Five year retrospective tertiary centre audit of lensectomy for congenital and development cataract: Treatment outcomes and complications

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INTRODUCTION

Cataract in childhood is one of the leading causes of avoidable childhood blindness in the world. The IOLunder2 study showed that at 5 years there was no association with better visual outcomes in either bilateral or unilateral cataract, nor reduced risk of postoperative secondary glaucoma in bilateral cataract surgery, in patients with intraocular lens (IOL) implantation . We describe the findings of our audit against these outcomes.

METHODS

- Retrospective case note analysis
- 29 eyes
- 9 bilateral and 11 unilateral cataract patients

RESULTS

- The mean cataract age of those with unilateral cataract was almost one week younger than those with bilateral cataract
- Best corrected visual acuity of the operated eye was 1.2 LogMAR for aphakia and 0.9 LogMAR for the IOL group
- The development of glaucoma only occurred in the aphakia group (5/17 eyes)
- Reoperations rates for any reason was equal in both groups
- For right eyes, the axial length in glaucomatous eyes was shorter (17.32mm) than non glaucomatous eyes (18.42mm)
- For left eyes, the difference in axial length between glaucomatous and non glaucomatous eyes was less that 0.5mm

CONCLUSION

- Unilateral cataract patients were often younger
- No pseudophakic eyes developed glaucoma

References

Solebo AL, Cumberland P, Rahi JS et al. 5 year outcomes after primary intraocular lens implantation in children aged 2 or younger with congenital or infantile cataract: findings from the IOLunder2 prospective inception cohort study. Lancet Child Adolec Health. 2018. 2(12): 863-871