



## ▼ POST GRADUATES ABSTRACTS

### PG - 37: CLINICAL PROFILE AND OUTCOME OF PSEUDOEXFOLIATION AMONG PATIENTS SCHEDULED FOR CATARACT SURGERY

**Sruthi Rajendran, Final year postgraduate**  
*Department of Ophthalmology,*

Mahatma Gandhi Medical College & Research Institute, SBV, Pondicherry

**Background:** Cataract surgery in pseudoexfoliation syndrome remains a challenge due to poor pupillary dilatation and increased risk of intraoperative complications. **Aim:** To study the clinical profile and immediate surgical outcome of patients with pseudoexfoliation syndrome (PXF) following manual small incision cataract surgery (MSICS).

**Methodology:** A prospective observational study of patients with cataract and PXF was conducted between November 2015 and April 2017. A complete ophthalmic examination was done followed by MSICS in a tertiary care hospital. **Results:** 80 operated eyes of 80 patients were studied. Mean age was  $62.51 \pm 8.91$  years. 52% had bilateral presentation. PXF material on pupillary margin (96%) was the most common finding followed by PXF on anterior lens capsule

(62%) and Bull's eye pattern (27%). 73% patients had hard cataract. Poor pupillary dilatation was noted in 16% patients. Posterior capsular rent was noted in 15% and zonular dehiscence in 10% patients. Postoperatively, significant corneal edema was seen in 26% and significant iritis in 38% patients. Good visual acuity on POD 1 was seen in 51% patients.

**Conclusion:** Pseudoexfoliation syndrome was seen in 9.75% of the patients who underwent cataract surgery. Patients with pseudoexfoliation undergoing cataract surgery have poor pupillary dilatation and higher rate of posterior capsular rent. After cataract surgery 51% patients with PXF had good visual outcome. Proper preoperative assessment and planning is desirable in pseudoexfoliation syndrome.