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Effectiveness of the modified method of surgical treatment of terminal glaucoma

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Background: Terminal glaucoma is one of the most severe forms of glaucomatous process and is usually accompanied by pain syndrome, which practically is not amenable to drug therapy.

Purpose: To improve the results of surgical treatment of terminal glaucoma by preventing excessive scarring by aut drainage of the filtration zone.

Material & Methods: Depending on the conducted surgical treatment the patients were divided into two groups. The first (control) group consisted of patients who underwent deep sclerectomy with preliminary posterior trepanation of the sclera—30 patients (30 eyes). The second group consisted of 30 (30 eyes) patients who underwent an antiglaucomatous operation with aut drainage of the filtration zone.

Results: A week after the operation, the tonometric intraocular pressure (IOP) in the patients of the main group decreased 2.3 times relative to the preoperative indices and averaged 20.3 ± 1.8 mmHg. In the patients of the control group, it decreased 2.1 times relative to the operative indices and averaged 22.5 ± 1.7 mmHg. According to Ultrasound biomicroscopy (UBM) in the early postoperative period (one month) in the patients of the main group, the filtration pillow (FP) was significantly expressed in the patients of the main group, and in the patients of the control group it was less expressed and more flat. The thickness of scleral flap (SF) in the patients of the main group decreased somewhat in comparison with the previous periods, averaging 0.28 ± 0.002 mm, and the acoustic density of the structure remained in the range of $65 \pm 5\%$. In patients of the control group, the thickness and acoustic density of the SF continued to increase and averaged 0.38 ± 0.01 mm and $90 \pm 5\%$, respectively. In this phenomenon of developing subatrophy of the eyeball for up to one year, no patient was registered.

Conclusion: The efficiency of using the method of anti-glaucomatous operation with auto drainage of the filtration zone in terminal glaucoma was proved in 75% of cases.

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