

Abstract

A review of 100 cases of ocular trauma admitted in Eye ward. Presentation, management and visual outcome

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Purpose: To report different causes of ocular trauma in hospital admitted cases, their mode of presentation, management and visual outcome and to explore possible methods of reduction of ocular trauma in our setting.

Study Design: Hospital based retrospective descriptive and Observational study.

Material and Methods: The study was conducted in eye department of Bahawal-Victoria hospital from August 2007 to August 2009. 100 patients with first time ocular trauma of any age and sex were included in this study. Previous ocular trauma or ocular surgery patients were excluded. Visual acuity on presentation, rupture of globe, perforating injury, retinal detachment, endophthalmitis, intra-ocular foreign body and need for surgical intervention and visual outcome were determined.

Results: Out of 100 patients 88% were male and only 12% were females. 67% patients presented before 8pm. Majority (32%) of the cases were between 21-30 years of age. Open globe type injury (73%) was more common than close globe type (27%). Most tears (46.57%) were corneal while 9% cases had FB in anterior segment and 17% in posterior segment. Regarding management 23% were managed medically while 77% required combined medical and surgical treatment. Despite of treatment, 12% eyes lost total vision due to phthisis bulbi, endophthmitis, and non-attachable retinal detachment.

Conclusions: Ocular trauma in hospital admitted cases carries poor visual outcome due to severity and nature of trauma, late presentation, associated infection, poor socio-economic status. Visual outcome is dependent on location of wound, cleanliness, prompt and timely diagnosis and management. Al-Shifa Journal of Ophthalmology 2009; 5(2): 79-83© Al-Shifa Trust Eye Hospital, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.