

R1 R2 R3 PG0 PG1 Estagiário Tecnólogo
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Ultrasound biomicroscopic evaluation in preoperative planning of patients with bullous keratopathy.

Name of author: Goncalves, ED Name of other authors: Paris, FS; Campos, MS; Gomes, JA; Morales, MSA Purpose: Evaluation of disorders found in ultrasound biomicroscopic study as epithelial bullous, stromal edema, and pachymetry, confronting with esthesiometry and pain intensity, related to patients with bullous keratopathy (BK). Methods: Pachymetry with UBM was performed in patients with bullous keratopathy that are waiting for corneal graft and in patients without visual prognostic. Two studies are being made for surgical alternative treatment to BK: stromal puncture, amniotic membrane and superficial ablation and intrastromal ablation with excimer laser. Their purpose is to eliminate the pain. All patients were submitted to preoperative examination like visual acuity with and without correction, refraction, biomicroscopy, tonometry, esthesiometry and pachymetry. Results: In this study was found female preponderance with 13 (54.11%) of the patients. The average was 64.8 year-old. The main etiology was after cataract surgery in 15 (62.51%) in a total of twenty-four eyes. The pachymetry was between 428 to 1725 microns. Seventeen (70.81%) presented more than 700 microns in their pachymetry measurement, fifteen (62.51%) showed epithelial disorders. The central esthesiometry average was 1.0 and inferior temporal cornea was 2.4. Eleven patients (48.81%) referred to their pain as more than eight in one scale of one to ten. In this group nine (81.81%) presented epithelial disorders.

Conclusions: The principal occurrence in UBM associated with pain were epithelial disorders. The corneas presenting more thickness were not the most painful but showed episode of pain lasting more than four hours, and their esthesiometry temporal inferior were bigger than the corneas with less than 700 microns.