive appearance. This study suggests that both vehicles of steroid administration have their importance in providing anti-inflammatory prophylaxis: the steroid ointment with fewer adverse effects such as conjunctival hyperemia, in the postoperative follow up.