**2009 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.

3. PRESENTATION PREFERENCE (REQUIRED) Check one:

☐ Paper
☐ Poster
☐ FAST Paper

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"

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Scientific Section Descriptions (two-letter code):

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

Deadline: Oct 12, 2009

FORMAT:
Abstract should contain:
**Title**
**Author, Co-authors (maximum 6), Purpose, Methods, Results, Conclusion.**

Poster guidelines:
ARVO Abstract Book (1.10 x 1.70m)

117. FIRST (PRESENTING) AUTHOR (REQUIRED):
Must be the author listed first in abstract body.

( x ) R1 ( ) R2 ( ) R3 ( ) PIBIC
( ) PG0 ( ) PG1 ( ) Fellow ( ) Technician

Last Name: Santos
First Name: Franklin
Middle: de Souza

Service (Sector): GL

CEP Number: 1614/09

5. ABSTRACT (REQUIRED):

Title: DIASTOLIC AND SYSTOLIC OCULAR PERFUSION PRESSURE MEASURED WITH PASCAL TONOMETER IN PRIMARY OPEN ANGLE GLAUCOMA.

Author and Co-authors: Santos, Franklin S.; Castro, André R.; Barbosa, Carolina P.; Prata, Tiago S.; Teixeira, Sérgio; Paranhos Jr., Augusto

Purpose: To evaluate the diastolic and systolic ocular perfusion pressure (OPP) measured with Pascal tonometer and Goldmann tonometer and its relation with the severity of the glaucoma.

Methods: Patients were recruited from the Glaucoma sector of the UNIFESP. Tonometry was performed using the Pascal® dynamic contour and the Goldmann applanation tonometer. For the Pascal tonometer, the intraocular pressure (IOP) was recorded as the mean IOP (*m*IOP), mean systolic IOP (*s*IOP) and mean diastolic IOP (*d*IOP). Thereafter, patients had their systemic blood pressure measured manually by sphygmomanometer and stethoscope. The same procedure was performed in a controlled group of patients without glaucoma. Ocular perfusion pressure was calculated with the following formulas: SPP = 2/3SBP - *s*IOP, DPP = 2/3DBP - *d*IOP, MPP = 2/3[DBP+1/3(SBP-DBP)] - *m*IOP, where SSP = systolic ocular perfusion pressure, DDP = diastolic ocular perfusion pressure, MPP = mean ocular perfusion pressure, DBP = diastolic brachial pressure and DBP = systolic brachial pressure. The severity of the glaucoma will be measured with the Spaeth DDLS classification. Statistic analysis will be performed with logistic regression in a generalized estimating equations approach to correct for inter eye dependency.

Results: In progress

Conclusion: In analysis

Keywords: Open Angle Glaucoma, Pascal dynamic contour tonometer, ocular perfusion pressure.