

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"

Daniel Freitas
Signature of First

Scientific Section Descriptions
(OR) ORBIT
(PL) OCULAR PLASTIC SURGERY
(RE) RETINA / VITREOUS
(RX) REFRACTION-CONTACT LENSES
(NO) NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY
(TU) TUMORS AND PATHOLOGY
(ST) STRABISMUS
(UV) UVEITIS
(LS) LACRIMAL SYSTEM
(LV) LOW VISION
(CO) CORNEA / EXTERNAL DISEASE
(GL) **GLAUCOMA**
(RS) REFRACTIVE SURGERY
(CA) CATARACT
(US) OCULAR ULTRASOUND
(TR) TRAUMA
(LA) LABORATORY
(BE) OCULAR BIODESIGNING
(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
() R1 (X) R2 () R3
() PG0 () PG1 () Estagiário () Tecnólogo () PIBIC

Freitas Daniel Meira
Last Name First Middle

Glaucoma 1196/07
Service (sector) N° CEP

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED)
Effect of Acupuncture on Intraocular Pressure

Daniel Meira-Freitas, Angelino Julio Cariello, Ruth Cardoso Vita, Eduardo Pantaleão Sarraff, Ângela Tabosa, Luiz Alberto S. Melo Jr.

Purpose: To evaluate the short-term effect of acupuncture on the intraocular pressure.
Methods: A randomized controlled trial was performed. Forty eight healthy volunteers (94 eyes) were randomly allocated into three groups: Acupuncture group - 19 subjects (38 eyes) submitted to a 20-minute session of acupuncture with needles inserted in specific points (Tongziliao, Yangbai and Jingming); Sham group - 14 subjects (27 eyes) submitted to a 20 minutes session of acupuncture with needles inserted in false points; Control group - 15 subjects (29 eyes) had no intervention. All subjects had the intraocular pressure measured by Goldmann applanation tonometry immediately before the intervention, as well as 30 minutes and 24 hours after the acupuncture. The intraocular pressure measurement was taken by a physician who was masked to the patient's group.
Results: The mean (SD) intraocular pressure in the Acupuncture group was 17.9 (3.3) mmHg at baseline, 16.4 (3.9) mmHg at 30 minutes, and 16.3 (3.3) mmHg at 24 hour. The mean (SD) intraocular pressure in the Sham group was 18.6 (3.3) mmHg at baseline, 17.7 (2.6) mmHg at 30 minutes, and 15.9 (3.6) mmHg at 24 hour. The mean (SD) intraocular pressure in the Control group was 16.9 (3.5) mmHg at baseline, 16.5 (3.8) mmHg at 30 minutes, and 15.8 (3.3) mmHg at 24 hour. There was no statistically significant difference in the change of the intraocular pressure (post-intervention minus baseline measurements) between groups after 30 minutes ($P = 0.13$) and 24 hours ($P = 0.21$).
Conclusion: Acupuncture did not produce a short-term effect on the intraocular pressure.