

2007 Research Days Abstract Form – Department of Ophthalmology – UNIFESP/EPM

2. SCIENTIFIC SECTION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED): Review the Scientific section Descriptions. Select and enter the two-letter Code for the one (1) Section best suited to review your abstract
(GL)

3. PRESENTATION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED) Check one (1)
(a) Paper
(b) **Poster**

4. The signature of the First (Presenting) Author, (REQUIRED) acting as the authorized agent for all authors, hereby certifies.
That any research reported was conducted in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the UNIFESP Ethical Committee"

Signature of First

Scientific Section Descriptions
(OR) ORBIT
(PL) OCULAR PLASTIC SURGERY
(RE) RETINA AND VITREOUS
(RX) REFRACTION-CONTACT LENSES
(NO) NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY
(TU) TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY
(ST) STRABISMUS
(UV) UVEITIS
(LS) LACRIMAL SYSTEM
(LV) LOW VISION
(CO) CORNEA AND EXTERNAL DISEASE
(GL) **GLAUCOMA**
(RS) REFRACTIVE SURGERY
(CA) CATARACT
(US) OCULAR ULTRASOUND
(TR) TRALUMA
(LA) LABORATORY
(BE) OCULAR BIOENGINEERING
(EP) EPIDEMIOLOGY
(EF) ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

Deadline: 29/10/2007

FORMAT:
Abstract should contain:
Title, Name of Authors, Name of other authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusions.
Example: ARVO (1.10 x 1.70)
Abstract Book

1. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED)
Must be author listed first in body of abstract
(X) R1 () R2 () R3
() PG0 () PG1 () Estagiário () Tecnólogo () PIBIC

Serapicos Patricia Cabral Zacharias
Last Name First Name Middle

Glaucoma 1114/06
Service (sector) Nº CEP

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED)
Central Retinal Vessel Trunk Position and Neuroretinal Rim Loss in Glaucomatous Patients
*Ophthalmology Department, Federal University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.
P.C.Z.Serapicos, T.S. Prata, A. Paranhos Jr.*

Purpose: To evaluate whether the position of the central retinal vessel trunk is correlated with the shape of glaucomatous rim loss. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was carried out including glaucomatous patients without any other significant eye disease or ocular surgery. After a complete ophthalmic evaluation, all subjects underwent optic disk topographic measurements with confocal scanning laser tomography – Heidelberg Retina Tomograph III (HRTIII [Heidelberg Engineering, Dossenheim, Germany]). Three exams were performed for each eye. We determined the position of the central retinal vessel trunk exit on the lamina cribrosa surface and accessed the neuroretinal rim area values measured by the HRT III. **Results:** A total of 13 patients (22 eyes) were included in the study. Measurements of the neuroretinal rim, from the closest and most distant quadrants to the central retinal vessel trunk exit, revealed mean (standard deviation) values of 0.474 mm² and 0.174 mm² respectively. The neuroretinal rim located most distant to the central retinal vessel trunk exit was significantly smaller than the closest rim (P < 0.00001). **Conclusions:** This suggests that the distance from the central retinal vessel trunk is one factor among others that could be correlated with the regional vulnerability of the neuroretinal rim in glaucomatous patients.