

R1 R2 R3 PG0 PG1 Estagiário Tecnólogo
PIBIC Last Name - Dimantas First Name - Maria Angelica Middle - Pavão

Service (sector) Uveitis and AIDS N° CEP

Intravitreal triamcinolone in the treatment of non infectious uveitis: visual outcome and imaging analysis with optical coherence tomography (OCT).

(Dimantas, M.A.P., Ewert, V., Finamor L.P., Muccioli, C.)

Purpose: To evaluate the efficacy of intravitreal injection of triamcinolone in patients with non infectious uveitis by using imaging analysis with optical coherence tomography (OCT). Methods: Eleven eyes from nine patients with active non infectious uveitis were followed prospectively and submitted to OCT and fluorescein angiography (FA) before and after the treatment with 4 mg of triamcinolone intravitreal injection. Efficacy was assessed by measurements of visual acuity, decrease of inflammation and improvement in OCT pattern. Results: From the total, 8 patients were female; the average age was 33 years. Three patients had the diagnosis of Vogt Koyanagi Harada syndrome (two eyes with retinal detachment), three patients had the diagnosis of Behçet disease (with cystoid macular edema and vasculitis), two patients had the diagnosis of intermediate uveitis (with cystoid macular edema) and one patient had the diagnosis of idiopathic vasculitis (with optic disc neovascularization). The mean follow up time was 2 months. The initial visual acuity was worse than 20/40 in nine eyes (81, 8%) and was 20/40 in two eyes (0, 18%). The final visual acuity improved in seven eyes (63, 6%) and remained stable in four eyes (36, 3%). Intraocular pressure rised in nine eyes (81, 8%) right after the injection and decreased to normal levels in 6 of them (66, 6%). The OCT patterns showed improvement in all eyes analysed. Conclusions: Although the follow-up time and the number of patients in this study were limited, the use of intravitreal triamcinolone injection was associated with stabilization or improvement of visual acuity. Increase of intraocular pressure was the main complication observed in this group. The OCT study was very important to confirm the fundoscopic findings especially in cystoid macular edema. Further study will be necessary to determine if this treatment modality is safe and efficient for the treatment of non infectious uveitis.