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VITRECTOMY FOR WAR EYE INJURIES

Oral

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Purpose:

to study opportunities of vitrectomy of eye injuries during the war in Ukraine.

Methods:

We observed 18 traumatized eyes of 13 patients (-11, civil-2). Monolateral eye injury - 8, bilateral-5. Closed globe injury -5 eyes, open eye injury - 13. Terms of admission to the institute for highly specialized assistance (2nd stage of treatment) from the moment of injury: 2 days - 1 patient, 5 days - 1, 7-30 days -11. Visual acuity at admission: pr.l.incertae - 4 eyes, pr.l.certae - 0.02 - 11 eyes, 0.1 - 1, 1.0 - 2.

Results:

Contusion of the eyeball was revealed in closed injury in 5 eyes. Penetrating injury of the eyeball - 7, IOFB in the posterior segment of the eye – 6 were revealed in open globe injuries. Traumatic retinal detachment was detected in 5 eyes, ciliochoroidal detachment-5, retinal break - 1, secondary macular degeneration-4. Phthisis bulbi-3. The following surgical interventions were performed in the institute: PPV in 10 eyes (PPV with removal of IOFB-6, 4 of them in combination with PEC and 1 - keratoplasty, PPV for retinal detachment-2, PPV -2), PEC-1, removal of corneal foreign bodies – 1 and delayed PS.

Conclusions:

72% of the eyes required vitreoretinal intervention, but only in 55% cases it was performed due to late treatment and the development of phthisis bulbi. At the 2nd stage of treatment, reconstructive vitreoretinal surgery is the main treatment.