



The Outcome after Surgery of Patients with Congenital Cataract in the Outpatient Clinic of RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya in January 2014 – January 2017

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Congenital cataract is a leading cause of childhood blindness. Congenital cataract is characterized by an opacification of the lens that has existed from birth or shortly after birth. Congenital cataract can occur unilateral or bilateral. The cause of congenital cataract can be idiopathic, hereditary, chromosomal disorders, metabolic disorders, and infections. The use of intraocular lens implantation can provide better visual results. Whereas the results of cataract surgery with aphakia glasses correction showed poor results. This study aims to find out the outcome after surgery of congenital cataract patients in the outpatient clinic of RSUD DR. Soetomo Surabaya.

Methods: This research was a descriptive retrospective study. Samples were patients with congenital cataract diagnosis in the Outpatient Clinic of RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya in January 2014 – January 2017.

Results: The results showed that there were 21 patients with congenital cataract. The most outcome after surgery of the patients with congenital cataract OS and OD were IOL positive, there were 14 (70%) for OS and 14 (77.77%) for OD.

Conclusion: Most patient outcomes after surgery was IOL positive.

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Introduction

Congenital cataract is a leading cause of childhood blindness.¹ Congenital cataract is characterized by an opacification of the lens that has existed from birth or shortly after birth.² Congenital cataract can occur unilaterally or bilaterally. The cause of congenital cataract can be idiopathic, hereditary, chromosomal disorders, metabolic disorders, and infections.³ The use of intraocular lens implantation can provide better visual results.² Whereas the results of cataract surgery with aphakia glasses correction showed poor results.⁴

Congenital cataract has a prevalence of 1–15/10,000 live births with a greater presence in developing countries than in developed countries.³ The lower prevalence of blindness in developed countries may be the result of better cataract management.⁴ Every year, about 20,000 to 40,000 babies are born with congenital cataracts.⁵

This study aims to describe the outcome after surgery of patients with congenital cataract in the outpatient clinic of RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya in January 2014 – January 2017.

Methods

This research was a retrospective descriptive study using a medical record. Samples were medical reports of patients with congenital cataract diagnosis in the outpatient clinic of RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya in January 2014 - January 2017. Sampling was carried out in total sampling.

Data collection in this study included patient outcomes after surgery. The collected data will be processed through Microsoft Excel and presented in tables.

This research has received ethical clearance from Health Research Ethics Commission of RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya with number 553/Panke.KKE/IX/2017.

Results

The results showed that from the medical records in January 2014 – January 2017, there were 21 patients with congenital cataract.

Table 1. Patient Outcomes After Surgery (OS).
(n = 20)

Outcome	n	Percentage
IOL +	14	70 %
Aphakia	5	25 %
No Data	1	5 %
Cloudy eyes (No Action)	0	0

Table 2. Patient Outcomes After Surgery (OD).
(n = 18)

Outcome	n	Percentage
IOL +	14	77.77 %
Aphakia	2	11.11 %
No Data	1	5.55 %
Cloudy eyes (No Action)	1	5.55 %

Table 1 and Table 2 show that the most outcome after surgery of the patients with congenital cataract OS and OD were IOL positive, there were 14 (70%) for OS and 14 (77.77%) for OD.

Discussion

The most outcome after surgery of the patients with congenital cataract OS and OD were IOL positive, there were 14 (70%) for OS and 14 (77.77%) for OD. Based on these data, it showed that intraocular lens implantation was the most common thing done in patients with congenital cataracts.

In this study, the outcome was seen based on IOL use. If a congenital cataract patient after surgery uses IOL then it is stated as a positive IOL. However, if the patient after cataract surgery does not use IOL then it is declared a negative IOL or aphakia. So Aphakia is a situation where the eye is without a lens.⁶

Al Shamrani and Al Turkmani in their research showed that the ability of intraocular lens to provide a constant visual stimulus caused acceptance of intraocular lens implantation as an alternative form of optical correction.⁷

The use of intraocular lens implantation causes vision to be better. The results of this study were similar to the results of previous studies by Ledoux *et al.* They reported that out of 239 children aged 11 days to 17 years with unilateral or bilateral cataracts who performed primary IOL implantation, they found that about 75% of these children experienced better vision improvement.⁸ Congdon *et al.*, also showed that the use of intraocular lens implantation can provide better visual results.⁹ Yorston *et al.*, also showed that good results can be obtained using an intraocular lens, whereas the results of cataract surgery with aphakia glasses correction showed poor results. They also advocated the use of intraocular lenses as the treatment of choice for most children with cataracts in Africa.⁴

Conclusion

Most patient outcomes after surgery was IOL positive.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author stated there is no conflict of interest in this study.

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