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RESIDÊNCIA MÉDICA E *FELLOW* EM OFTALMOLOGIA
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ABSTRACT

CLEARANCE OF NON-FUNCTIONAL SUSANNA UF ANTIGLAUCOMATOUS DRAINAGE DEVICE USING DEXAMETASONE

USO DA DEXAMETASONA PARA DESOBSTRUÇÃO DE DISPOSITIVOS DE DRENAGEM ANTIGLAUCOMATOSOSUSANNA UF NÃO FUNCIONANTES

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Purpose: To report a case series of patients submitted to intralumen clearance of non-functioning Susanna implants using dexamethasone.

Method: This consecutive case series included four patients that presented with obstruction of the Susanna UF drainage tube that was previously implanted between November 2017 and April 2019. Tube clearance was performed with intralumen dexamethasone injection after clinical confirmation of tube obstruction. Data on previous ocular surgeries were obtained from medical records. Intraocular pressure was measured at 1, 15, 30, 60 and 90 days postoperatively; complications were also recorded.

Results: We evaluated 3 male and 1 female patient with ages ranging from 28 to 75 years. Two patients (50%) had primary open-angle glaucoma and two patients (50%) had secondary glaucoma. Three patients had previously undergone phacoemulsification surgery with intraocular lens implantation (IOL); two patients had vitrectomy with silicone oil tamponade; two patients had undergone trabeculectomy previous to Susanna UF tube implantation. Intraocular pressure (IOP) peaks were observed on the 1st (n=1) and 15th (n=3) POD. Expressive IOP reduction was observed in three (75%) patients at the 90th POD. The patient that did not have IOP reduction at the 90th POD had emulsified silicone oil. The number of eye drops was maintained in three patients (75%). Complications such as endophthalmitis, blebitis, hyphema, and hypotension were not observed in the postoperative follow-up.

Conclusion: The use of intralumen dexamethasone can be used to clean non-functioning Susana implants to restore their viability and lower the IOP. The technique requires attention in patients with history of silicone oil.

Keywords: Glaucoma; Glaucoma drainage implants; Susanna tube; Susanna tube obstruction

ABSTRACT

ACCURACY OF INTRAOCULAR LENS BIOMETRIC FORMULAE IN PEDIATRIC CATARACT SURGERY

ACURÁCIA DE FÓRMULAS BIOMÉTRICAS PARALENTE INTRAOCULAR NA CATARATA PEDIÁTRICA

Apresentador

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Purpose: To evaluate the accuracy of intraocular lens (IOL) biometric formulae for pediatric cataract surgery.

Methods: This non-controlled observational study included patients who underwent a pediatric cataract surgery with an in-the-bag intraocular lens (IOL) implantation. We excluded patients with a history of ocular trauma, corneal scarring, crystalline lens subluxation, and those that did not have a refraction performed between 4 and 16 weeks after surgery. Axial length (AL), keratometry (K), and manufacturer's A constant were employed in five IOL power calculation formulae (SRK II, SRK-T, Holladay 1, Hoffer Q, Haigis) to predict the refractive outcome. This value was subtracted from the postoperative refraction value to generate each formula's prediction error. The eyes were subclassified on age at surgery (\leq or $>$ 2 years of age), type of biometry performed (ultrasound versus optical), and axial length (\leq or $>$ 22 mm) for statistical analyses.

Results: Thirty-two eyes were assessed [14 (51.9%) males] with a mean age of 52.1 ± 41.1 months (range, 5 – 140 months). The formula with lowest mean absolute prediction error (MAE) was SRK-T (1.17 ± 1.20 ; range, 0.01 - 4.13), followed by Holladay 1 (1.18 ± 1.19 ; range, 0.09 - 4.24). In the $>$ 2-years group, the formula with the lowest MAE was SRK-T (0.67 ± 0.67 ; range 0.01 – 2.79), followed by Holladay 1 (0.72 ± 0.68 ; range, 0.09 – 2.53) (p-value = 0.01). In the optic biometry group, SRK-T had the lowest MAE (0.53 ± 0.53 ; range, 0.00 – 0.18), followed by Holladay 1 (0.59 ± 0.65 ; range, 0.01 – 2.3) (p-value = 0.01). In the $>$ 22 mm axial length group, the formulae with lowest MAE were Holladay 1 (0.75 ± 0.64 ; range, 0.09 – 2.53) and SRK-T (0.75 ± 0.68 ; range, 0.01 – 2.79) (p-value = 0.01). When categorizing the MAE for each group, the highest proportion of MAE $<$ 1.00D for Holladay 1 was in \leq 2-years group (36.4%) and in the ultrasound biometry group (57.1%). In the \leq 22 mm axial length group, Holladay 1, Hoffer-Q, and SRK-T had the highest proportion of absolute prediction error APE $<$ 1.00D (41.7% for all three formulae).

Conclusion: SRK-T and Holladay 1 were the most accurate formulae in predicting postoperative refraction in the pediatric population compared to Haigis, Hoffer-Q, and

Keywords: Congenital cataract; Biometry; Intraocular lens calculation; Congenital Cataract; Intraocular lens.

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF CORNEAL ASTIGMATISM IN A BRAZILIAN POPULATION

ANÁLISE DO ASTIGMATISMO CORNEALEM UMA POPULAÇÃO BRASILEIRA

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Purpose: To evaluate anterior, posterior, and total astigmatism in a Brazilian population.

Methods: This retrospective cross-sectional study evaluated patients submitted to corneal topography examination at Galilei G6 (Ziemer Ophthalmology), at the HOPE Eye Hospital, Brazil, between January 2017 and February 2019. Anterior, posterior, and total astigmatism values were collected and analyzed.

Results: The study included 3522 eyes of 2070 patients [mean age at exam was 34.7 ± 17.4 years (range, 0 - 85 years) and 60.8% were female (n = 1259)]. The mean magnitude of posterior corneal astigmatism was 0.34 ± 0.15 D (range, 0.00 - 1.50 D). Posterior corneal astigmatism was ≤ -0.25 D in 30.3% (n=1068) and ≥ -0.50 D in 13.4% (n= 473) of eyes. Vertical alignment of the steepest corneal meridian was observed in 75.3% of eyes for the anterior cornea and 93.5% for the posterior cornea. A moderate correlation of the steeper meridian was identified on the posterior surface when the meridian on the anterior surface was vertical ($r= 0.724$; p-value <0.001), and a lower correlation when it had an oblique aligned ($r = 0.300$; p-value <0.001). There was no correlation when the steepest meridian on the anterior surface was aligned horizontally ($r= 0.091$; p-value 0.057). Vertical alignment of the anterior corneal surface significantly decreases with advancing age, whereas horizontal alignment increases (p-value < 0.001). A significant decrease in the percentage of eyes with steeper vertical meridian (p-value < 0.001) and increase in the percentage of eyes with a steeper horizontal meridian with increasing age was seen in the posterior corneal surface (p-value < 0.001).

Conclusion: Corneal astigmatism values in the Brazilian population were similar to other populations. This study highlights the importance of evaluating the posterior corneal astigmatism when planning toric lens implantation in patients undergoing cataract surgery for astigmatic correction to avoid undesired outcomes.

Keywords: Cataract surgery; Corneal astigmatism; Anterior astigmatism; Posterior astigmatism; Total astigmatism; Keratometry; Galilei.

ABSTRACT

EFFECTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE STRESS LEVEL OF RESIDENTS AND FELLOWS DURING OPHTHALMOLOGY TRAINING IN BRAZIL

EFEITOS DA PANDEMIA DE COVID-19 SOBRE O NÍVEL DE STRESS DOS RESIDENTES E COMPANHEIROS DURANTE A FORMAÇÃO EM OFTALMOLOGIA NO BRASIL

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Purpose: To evaluate the impact of COVID-19 on the mental health of residents and fellows in ophthalmology. **Methods:** A survey was conducted among Brazilian residents and fellows in Ophthalmology between June 20 and July 8, 2020. The survey comprised 42 questions: 32 were elaborated by the authors to assess the working conditions of participants before and during the COVID-19 pandemic, and 10 questions corresponded to the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-10). The PSS-10 assesses the perception of stressful experiences in the last month.

Results: A total of 271 physicians were interviewed remotely, from which 100 were fellows-in-training and 171 were residents-in-training. The workload during the pandemic decreased in both groups compared to the period before the pandemic ($p = 0.001$). Higher stress scores were identified in female ophthalmologists ($p = 0.001$). Fellows and Residents that were placed on duty in general emergency rooms during the pandemic had higher levels of stress ($p = 0.006$).

Conclusion: A significant decrease of working hours was observed during the pandemic. Female residents and fellows in ophthalmology showed a higher level of stress, as well all residents and fellows in ophthalmology that were relocated to work in general emergency rooms.

Keywords: COVID-19; stress; Ophthalmology; pandemic; mental health.

ABSTRACT

BULLYING AND SELF-ESTEEM IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH STRABISMUS

BULLYING E AUTOESTIMA EM CRIANÇAS E ADOLESCENTES COM ESTRABISMO

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Purpose: To investigate bullying and self-esteem in children and adolescents presenting with strabismus.

Methods: This cross-sectional analytical study included patients aged between 10 and 18 years old, diagnosed with strabismus, and assisted at the Altino Ventura Foundation, Recife, Brazil. A survey composed of the Olweus Bullying Questionnaire - victim, version 10 (OBQ - victim) and the Rosenberg self-esteem scale (RSS) was applied to the participants.

Results: Thirty-one children (15 male and 16 female) and adolescents with a mean age of 13.4 years \pm 2.4 years (range, 10-18 years) participated of the study. Eight (25.8%) children had divergent and 23 (74.2%) convergent strabismus. Twenty-nine (93.5%) participants were classified by the OBQ-victim questionnaire as victims of bullying, and 21 (67.7%) showed unsatisfactory self-esteem by the RSS instrument. Participants' age and sex did not impact statistically their self-esteem and bullying distress scores.

Conclusion: Bullying was detected in the vast majority of children and adolescents with strabismus and more than two-thirds of them showed low self-esteem. The results suggest that children and adolescents with strabismus may be more predisposed to developmental problems, which requires not only clinical/surgical treatment but also a multidisciplinary approach to provide biopsychosocial care and well-being.

Keywords: Strabismus; bullying; self esteem; children; adolescents.

ABSTRACT

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH VISION-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG CHILDREN UNDER VULNERABILITY

FATORES ASSOCIADOS À QUALIDADE DE VIDA RELACIONADA À VISÃO ENTRE CRIANÇAS SOB VULNERABILIDADE

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Objectives: To explore factors associated with the overall vision-related quality of life (VRQoL) and its different domains in children under socio-environmental vulnerability.

Methods: Here we present an observational cross-sectional study that assessed the ophthalmological findings and VRQoL in children under socio-environmental vulnerability. Selection of participants included having a best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) of 6/9.5 (20/32) or worse in at least one eye. All participants underwent full visual examination. The adapted version of the standardized questionnaire of Children's Visual Function Questionnaire (CVFQ) was administered to measure VRQoL. The CVFQ domain scores closer to 0 represent worse quality of life. Sociodemographic, pregnancy history, and environment interactions were analyzed.

Results: Twenty-five children [16(64.0%) girls] with a mean age of 10.1 years of age \pm 0.6 (range, 9–11 years) were included. The average family income was R\$ 533.10 \pm 533.50 (approximately, mean of US\$ 102). History of alcohol use and smoking during pregnancy were reported by 7 (28.0%) mothers and drug use by 2 (8.0%) mothers. Eight (32.0%) children had learning disabilities. Mild visual impairment was detected in 1 child (4.0%) and moderate visual impairment in 3 children (12.0%). Refractive errors were detected in 7 children (28.0%), strabismus in 7 children (28.0%), and post-traumatic cataract with nystagmus in 01 child (4.0%).

The lower domain scores in the VRQoL were Treatment and Personality [0.3 (\pm 0.1; 0.2 – 0.6) and 0.0 (\pm 0.2; 0.0 – 0.8), respectively]. Cigarette use during pregnancy impacted significantly General Health ($p = 0.031$), Competence ($p = 0.029$), and Personality ($p = 0.027$) domains. Visual disorders (astigmatism and strabismus) impacted significantly the General vision ($p = 0.027$), Family Impact ($p = 0.025$), and Personality domain ($p = 0.027$).

Conclusion: Socio-environmental vulnerability and visual impairment impact children's quality of life. Cigarette use during pregnancy had significant impact on General Health, Competence, and Personality domains, whereas ocular disorders impacted General Vision, Personality, and Family domains.

Keywords: social vulnerability; ophthalmological pathologies; quality of life of children; environmental interactions; visual impairment.

ABSTRACT

SURGICAL OUTCOME OF INTRAOCULAR LENS IN-THE-BAG IMPLANTATION IN PATIENTS WITH CONGENITAL CATARACT AND MICROSPHEROPHAKIA: ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RESULTADOS CIRÚRGICOS DO IMPLANTE DE LENTE INTRAOCULAR NO SACO CAPSULAR DE PACIENTES COM CATARATA CONGÊNITA E MICROESFEROFACIA: 1 ANO DE FOLLOW-UP

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Purpose: To evaluate the 1-year surgical outcome of congenital cataract surgery with intraocular lens (IOL) in-the-bag implantation in children with microspherophakia.

Methods: This is a retrospective analytical study that included children up to 5 years of age with diagnosis of microspherophakia submitted to congenital cataract surgery between 2015 and 2020 at the Altino Ventura Foundation and the HOPE Eye Hospital, in Recife, Brazil by two pediatric cataract surgeons (MCV and BVV). All eyes included in the study were submitted to the same surgical technique: phacoaspiration, posterior capsulotomy, anterior vitrectomy, 3-piece intraocular lens (IOL) implantation in the bag with amputated haptics. Aphakic eyes were excluded. Data was collected preoperatively and postoperatively at 1 to 3 months after surgery and 1 year after surgery for data analysis.

Results: Seven eyes of 5 children were included. Children's mean age at surgery was 15.5 ± 12.4 months (range, 3–35 months) and the mean total follow-up period was $12 \pm 1,1$ months (range, 11 – 14 months). The 1 to 3 months postoperatively and the 1-year postoperatively best corrected visual acuities (BCVA) showed significant improvement (p-value= 0.023 and 0.038, respectively). One-year follow-up evidenced no intraocular lens (IOL) decentralization, opacification, ocular decompensations, nor other ophthalmological complications.

Conclusion: Congenital cataract surgery with IOL implantation in-the-bag technique with haptic amputation in patients with microspherophakia was able to improve visual acuity and not cause any ocular adverse effects.

Keywords: Congenital cataract; other specified disorders of the lens; cataract; microspherophakia.

ABSTRACT

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON PHACOEMULSIFICATION TRAINING IN A OPHTHALMOLOGY RESIDENCY PROGRAM

O IMPACTO DA PANDEMIA DO COVID-19 NO ENSINO DE FACOEMULSIFICAÇÃO EM UMA RESIDÊNCIA MÉDICA DE OFTALMOLOGIA

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Purpose: To evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the number of cataract surgeries and surgical complications of third-year residents in a high-volume residency program in Ophthalmology.

Methods: This observational and analytical study evaluated and compared the total number of cataract surgeries and surgical complications of the third-year residents of the Fundação Altino Ventura (FAV), Recife, Brazil, during the COVID-19 pandemic (2020) with the third-year residents of the preceding year (2019). Starting on June 2019, all residents had regular training on the EyeSi® virtual simulator (Haag-Streit Simulation, VR Magic, Turley, Germany). Between April and May 2020, all elective surgeries at FAV were cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A sub analysis was performed to compare the total number of cataract surgeries and complications of the 2020 third-year residents in the pre-lockdown (December 2019 and March 2020) and post-lockdown (June to September 2020) period.

Results: The 2020 third-year residents performed 1,532 phacoemulsifications, whereas the 2019 third-year residents performed 2,719 surgeries. A decrease in the total number of cataract surgeries performed by the 2020 third-year residents was observed compared to 2019 third-year residents. In contrast, the incidence of surgical complications did not show a significant difference ($p = 0,762$) between these two years of training (3.6% in 2019 and 3.8% in 2020). The number of phacoemulsification surgeries and surgical complications performed during the pre-lockdown period and the post-lockdown period increased significantly ($p < 0.001$ and $p = 0.027$, respectively).

Conclusion: COVID-19 impacted the total number of phacoemulsification surgeries performed by third-year residents in 2020. During the post-lockdown period, residents operated more but also had more complications. Fortunately, the total number of complications that year did not increase compared to the previous year. We postulate that the simulator training mitigated the negative effect in surgical performance of the pandemic, namely the 2-months lockdown interruption in cataract surgeries and the decrease in total number of phacoemulsifications performed by the residents.

Keywords: Cataracts; phacoemulsification; surgical complications; medical education; COVID- 19.

ABSTRACT

CONTRAST SENSITIVITY AND COLOR VISION IN PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

SENSIBILIDADE AO CONTRASTE E VISÃO CROMÁTICA EM PACIENTES COM COVID-19

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Purpose: To evaluate color vision and contrast sensitivity changes in patients infected with COVID-19.

Methods: This study summoned patients tested positive for COVID-19 presenting with no systemic COVID-19 symptoms for the past 15 days to participate of this observational longitudinal study carried out at the Altino Ventura Foundation, Recife, Brazil, from June 2020 to December 2020. Ishihara and Farnsworth-Munsell D-15 tests were performed for color vision evaluation and the Vision Contrast Test System (VCTS) for contrast sensitivity evaluation at admission and 6 months later. All patients had a best corrected visual acuity of 6/6 (20/20) at evaluation. Patients presenting ocular diseases that caused media opacities, as well as those with optic nerve and retinal findings were excluded of the sample.

Results: A total of 73 eyes of 52 patients [mean age 44.5 ± 9.9 years (range, 23 – 79 years; and 44 (84.6%) were female] were included in the study. Cloudy vision was reported by 53.8% (n = 28/52) patients. At the admission visit, 2.7% of eyes (n=2/73) presented abnormal response in the Ishihara test, 16.4% of eyes (n=12/73) in the Farnsworth-Munsell D-15 test, and 34.2% of the eyes (n = 25/73) in the VCTS. At the 6-month visit, Farnsworth-Munsell D-15 test and VCTS remained abnormal in 3/9 eyes (33.3%) and 1/14 eyes (7.1%), respectively.

Conclusion: Patients infected with COVID-19 may present changes in the Farnsworth-Munsell D-15 and VCTS tests, suggesting transient retinal involvement.

Keywords: COVID-19; Color Vision Defects; Contrast Sensitivity; Visual Acuity; Retinal diseases.

ABSTRACT

EMERGENCY EYE SURGERIES PERFORMED IN A REFERENCE EYE CENTER IN PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL

CIRURGIAS DE EMERGÊNCIA OCULAR EM UM SERVIÇO DE REFERÊNCIA OFTALMOLÓGICA EM PERNAMBUCO, BRASIL

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Purpose: To evaluate the profile of emergency eye surgeries performed in a reference public eye center in Brazil.

Methods: The study retrospectively analyzed data from electronic medical records of patients that underwent surgery after being admitted to the Ophthalmology Emergency Department of the Altino Ventura Foundation (FAV), Recife, Brazil, between January 2017 and December 2019. The profile of patients submitted to emergency ocular surgery was based on patient's age, sex, visual acuity pre- and postoperatively, initial diagnosis, trauma material, and type of surgery performed. Incomplete medical records were excluded.

Results: A total of 1,158 patients were included. The mean age of patients at admission was 36.9 ± 20.2 years old (range, 0 - 97), and 81% (n=937) of them were male. Main diagnosis was unspecified ocular trauma [16.8% (n=195)], conjunctiva [16.6% (n=192)], cornea [13.0% (n=151)], and eyelid [11.9% (n=138)] laceration. Most trauma material was organic substances [20% (n=248)]. Main performed surgeries were conjunctival repair [22.5% (n=261)], corneal repair [14.5% (n=168)], eyelid repair [11.0% (n=127)], scleral [6.6% (n=76)] repair, eye evisceration [6.2% (n=72)], and anterior chamber reconstruction [5.7% (n=66)]. No statistical difference between pre- and post-surgery visual acuity within the diagnosis groups were observed.

Conclusion: Men at productive age were the most submitted to emergency eye surgeries. Ocular trauma caused by organic material was the main etiology of surgeries originated in the emergency room. The cornea was the most affected ocular structure in the emergency room and therefore, required more surgical interventions.

Keywords: Ophthalmologic Surgical Procedures; Eye Diseases; Eye Health Services; Emergency Service, Hospital; Ophthalmology.

ABSTRACT

SELF-IMAGE AND BEAUTY PERCEPTION WITHIN AN UNSIGHTED YOUNGSTERS AGED BETWEEN 12-36 YEARS OLD

AUTOIMAGEM E PERCEPÇÃO DE BELEZA ENTRE JOVENS NÃO VIDENTES COM IDADES ENTRE 12 - 36 ANOS

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Purpose: To evaluate the perception of beauty and self-image in a population of unsighted young individuals.

Methods: This cross-sectional and analytical study comprised sighted and unsighted youngsters aged between 12 and 36 years. A questionnaire elaborated by the authors composed of 54 questions related to self-image, self-care, self-esteem, eating habits, social relationships, and beauty parameters was applied to the participants. Body image satisfaction was addressed from applying 7 questions obtained from the Body Shape Questionnaire (BSQ) and 22 from the Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearances Questionnaire-4 (SATAQ-4).

Results: A total of 38 participants (19 unsighted and 19 sighted) were included with an average age of $23,9 \pm 6,3$ (variation, 12 – 36). The level of education and employment varied between the groups, being lower in the unsighted group ($p = 0.011$ and $p < 0.001$, respectively). When the results related to self-image/self-esteem and media pressure were evaluated, it was observed that the unsighted participants presented a more positive attitude towards self-image ($p = 0.006$), increased body satisfaction ($p = 0.032$), and were less influenced by the standards of beauty established by media ($p = 0.019$).

Conclusion: Unsighted youngsters presented higher self-esteem compared to sighted youngsters. They did not feel the pressure imposed by the media on beauty and were more satisfied with their appearance.

Keywords: Blindness; beauty; young adult; media; self concept.



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