

Abstract

Title

Evaluation of predisposing risk factors in Pseudophakic Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachments.

Introduction

Pseudophakic rhegmatogenous retinal detachment is a rare, but potentially serious complication of cataract surgery. The incidence of pseudophakic rhegmatogenous retinal detachment following current surgical techniques of cataract extraction is lower than that found after intracapsular cataract extraction.

Rhegmatogenous retinal detachments are an important potential cause of reduced visual acuity, particularly in the subgroup of individuals who are predisposed to the development of retinal tears. Nearly all symptomatic rhegmatogenous retinal detachments progress to total blindness unless they are repaired successfully.

Therefore identification of predisposing risk factors as well as the high risk groups is very important to plan prophylactic treatments and perioperative management to reduce the incidence of Pseudophakic rhegmatogenous retinal detachments in our population.

General Objective

To evaluate presence of any predisposing risk factor in patients who presented to the vitreoretinal unit in National Eye Hospital with pseudophakic rhegmatogenous retinal detachment.

Method

Study design - Cross sectional descriptive study

Study period - October 2010 to May 2011

Data collection was done from pseudophakic patients who presented with rhegmatogenous retinal detachment to the vitreo-retinal unit in National Eye Hospital, Colombo. Presence or

absence of identified risk factors in these patients was recorded, and the duration since cataract surgery at the time of presentation to the vitreo-retinal unit was calculated. .

Results

A total of 79 patients were included in this study and all of them had macular off rhegmatogenous retinal detachments. Males were affected more than females with 60.8% and 39.2% respectively.

83.5% had a predisposing risk factor compared to 16.5% without risk factors and mostly affected eye was the left eye with 57%.

Out of 66 patients with predisposing risk factors 50% had posterior capsular rupture, 28.78% had lattice degeneration and 21.21% had YAG capsulotomy.

In this study population 89.87% were within the age group of 40 to 69 years.

Conclusions

1. Most of the patients had a predisposing risk factor for the rhegmatogenous retinal detachment.
2. Male gender itself is a predisposing risk factor for pseudophakic rhegmatogenous retinal dechments.
3. The commonest predisposing risk factor is the posterior capsular rupture. Therefore the rate of retinal detachment is grater with complicated cataract surgery.
4. The risk of pseudophakic rhegmatogenous retinal detachments was less in those younger than 40 years and those older than 70 years.